THE

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture

STATE OF FLORIDA

POR THE PERIOD

Beginning January 1, 1903, and Ending December 31, 1904.



L. B. Hilson, State Trinter, Tallahassee, Fla.

County Map of the State of Florida.

Showing Location of Counties.



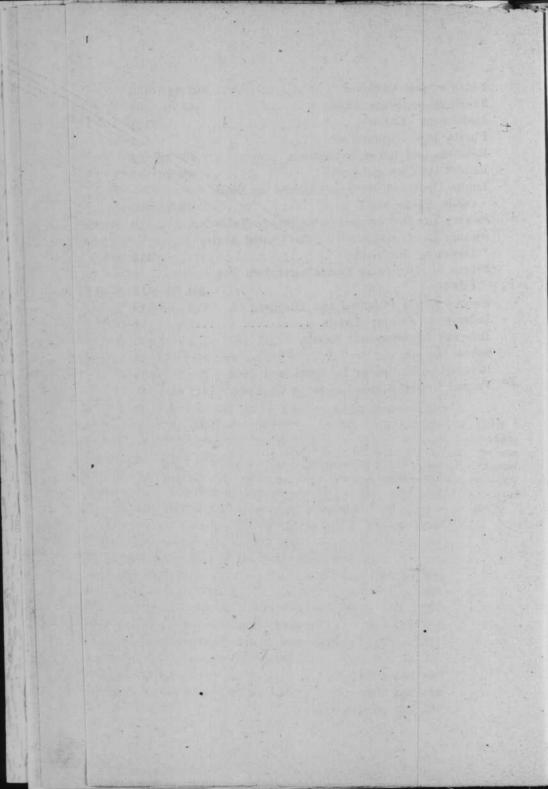
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Agricultural Department, State of Florida, Commissioners Office, Tallahassee, January 2, 1905.

Letter of Transmittal.

To His Excellency,

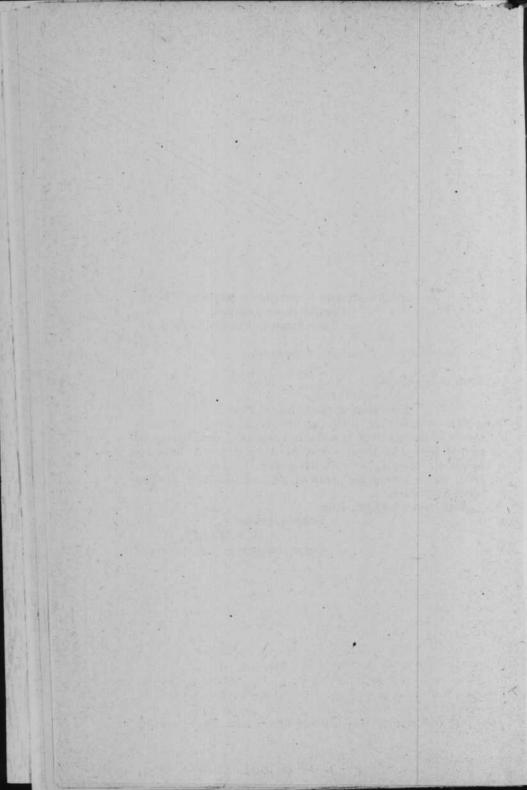
W. E. Jennings,

Governor of the State of Florida.

SIR—Complying with the law requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture to submit a report of the affairs connected with the Department of Agriculture, I have the honor to submit the following, for the years 1903 and 1904, which covers the years of 1902 and 1903 of Agricultural Statistics.

With much respect, I am,

Yours obediently,
B. E. McLIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



INTRODUCTION.

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We will be the state of the sta

Until the Constitution of 1885 was adopted, the Department of Agriculture was known as the "Department of Lands and Immigration." On May 17th, 1889, the Legislature established the department and provided for its work. This is the 8th biennial report from the Department of Agriculture, and is my second report after being inducted into office and is at the close of my first term of four years service at the head of this branch of the State government.

So long had this been known and recognized only as a land office, that the public, and even our Legislators, have been slow to recognize the importance of the department in other matters pertaining to their interests, than those bearing upon the four different land grants, the record and sale of which are immediately under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. From time to time the Legislature has added new branches, (or departments, more properly speaking) to this department, until the legal name seems a misnomer. I find many intelligent people who are not aware of the various distinct interests that are lodged in this department. To submit a report that will be at all intelligible, it is necessary to present each branch as a separate report, treating each subject as its connections require.

By a slow process, this new graft upon the old land office stock, has grown to sufficient proportions to admit of its occupying a place in the State's official affairs, as something more than simply a name to a land office. Therefore you will find in the classification of this report, I have, for the first time in the history of the department given agricultural matters first place.

What we have in the way of a bureau of immigration, is lodged with, and is a part of the Agricultural division of our office work, hence we have given under this part of our report, some space to matters of interest to people who are looking to our Southland for new homes, and to answer as far as possible in a general way, the many demands upon this department for information concerning Florida.

You will find the agricultural and immigration subjects treated as one. Next in relationship follows the Fertilizer Department and the State Chemist's report from the Laboratory. The State Prison Department occupies third place for your consideration, and the fourth and last subject treated is the Land Department under its proper divisions.

As a matter of convenience for those wishing to consider any one of the subjects presented in this report, I have prefixed an index.

Believing that a State Department report is published for the purpose of giving the public as complete an insight into the conditions and workings of a department as it is practicable to give, I have gone into as full detail under

each head as space in such a report will admit of.

Profiting by the experience of my predecessors and observing weak points that needed strengthening during my four years service, I-have endeavored to improve and perfect so far as possible the work of this department, so as to have it give the people the best results with the limited means placed at my disposal. I know of no State in the Union that has as many lines of work under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, as Florida has, and yet there is less money appropriated for the use of the department to execute the requirements of law. than in any other State. When the department was established years since, there was one clerk allowed with a salary of one hundred dollars per month. The statistical work has grown, the immigration work has expanded, experience has added efficiency, and the expense of living increased, yet the one hundred dollars is expected to furnish the capacity to keep this work up. The Fertilizer Department has trebled in work and revenue to the State, while the Prison Department has grown in responsibility and in its requirements of skilled clerical work as well as more than seven fold as a revenue winner, and yet the Commissioner is expected to employ capable clerical force to cover both of these branches of work, for one hundred dollars per month. I have reached the point

where this is reither practicable, reasonable or possible. These are the only two clerks that are paid from the State's general revenue fund. The other clerks being connected with the land department, are paid out of these funds.

In order to give some idea of the value of work transacted in the department, I give the following items, which are only suggestive of the time and labor expended in connection with the data.

In the Agricultural and Immigration branch, during the two years of 1903 and 1904, there were 2,745 letters written. Packages sent out, 7,975; Bulletins issued, 56,000.

In the Land Department, 6,562 letters were written, many of which required experience, care and much time to properly prepare the data asked for, I have had one clerk for an entire week at work preparing data necessary to reply to one letter. In addition to the letters, hundreds of personal inquiries are made at the office demanding hours at a time searching the records. There has been issued during the two years period, 331 deeds, covering 374,869.72 acres of land. The total lands conveyed by the U. S. Government to the State on all accounts for the two years, 3,017,994.31 acres.

Express packages handled by the department, 596.

In the Prison and Fertilizer Department, we have written about 5,000 letters, aside from hundreds of letters in circular form to officers, manufacturers, dealers, etc., and hundreds of blank oaths, copies of the law, rulings and regulations; add to this, numerous blank forms to be prepared from time to time and sent out for the prison work.

The number of registered packages, 870. Total number of stamps and tags issued, 2,710,287.

It is impossible to express in words, so one can have an idea of the record or book work of the office; it is sufficient to say this is in keeping with the above data set out.

I desire to express my appreciation of the many courtesies I have received at your hands during the four years of your administration. I have at all times found you ready and willing to share the cares and responsibilities of department officials, even to the comforts and rights of our clerical force. I express the feeling of every one under my supervision when I say we will miss you; others may do as well, but none can do better. Those who never sat in the councils of a cabinet by day and by night, cannot appreciate how close the compact grows. I feel under obligations to those who have served with me as cabinet ofacials for the assistance rendered me in my work, and to each clerk who has so energetically aided me in an effort to hold this department to the front in an intelligent business manner. The gratuitous work done by our County correspondents throughout the State, reporting monthly crop conditions, has been of value to the people and the department. When one looks at the various sources from which we have derived valuable assistance in our work, we more fully realize that of ourselves, we have done but little, however energetic we may have been in our endeavor.



AGRICULTURE.

The time worn axiom, "That Agriculture is the basis of all wealth" has never been more clearly demonstrated than by the economic conditions that exist at the present. The good times that were ushered in with 1899, have continued with us, and our agricultural people have grown more prosperous with each year. With freedom from the embarrassment of debt, and a future of promise to look forward to, the troubles of the past have given way to cheerfulness and content, and both the farmers and nature once more smile in unison.

That the effect of the continued success of the agriculturalist in his several branches, was never more marked than now, is truly exemplified in the wonderful degree of prosperity enjoyed by every branch of business, commerce and trade; and to no class of people has its benefits extended to a greater degree than the laboring wage earner; these conditions being true, is the best demonstration that the average yield in money of the vegetable crops, the whole people, and the correctness of these views are fully borne out by reference to the following facts:

In 1901, the acreage planted in field crops was 971,125; in 1902 the acreage of field crops was 1,007,632, and in 1903, 961,145. We thus see that the acreage of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 36,507 acres, and also that of 1903 by 46,488 acres; it is also noticed that, 1903 fell short of

1901 just 9,980 acres.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

Yet the value of the crops produced on these acreages, is reversed, evidently demonstrating a determination to cultivate fewer acres and practice bitter methods of tillage; the value of the field crops for 1901 was \$11,250,079, that of 1902, \$11,555,013, showing an increase of \$304,934 over 1901; the value of the same crops for 1903 was \$11 800,064, an increase over that of 1901 of \$549,985, and of 1902, \$245,051. Without going further into detail, we note that the average yield of the above crops is practically \$12.25 for every acre cultivated, for the year 1903.

The vegetable acreage for the three years above named, present exactly the same condition as to increase and deincrease of \$1,121,386, or 72½ per cent. in the period of one products for 1901, was 21,809, that of 1902, was 24,658, an increase of 2,847 acres over 1901; the acreage in the same products for 1903, was 24,161, also an increase of 2,352 acres over 1901, but a decrease of 497 acres, as compared with 1902.

VALUE OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

Again we find an increased value of product though the acreage is decreased. The value of the vegetable crops for 1901 was \$2.124,801; that of 1902, \$2,678,088, and that of 1903, \$2,400,368. Pursuing this matter of values a little further, but considering only the value of 1903, we find that the average yield in money of the vegetable crops, was a fraction over \$99.40 per acre for each acre cultivated. Surely ours is a generous soil, and when we consider that the proceeds of the field and vegetable crops combined, if distributed among the people of the State, would give to every living inhabitant the sum of \$26.50, we can begin to understand the magnitude and the importance of the relation which agriculture bears to the success and happiness of mankind.

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS.

Although the market values of fruit products have not kept pace with quantities, there has been a steady and material increase in the amount received for the crops of the three past years. The fruit crops of 1901 had a market value of \$2,901,952; the crops of 1902 were \$4,023,338, an increase of \$1,121,386, or 72½ per cent. in the period of one year; but this is explained by the fact that the principal fruit crop of 1902, oranges, practically doubled in quantity that of 1901, but the values were less. The fruit crop of 1903 was about 33 per cent. larger than that of 1902, but with an increase in quantity, there was a decrease in values, so that the larger crop of 1903 only exceeded that of 1902, by \$153,942, or 3.75 per cent, the total crops for 1903 having a value of \$4,187,280.

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LIVE STOCK.

In this industry, a very flattering increase in the value of live stock for 1902, was obtained over that of 1901; in 1901 the value of live stock was \$8,753,366, and in 1902 it had increased to \$10,435,162, an increase of \$1,681,796. or 16 per cent. This is the high water mark of recent years and is practically the same now, as is shown by the values given in the census for 1903; in that year the value of live stock was \$10,382,368, or \$52,794 less than in 1902: as the number of live stock was practically the same, no significance may be attached to this slight falling off, in fact it can properly be charged to the slight fluctuation in numbers. One feature worthy of note in connection with this industry is, that the number of stock cattle of native origin is barely holding its own, while a great and concerted effort is being made, with flattering success, in the improvement of our native stock by the importation of thoroughbred stock of various breeds, for the purpose of breedirg thoroughbred stock and grading up the native The tables of live stock show the various breeds that are now being substituted as indicated, for native breeds.

POULTRY.

No branch of farm economy is so persistently progressive as the poultry industry and in face of the fact that it is with few exceptions positively neglected, and is left to thrive as best it can with no practical assistance; it is an industry that has never failed to show an increase with every census, regardless of panics or the vicissitudes of climate. The value of the products of this industry in 1901, was \$845,924, in 1902 it was \$942,971, an increase of \$97.047 over 1901. In 1903, the value of these products was \$950,496, an increase of \$7,525 over 1902, a small increase, it is true, but nevertheless quite enough to maintain its record.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The demand for other products of the farm of a greater

commercial value, has had somewhat varying effects on this industry; the increased demand for beef cattle has led! many farmers to partially abandon the making of butter,. while the greater encouragement for beef production by dividing their milk supplies with the young calves, and again the higher prices of a number of field crops that have obtained during the past two years, has caused many farmers in the more general agricultural sections of the State to also devote more attention to these industries at the expense of the dairy business; the differences however, are not great and the small loss of 1993 is likely to be more than made up by the next census. value of the dairy products for 1901 was \$1,022,137, and for 1902 it was \$1,277,158, an increase of \$255,021. value of these products for 1903 was \$1,056,115, a reduction of \$221,043, as compared with 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Taken individually, the products that go to make upthis class are of small consequence, but when considered in the aggregate, make a very respectable showing. Fluctuations of amounts in this table indicate little as to general results, principally because in the readjustment of blank forms for taking the census, they are often placed in another class, and to some extent lose their individuality. The products of this class for 1901 were valued at \$195,857, and those of 1902 at \$125,125, while the products of the same class for 1903 are valued at \$127,674.

TOTAL VALUES.

Coming down to the aggregate values of the several crops and products, we observe that in some instances the value of crops produced in 1902, was in excess of that of 1903, and vice versa, but when we compare the two-past years with the preceding ones, we find that we have a magnificent sum in excess. The total value of farm products for 1901, was \$27,094,119, the value of the same products for 1902 was \$31,036,855. An increase over 1901 of \$2,942,739. The total value of farm products for 1903, was \$30,904,365, a small decrease of \$132,490, as compared with 1902, but showing a net increase for the two years

just passed, of \$2,810,249. With these results in view, there can no longer be cause for doubt that the people of our State are enjoying a period of prosperity not known in recent years, and with prudent management and foresight, in the diversification and planting of crops within reasonable limits, so that no one industry may be overdone and the market for their products depressed below a profitable value, there is no reason to doubt a continuance of the present prosperous era.

The following tables give in condensed form the value of crops and other products for the past three years, and those interested will find much interesting information by carefully reading and comparing with the tables in

detail.

YEAR 1901.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops	971,125 21,809
Total Acreage in Cultivation	992,925

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1-Field Crops	\$11,250,079
Table No. 2-Vegetable and Garden Products	2,124,801
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	2,901,952
Table No. 4—Live Stock	8,753,366
Table No. 5—Poultry	845,924
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,022,137
Table No. 7-Miscellaneous Products	195,857
Total	\$27,094,119

YEAR 1902.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops		1,007,632
Vegetable and	Garden Products	24,658

Total acreage in cultivation 1,032,290

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	4,023,338
Table No. 6—Dairy Products Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	1,277,158 125,125
Total	1000 1000
YEAR 1903.	

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field Crops	961,145 24,161
Total Acreage in Cultivation	985,306 0,904,365

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUC	TS.
Table No. 1—Field Crops	\$11,800,064
Table No. 2-Vegetable and Garden Products	2,400,368
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4,187,280
Table No. 4-Live Stock	10,382,368
Table No. 5—Poultry	950,496
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1.056.115
Table No. 7-Miscellaneous Products	127,674

STOCK RAISING.

Recurring to our remarks on a preceding page in reference to this subject, we desire to impress upon all those who are interested in this industry the wonderful resources of this State as a live stock growing region, which, under general average conditions, has few equals and no superior. Its vast areas of grazing lands, and its unfailing water supply so widely and so profusely distributed, with a climate the most equable on the North American continent, it seems incomprehensible that opportunities

so great should have been so long overlooked.

Of the nearly 35,000,000 acres of land surface in Florida, about 4,500,000 acres are included in farms, improved and unimproved; thus leaving over 30,000,000 acres available as grazing lands for cattle and sheep. It is not to be interred from this that no cattle or sheep are raised in Florida, for in reality there were on the ranges last year, in round numbers, about 600,000 cattle; what we want to show is that there is abundant room for 3,000,000 head in place of the comparative small number noted above; it is for the purpose of demonstrating to the thousands of people who are interested in stock raising outside of Florida that we make these statements to prove to them that it is not necessary to go to the bleak northwest, or the far southwest in order to make stock raising a successful and highly profitable industry. Having the vast area above stated, unsurpassed in extent and suitability for the raising of live stock of every kind, it readily appears unaccountable that this industry should so long remain in a comparatively chaotic or passive condition; a reasonable solution of the trouble would seem to be that ignorance of the true situation, on the part of those people in other States interested in such matters, mainly because the real conditions have never been placed before them in a proper form; second, because of a certain sort of prejudice that exists in the minds of many persons tothe effect that the growing of stock cannot succeed in what they are pleased, though erroneously, to call a hot climate, scourged with insect pests of every kind fatal to animal life. In the first instance people cannot know the truth simply by intuition, and in the second, there is absolutely not the slightest foundation for such belief. The truth is, the climate of Florida is an ideal one for stock raising. In Southern Florida, south of Hillsborough county, in Manatee, in the great Myaka river prairie region, in southern Polk county and in DeSoto, Osceola, Brevard and Lee counties, which include the Alifia, Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee river valleys, is found the greatest grazing region east of the Mississippi; the climate is perfect, never cold enough to kill the grasses, which grow as green in January as in June, and where good water is in bountiful supply at all seasons of the year; even the longest drought known has failed to produce a scarcity of water; it is never hot enough to injure stock, and insect pests are only troublesome during parts of the months of May and June, after which time they disappear. In this country it is never 90 cold as to require housing, and feed does not have to be grown for winter use; the grasses grow the year round and stock thrives on it at all seasons. As we come further north on through to the western boundary of the State the climate changes somewhat, and while the same grasses abound, they are not so prolific in winter as at the far south. In the central, northern and western sections of the State the climate, according to location, is colder; and while it has not been the habit of stock men to shelter or provide feed in winter, it is undoubtedly best, in Central Florida, that cattle should be fed once a day through the latter half of December to the middle of February, when the spring grasses begin to show up well; in north and west Florida cattle should be fed once a day, from middle of December to the middle of following March, a period of three months. This has not been the practice heretofore, and is not now to any extent, many considering it unnecessary, especially when the winters are mild, as the great majority of them are; yet it does not alter the case, for it is a reasonable proposition that the better fed an animal is, the more he will turn into his owner in flesh and money at the proper time. Throughout the sections just mentioned the herds of cattle range that make up the great majority of the number stated previously. In all this territory, the water supply never fails, as it does in the West, Texas for instance, where herds must be driven many miles to stagnant water holes, while thousands die of thirst on the way, something wholly unknown here. In Florida the hundreds of springs, creeks, rivers and lakes that never go dry, furnish fresh water, convenient to every pasture or range, every moment of time; in fact, it is an undisputed truth that there is not a spot within the State that surveyed from a common centre of five miles around, running water will not be encountered; and as water is one of the most important factors in the make-up of a successful stock raising country, we lay this special stress upon this feature. We know of no other section of country that can say as much. Next in importance to the water supply are the grasses for pasture purposes. These abound in every section of the State; and except in the far southern sect on first mentioned, the native grasses are cut for winter forage. It is often said and as often believed that the native grasses are lacking in nutrition, not being near the equal of Northern grasses, for either pasturage or forage purposes. This is contrary to the facts, for it has been demonstrated that more than half of the native grasses surpass in nutritious properties, and food value, the very best Northern grasses. winter feed, or finishing up the animals for market, add the velvet bean, green or cured, and cassava and sweet potatoes, and you will have a cheap food that is unsurpassed in feeding value for any purpose. Compare feeding for three months of winter in Florida, as indicated, and the s.x and eight months North, as the rigors of the climate require, and the truth is forced upon the most prejudiced mind. In addition to grasses that grow in winter, oats rye and barley are planted for young stock. All are cheap and sure growing crops.

The absence comparatively of diseases, such as are known in the North, is a matter that is not appreciated with us because we have so little of it. This happy condition is probably attributable to the pure air and water that abounds; but whatever it is, the fact remains that live stock in this country is rarely troubled with fatal diseases, epidemics being totally unknown.

No insects that become dangerous to life or health of stock are found here. In the early spring, as already alluded to, the horse-fly or buffalo-fly is prett, bad for three or four weeks, then he disappears; but we never have the green-headed fly that is so troublesome in other States, North and West.

The native cattle are small in size compared with the favorite improved breeds North and West; but that is not the fault of either the climate or the grasses on which they feed, but it comes from the parent stock, which was mostly imported either from Spain by way of the West Indies, or brought direct from some of the Islands; and, as no attention was ever known to have been paid to the breeding or improvement of live stock in those days, they were permitted to inbreed among themselves to the extent of great Agri. 2

deterioration. As above stated, these cattle are small, but quite hardy, and when fat will clean at three to four years old from five to six hundred pounds; the flesh is of good flavor and is much prized by the Cuban trade, to which market a large number are shipped every year, at average price of about \$14.00 per head. In the home markets, the meat usually brings about six or seven cents on the hoof, and twelve to fifteen cents per pound when cut.

There are many persons engaged in raising these cattle in all parts of the State, and most of them realize very handsome results from the sale of these cattle; indeed many of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the State are those who have acquired their riches from stockraising.

But it is not in growing the native breeds alone that profit can be realized, but in the introduction of new breeds, such as the Hereford, Short-horn, Devon and others. Within the past three years quite a number of each of the breeds above mentioned have been imported into the several sections of the State, and in all cases within the knowledge of the writer success has attended every effort. Rapid strides are being made in the production of graded, as well as thoroughbred stock, and it is already realized that the small range stock of cattle have had their day. It is thus thoroughly demonstrated that climatic and all other conditions are entirely suitable to the successful growing of high class stock in Florida, and such being the case there is no valid reason why the pastures of this State should not support three million head of cattle, and market six hundred thousand head each year, in place of the paltry number of 140,000 that are annually shipped to Cuba; and then, too, they will be cattle that will turn the scales at 1000 pounds and yield sixty to seventy-five dollars per head, instead of weighing five hundred pounds, and fet hing the insignificant sum of fifteen dollars. It may be safely said, that within ten years from today the native cattle will not be recognized as such. The improvement in breeds will bring about a new order of things, the old race will disappear; it will add to the new animal that marbled condition of the flesh so much in demand in Northern and Western markets. But cattle raising will have in Florida a value far beyond that which it yields as a food producing animal; and Florida has an opportunity offered it in connection with this industry that no other State can possibly have to the same extent; there are two industries that will go hand in hand with stock raising in Florida, under the changes being rapidly established as indicated. First, we make grievous error of sending our beef cattle to market on the hoof instead of packing it here, and shipping it in cold storage or in cans to market. Second, the loss of the refuse of the carcass which go to make up the fertilizers. What Florida needs and must have above all for the production of her immense crops of fruit and vegetables is an abundance of fertilizers; then why lose the most important part of the fertilizing elements by sending them out of the State to be brought back in another form at a large additional outlay. The hides, hair, herns, hoofs and blood ammoniates should be kept here, adding to our own industries by building up both the stock and fertilizer industries. This is entirely a feasible and practicable proposition. As it is now, every fertilizer manufactory in the State must buy all of its material, except the phosphate rock, either in Chicago or from abroad. Even now there is great opportunity for the establishment of such an industry. If a packing establishment were put in operation today. Florida could furnish practically the whole amount of the bone and blood ammoniates, and all the phosphates necessary (lacking only the potash) to the successful cultivation of her fruit, vegetable and staple crops. The full force of the situation is best understood when we state that in the year 1903 there was consumed in the State 76,895 tons of fertilizer, costing on an average thirty dollars per ton, or having a value of \$2,306,850.

With conditions as suggested and the fertilizers manufactured at home of material produced in the vicinity of the factories, prices would be lower and consumption greater. As it is, the greater part of the fertilizers and fertilizing material going to make up this vast sum had to be purchased beyond the limits of the State, when the conditions could be as well reversed by the manner suggested above. These are some of the points that make stock raising both attractive and profitable to a greater degree in Florida than in any other State in the Union.

ender a tradition to the trans-

SHEEP RAISING.

The same argument used in behalf if cattle raising applies to a greater or less extent in regard to sheep raising. They are not so universally grown, though there are but six counties in the State in which they are not grown. Sheep have done well in all sections of the State, though there are some localities better adapted to sheep husbandry than others. The larger herds are found in West Florida, but there are localities in the far eastern and southern portions of the State where fine herds are found, and where they thrive perfectly. In the counties of Volusia, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Marion, Hillsborough and Manatee, where the great prairies furnish fine pasturage, they are perfectly at home. In fact, in every section of the State there are large areas of lands admirably adapted and are now used for sheep pasturage.

The same climatic condition, the same grasses, and the same water supply are at hand for the sheep raiser, as for the cattle man. They are given about the same kind of attention in winter as the cattle, and their cost of maintenance is proportionately less. Perhaps no domestic animal yields so much to his owner, comparatively speaking, as the sheep, for their cost is merely nominal. They suffer less from diseases than almost any other animal, and the diseases that destroy them by thousands in the North and West are unknown here. There are not less than twelve or fifteen million acres of land in Florida perfectly suitable for sheep herding, and as a matter of course, they should be an indispensable adjunct to every Outside of their value as wool-producers, there is a demand for their flesh that far over reaches the supply, even in the home markets. The land area adapted to this industry is capable of supporting four to five million sheep at all seasons.

HOGS.

Hogs are raised as successfully and as cheaply, probably cheaper, than in any other country. No farm is without its stock of hogs, and there are few farmers but what make bacon enough to supply their wants throughout the year. Of course some will fail, but that is usually the fault of the man, but most of the farmers have a sur-

plus of bacon, lard and hams to dispose of at good prices during the winter. The famous "razor-back," of which so much is heard of in connection with Florida, which subject has always been much exaggerated, has long since departed. He has either been absorbed by grading with improved stock, or has dropped out and yielded his place to other breeds. The breeds that have succeeded to the native stock, and which succeed perfectly, are the Berkshire, Poland China, Essex and the Duroc red. These breeds are as successfully raised here as in any country. And all hogs are much less susceptible to disease than in any other section of country.

GOATS.

What has been said of sheep, applies equally as well to goats of all breeds yet tried. They thrive with all the certainty and vigor of an indigenous tropical plant in the rainy season, and if one ever died for lack of food, the fact has never been recorded. Angoing mats have been tried by only a few persons to a limited extent, and with good success. They require a little different management than that usually meted out to the common goat, but if given the same care and attention necessary to make sheep herding successful they, too, will yield a large profit on the investment.

HORSES.

Horses are grown in a general way in all parts of the State, except in the extreme southern portion. No particular care as to breeds is exercised, and the general run of horse breeding is of a mixture of Cuban, American and Mexican stock that has come by the way of Texas. The offspring of this mixture is a very hardy, tough animal, peculiarly adapted to a warm climate. There are numerous growers of fine stock in various portions of the State, notably the northern counties. In this section some fine stock is produced from imported thoroughbred stallions and selected native stock. But for some reason no well directed efforts on a large scale have ever been made, although success has always attended the effort. Each grower or each neighborhood has been content to supply their own wants in this line, without enlarging the scope of operation. One reason why this is so, is that so many thousands of cheap horses of ordinary grade are brought down and scattered all over the South, from the Middle West. Such stock is sold in the markets here at from \$75 to \$125 per head, and often for much less. The ordinary farmer being easily satisfied, in this way, takes little interest in breeding better grades, which if he should want to sell would have to compete with the cheaper common stock above mentioned. Hence, the great majority of horses, and practically all the mules, are brought here from other States. That horse breeding here is successful to a high degree is known to all, and no finer field or opportunity is offered for a profitable business in this line in any country than right here in Florida.

We have said that we have a climate adapted to stock raising, and we have given reasons why it is so. We have shown that we have the water supply, and the grasses, and forage equal to any country, and have given proof that is unquestionable. We have shown that we have the territory that produces and supports these essentials to successful stock raising, and now we assert without hesitation that Florida offers to the live stock grower, a better field and better opportunities for success than is or can possibly be offered by any other section of the Union. To the man with capital already in hand, or the man with brains, herve and energy to back him, failure is impos-

sible.

FLORIDA FISHERIES.

There is perhaps no industry of such great importance to the State of Florida, about which so little is known by the people generally, although no subject is more universally discussed with greater pleasure than that of landing prodigious hauls, or some huge specimen of the finny tribe, but it is of the industry in its commercial form that we desire to direct attention.

The peculiar position which Florida occupies, with its approximately twelve hundred miles of sea coast, together with its numerous large bays, sounds, lagoons, and its rivers, lakes and streams all teeming with fish of almost every kind and variety, enables it to possess these natural advantages to a greater degree than is enjoyed by any other State. Formerly, before transportation facilities had opened the way to markets beyond the State, this industry was almost entirely local in character. In the

fall, farmers and others from the interior portion of the State, and also from the States of Georgia and Alabama, would journey overland to the fisheries on the coast, and spend from two to four weeks accumulating a supply of salt fish, principally of the mullet variety, which they would take back to their homes for winter use. Even under these conditions the business paid handsome profits to

those engaged in it.

The industry as it is today was begun about the year 1873, and the great bulk of the business was carried on at and from the ports of Pensacola, Apalachicola, Cedar Keys and Key West, on the Gulf, and Jacksonville and Fernandina on the Atlantic Coast. Since that time, owing to the continued and rapid increase in transportation facilities, through the building of new railroads, the industry has increased to immense proportions, still capable of expanding an hundred fold without in the least affecting the supply or overreaching the demands extending trade.

The principal branches of the fishing industry are: Sponge, Red Snapper, Grouper, Mullet, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, Oyster and Turtle fishing.

The following condensed table showing details of the

industry in the aggregate form is interesting:

	Number.	Value
Number of persons engaged No. of vessels and boats engaged	9,116 4,318	
Value of vessels, boats & apparatus Cash capital invested		\$552,890 608,000
Total value of investments	regularity as	\$1,160,890
Fish concept all hinds	Pounds.	1 1 2 1 1 2
Fish caught, all kinds 6 Value of above	1,136,795	1,414,314
Oysters caught	Bushels. 888,656	
Value of above	The Charles have	161,296
The transfer of the state of th	Pounds.	1-904-9
Sponges caught	365,899	367,450
Total value of marine products for	or 1963	31.943.06

STATISTICS OF MARUFACTURES.

As the best evidence of the progress of any one or more industries is that shown by compar.son with former periods, so, that in discussing the subject of manufactures we will compare the two census years of 1890 and 1900.

In 1890 the whole number of manufacturing establishments in Florida was 805, as against 2056 similar establishments in 1900, showing the remarkable increase over

the privious decade of over 250 per cent.

In 1890, the capital invested in these enterprises was. \$11,110,304, as compared with the sum of \$33,107,477 in

1900, an increase of almost 290 per ceat.

The cost of the materials used or worked up in these industries was in 1890, \$8,021,854, while in 1900 the cost of the materials used in these same industries amounted to \$15,637,520, showing an increase of 195 per cent., and also showing that the consumption of manufactured material was even correspondingly greater, as it will be remembered that duving eight years out of the ten, prices of woth the raw and manufactured material were at the lowest known in the history of the country.

The value of the products just referred to, prove the former statement, as to the quantity manufactured and the demand, for in 1890 the value of the manufactured products of these establishments was \$18,222,890, while in 1900 it amounted to \$36,810,243, or the very remark-

able increase of 220 per cent.

The labor that performs the work of operating these industries is as follows:

The whole number of wage carners in 1890 was 13,119, as against 34,230 in 1900. Of the total number of operators in 1890, 11,539 were men 16 years of age and over, and of the total number of operators in 1900, 32,188 were men 16 years of age and upward. Of the total number of wage earners in 1890, 1,312 were women 15 years of age and over and 268 were children under the latter age. Of the total number of wage earners in 1900, 1,668 were women of sixteen years of age and over, and 374 were children under the latter age.

It will thus be seen that one number of women and children employed in factories have decreased, while the mentage correspondingly increased. The percentage of mentage 16 years of 25c employed in 1800 was 88 per cent.

while in 1900 it was 94 per cent.; the percentage of women employed in 1890 over 15 years of age was 10 per cent., while in 1900 it dropped to 4.9 per cent.; and the percentage of children employed in these industries in 1890 was only 2 per cent., still it dropped to 1.1 per cent. in 1900; so that practically it may be said, there is no such thing as child labor in Florida. Of the industries above noted, the following are located in the cities mentioned below:

Jacksonville contains 195 establishments, with a capital invested of \$2,068,663, operated by 1,602 wage earners who receive for their labor the sum of \$645,921 per annum.

Key West has 92 establishments, with a capital of \$1,839,194, distributing \$1,164,835 between 1,969 wage earners.

Tampa contains 129 establishments, with a capital of \$3,935,647, and distributes \$2,009,077, among 4,109 em-

ployees.

The above represents only 20 per cent. of the industries reported in the census year, leaving the remaining 1,600 establishments scattered throughout the smaller towns and villages of the State. It is, however, quite within the bounds of reason to say that in the past four years, the number of industrial establishments has increased 50 per cent. With a much larger ratio of capital employed, an increased rate of wages paid, a demand for manufactured products that far overreaches the supply, and increased values that average more than 100 per cent.

In 1905, the State will take a new census in accordance with a provision of the Constitution, and it is certain that it will disclose a great improvement over the census of

1900.

OFFICE WORK.

As has been the case each year since the creation of the Department, the work for the past two years has steadily grown in volume and importance. The amendment to the law controlling the gathering of the agricultural and other statistics has greatly improved the service, and enables the office to make better reports and to hold the matter better in hand. Two issues of the Monthly Bulletin—September and October, 1903,—could not be nublished for lack of sufficient appropriation to pay for the printing. The business of the office, and also of the chem-

ical division, in publishing the fertilizer analyses, has grown to such proportions that the small sum heretofore appropriated is wholly inadequate; it should be twice as large at least.

HAND BOOK.

The Hand Book which was authorized by the Legislature, and for which an appropriation of \$750.00 was made, has been published and is now ready for distribution. The amount of money, however, was so small that we could only publish 1,000 copies, where there should have been at least 10,000 copies published. It should be remembered that Florida is no longer the small and insignificant piece of mother earth it was formerly considered to be, but that it has been transformed into a great, prosperous and progressive State, and a description of her resources and advantages cannot be crowded into a few dozen lines, however brief and condensed it is sought to make it. days of small things and State financial embarrassment have passed, and if we would keep in line with the progressive spirit of the age, we must be willing to bear the small burden of the cost.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

As in past reports, this Department still advocates the establishment of a geological survey as an absolute necessity to the proper and intelligent development of the mineral resources of the State. In these days when millions of dollars are being consumed in the development of various systems of irrigation for the protection of the agricultural, horticultural and their allied interests from the vicissitudes of climate, it is but a waste of resources to longer refuse to thoroughly survey the sources of our water supply, its adaptability to the purposes of irrigation and its fitness and healthfulness for drink. If nothing else was demonstrated other than as indicated, its cost would be infinitesimal compared with the value returned; and opposition of no man or set of men should be permitted to stand in the way of the establishment of an institution whose operations would mean so much to the people of the State.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The statistics of the commerce of the ports of the State are interesting, disclosing as they do a volume of oceangoing commerce, chiefly exports, little realized by the people of the State generally. When, in 1885, the ocean commerce of the State barely exceeded \$5,000,000, no one would have hazarded the assertion that within twenty years the same trade would reach the proportions of more than \$100,000,000 per annum. But we have passed beyond those figures, and now none will be found so reckless as to fix a limit to our trade.

With a volume of commerce like that exhibited on subsequent pages, under present conditions the future of

Flori, a is incred bright.

With a physical conformation unlike any other section of the Union, a soil of great fertility, a climate embracing almost every latitude of the semi-tropics, and that yields products common to every clime; with splendid water powers awaiting development; great forests of magnificent timber; mineral deposits of unknown value, and above all, harbors spacious enough and deep enough to float the merchant marine of the world; no other State is so well situated to command the commerce destined to flow through the Isthmian canal when completed. Her harbors are more numerous and afford deeper water than those of any State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and it must follow as a necessity to the success of future trade that manufacturing industries of every kind shall establish themselves in close proximity to the material to be worked up, and at the point of embarkation. Competition in freight rates demands that the fewest transfers possible be made where competition in business is keen; so that when the canal opens up the long wished for route to the Orient, and the rush for trade begins, then will the superior inducements for the establishment of industrial: activities offered by the deep water harbors of Florida be fully recognized and appreciated and the commerce of today will appear as nothing by comparison.

Agriculture is the very backbone of commerce, and when we combine these products with those of the forests and mines we have the most important adjunct in the best development of a community or a State. And when we consider the vast area of the rich and prosperous country to the north of us which will pour its teeming millions of wealth-bearing products, through the splendid harbors that lie along the coast line of the State, from Pensaco'a to Fernandina, the mind hesitates to grasp the possibilit'es of the future. No one can overestimate the value of these gifts of nature, for with the expansion of our trade and the enormous increase in the volume of our exports during the last few years, there has also come a marvelous enlargement in the size and carrying capacity of vessels emploeyd in ocean commerce. This means greater water displacement and deeper draught, and the depth of water must be provided, if these huge cormorants of the sea are to yield fair returns on the r cost, at the same time carrying freight at rates which commerce can afford with profit. The harbors of Florida offer just these facilities, and fill the requirements thus demanded; and when the canal shall have been constructed, and the great streams of traffic flowing down from the almost limitless interior seeking an outlet to new and innumerable markets in other lands which that great waterway is to create for American enterprises, the harbors of Florida will be the distributing points for this vast commerce.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

As usual, we include in this report that of the Meteorological Report of the United States for the Florida district. It has come to be looked upon as necessary on account of the valuable information it contains with reference to the climatology of the State. The report will be found in tabular form on subsequent pages, as an appeadix.

IMMIGRATION, LABOR, WAGES, ETC.

While this office has no means of knowing just how many people from other States or lands make their homes in Florida each year, there is good reason to believe that the population is being rapidly increased from other than natural or local causes. From the best information obtainable, the annual increase from outside sources approximates 20,000 persons annually at least. The fame of the successes attained by our people in recent years has spread far and wide, and as is shown by the thousands of letters from applicants for information concerning the

many resources of the State received at this office, widespread interest is being manifested to a greater extent than at any previous period. The correspondence referred to has in every instance been as fully replied to as when possible by both letter and printed matter. While the people who tour the State each winter to the number of about 200,000 cannot be and are not in any sense classed as immigrants, yet from this source many large investments result and many new homes are established each year.

To the average person seeking a new home in a new country, the condition of labor and wages is a topic of much interest, and while the question of labor in Florida, as elsewhere, is a vital one, it differs in many phases from that of other States, mainly because of the diversity of interests which exercise control over it, and give direction to its movements and operations. And to this diversity of industrial interests may be mainly attributed the freedom from strike disturbances, enjoyed with one or two exceptions, by all classes of business in this State. These occurrences being rare, except among the cigar manufacturing trade, and that confined mostly to one locality. In a great majority of other branches of industry strikes are never known. There is no surplus of labor in Florida, nor is there a scarcity, speaking in a general sense. Of course there may be localities where either condition may exist at times temporarily, but there is in some portion of the State, usually a demand for extra help that serves to equalize these congested conditions, and in that way labor is kept employed, and satisfactory conditions are the rule, whereas the reverse is true where labor is congested and idle much of the time.

Quality and character of labor varies much in Florida, depending greatly upon the kind of industry predominating in each section.

In the agricultural section, that is to say, that part of the State where the staple field crops, such as cotton, corn, oats, etc., are the leading and chief products of the soil, and where general farming in its broadest sense is the principal occupation of the people outside of the towns and villages, the class of people performing the great bulk of manual labor is composed of negroes. Although it is true that in this, as in all other sections of the State, there are very many white people who own and conduct their farms themselves without colored help. These are

generally farmers on a moderate scale, and who are noless successful for being so. In fact, these are the people who make up the bone and sinew of the land, and on whom largely rests the responsibility for the perpetuation of good government, as well as the future progress and prosperity of the State. While, as we have stated, there is no scarcity of labor in this section, there is at the same time no surplus. There is no marked lack of labor to care for the crops that are being produced from year to year, but there are lying idle thousands of acres of equally fine tillable land, thoroughly adapted to all farm purposes. that could be profitably utilized if there was sufficient labor to operate them. In this respect, and to this extent, the supply of labor is short of the country's needs and thus prevents the possibility of any rapid increase in farm productions. This statement will also apply with equal force to all sections of the State. The real effect is, therefore, to retard farm development.

Wages of general farm labor varies considerably, depending upon whether it is day labor, or monthly or annual contracts. Also the women, who perform a very considerable portion of the field work, are to be considered. The adult male, who ranks as the best field mand, usually receives for day labor 75c to one dollar per day and found; the ordinary hand gets from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per day and found, and the women get from thirty to forty cents per day and found. Where the laborer feeds himself or herself there is a difference of ten to fifteen per cent. additional. By the month or year, the wages paid run from six dollars to ten dollars per month, and in exceptional cases twelve to fifteen dollars per month, including board.

In much of the general farming sections, a system of tenantry obtains to a great degree. Under this plan, land, with dwelling house and other necessary improvements are included in the plot rented, usually forty to eighty acres each, sometimes more, as the case may be. The rent for the land is usually paid in a fixed quantity of cotton, or other farm product, as may be agreed upon in the contract, delivered at a point also understood and agreed upon. Sometimes owners rent their farms, or a portion of them, on shares, modified or enlarged as to terms to suit the occasion and conditions. In the western section of the State the larger portion of the farming population

is white, and comparatively few negroes are employed asfarm help. These farmers do their own work, and almost without exception are a thrifty and prosperous, self-sustaining people. The same conditions exist in a large scope of country in Eastern Florida, though there are more negro laborers there than in the western section just mentioned. The wages for farm work in these sections are also about as above stated.

In the early vegetable and fruit growing sections of the State the labor is more nearly divided as between the whites and the negroes. In the more northerly portion of the fruit and vegetable section, negro labor predominates. but the further we go south the fewer negroes we see, till the white labor is almost entirely substituted therefor. The same conditions obtain with labor in this section as elsewhere, already noted, there being neither an unwieldly surplus or such a degree of shortness of labor as to cause material loss, though there are times when lack of labor is keenly felt, but these are short, trans.tory periods with long intervals. The labor is in a general sense sufficient to care for the crops in the quantities in which they are now planted, but if it should be desirable to plant and grow vegetables and fruits on a largely extended scalethen the supply of labor would be wholly inadequate.

There are millions of acres of land unsurpassed for vegetable and fruit growing yet unoccupied in the section referred to, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that the great impulse given to these industries in recent years will, grow rapidly, in which case labor will be in greater demand; even now there is abundant room in all sections of the State for such farm labor as we have referred to.

Wages in this section of the State last considered will average more than in those parts devoted almost exclusively to general agriculture. A good hand, by the day, earns from one dollar to a dollar and a half and board in the busy season, and that is the period between the vegetable and the fruit crop, which includes about seven months of the year. Monthly or annual contracts are at a less rate of course, but the hire of farm labor in this section is mostly by the day.

Expert labor, such as is employed in the trades, mills, factories, vegetable and fruit packing establishments, and expert mechanical work of all kinds, is always in demand, and commands good wages. The compensation in these-

dines of work ranging from two dollars to four dollars per day, and in some special lines still more. This class of labor is of course necessarily mostly engaged in or near the cities and towns, where the industries demanding their services are generally located, on account of convenient transportation facilities, markets for products, and other advantages. Among this class of labor there is rarely a surplus, while there is often an inconvenient scarcity. The demand for this, as for all other classes of labor, continually grows, and for the sober, industrious, capable man, equipped for any of these occupations, there is gen-

erally a position open to him-

Domestic labor, or household help, is quite as diversified as to quality, supply and reliability as any of the foregoing classes. In some portions of the State there is never enough to fill the wents and needs of families, and boarding houses, and even the best hotels are at times greatly inconvenienced for lack of it. Negroes comprise the larger part of this class of labor, except in the southerly portions of Eastern and Southern Florida. localities are never fully supplied with this character of help, and many people are compelled to do their own housework. Probably the principal reason for this situation is to be attributed more to the unreliability of this class of labor, and the desire of the women, who make up the larger part of this class, to take the world easy. There are, therefore, many opportunities here for securing positions in this line of work, by intelligent and industrious people of both sexes, of good character and habits.

Wages for this class of work range from about five dollars to ten dollars per month, which includes the several branches of household duties. In the largor cities and towns, wages for this kind of work are sometimes more than above stated, and in cases where exceptional quality or quantity of work is required, employes sometimes receive double the figures named, but all of these matters are regulated by agreement. The following figures from the U. S. Census of 1900 may be of interest, as indicating the opportunities within reach of those who desire to engage in farming or any of the branches of agriculture:

In 1900 the total number of acres in farms in Florida was 4,363,891. Of this number, there were in improved farms under cultivation 1,511,653 acres, leaving 2,852,238 acres not in cultivation, and classed as not improved mainly because they were lying out, and without buildings, etc. And the principal reason for this condition is, that there is not labor to operate them. Here are opportunities for farmers and farm laborers to secure homes and a competence at the minimum cost, or a good living by the work of his hands. The total number of farms is Florida is 40,814, and the average size of a farm is a little over 106 acres each, though there are farms ranging is size from 20 acres to several thousand.

The number of persons engaged in operating these farms is: males, 75,608, and of females 13,080, and there are opportunities for twice that number, with equal or better advantages than were offered those who first came here and made their settlements and permanent homes, as the

above statements and figures amply demonstrate.

In the 2,056 factories of all kinds, there are employed 34,230 more or less expert and skilled laborers; 3,572 of this number being females; and as the mills, factories and other new enterprises are continually advancing their business, the demand for expert and skilled labor continually increases.

The number of those employed as household or domestic help is: males, 32,413, and females, 17,919. As before mentioned, there is a constant and increasing demand for this class of labor. The wages are good, and efficient and retrable men and women will have small difficulty in secur-

ing employment.

The question of the cost of living is one which enters largely into this subject, and justly exercises an important influence in deciding the advisability of a move by those contemplating a change of residence; whether it be a man who earns his living as a day laborer, or the man with means, not to say capitalist, the item of living expense is always to be considered. In this respect, as in all others, Florida is the equal in most things and superior to any other section of the United States, in the vast majority of the essential elements necessary to comfort, health and economy in home building, and the work of maintaining it.

The climate, indirectly of course, has much to do with this question. The clothing necessary to keep the body in a comfortable condition in winter does not have to be of heavy and costly woolens; nor in the abundance re-

Agri. 3

nired in more northerly latitudes, where winter lingers reight or nine months of the year. In this item a famfrom Ohio, Wisconsin or New York would be able in Florida to save and live with more comfort at least on onehalf of that required at home, for there are hardly more than fifteen days in an entire winter when a healthy man need wear an overcoat, even in the most northerly and westerly part of the State, and that not a heavy one either, while in the southeastern, central and southern portion of the State even a light overcoat is rarely necessary, and erdinary spring clothes as worn north would be considered quite sufficient for mid-winter, under the average conditions. Another item of equal importance, is the fuel supply, which by comparison with the needs in the northern sections of country referred to, is ridiculously small; onethird of the cost necessary in the North would be an exorbitant sum here on an average.

In Florida the length of time in which fires are required never exceeds four months, even then not all of the time, and that in the colder section of the State. While in the eastern and southern parts of the State the time is still less, growing shorter as we go further south. Neither is the cost of fuel near so great as in the North, unless coal is used, which is never done outside of the larger cities and towns, and in not a great many of them. Wood is almost universally used and it is plentiful and cheap; and with the average farmer, practically does not figure in the cost of living, as no farm in this country is without its woodland. In effect, then, this item, to the farmer, except for the labor of cutting and hauling home, is one of clear gain. And to the city or town resident, it means a saving of 60 to 75 per cent. of the cost of like fuel material in the North.

Another distinctive advantage the farmers and all others who labor out of doors have in Florida is, that in no section of the State is it ever too cold to work in the open, any day of the year. This enables the farmer or gardener to grow something for his table at all seasons, and thus also reduce his household expenses, in a way impossible in any other section of country, particularly North. The cost of the staple articles of food, such as are sold in the grocery stores everywhere, is about the same as in the North, but the farmer who makes his own meat and bread and coaducts his farm on business princi-

ples, will have small need to patronize the grocery stores to any great extent.

To those who labor in the mills, factories or in the trades, the cost of living is necessarily greater, as they are in no wise producers of food supplies, but wholly consumers. Except in this respect, they share all the other advantages enjoyed by the farmer, unless it be that of house rent. The farmer gets his house with his farm if he owns it, or if he rents; the artisan, or the common laborer, must own, or rent his dwelling from another, or board, which, if a man of family, is usually incompatible with his income. The price of rents vary somewhat in the different sections and towns of the State, but small though comfortable houses can be had from ten to fifteen dollars per month, sometimes less, and from that up to twenty-five dollars, or more, depending upon the needs or the ability of the person to pay.

Good, comfortable cottages or dwelling houses can be built in most parts of the State at from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each, depending of course upon the size wanted, and the quality of the workmanship expended on it. In the more southerly portions of the State quite comfortable dwellings can be built for very much less than these figures. Buildings in the North affording the same degree of comfort, would cost fifty to sixty per

cent. more money.

The foregoing represents very closely the labor conditions as they are at present throughout the State. And if the continued employment of labor at fair wages is indicative of prosperity and consequent happiness and contentment, then it is no exaggeration to say that the people of all classes in all sections of the State are indeed in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown; nor is it in the least beyond the bounds of truth to say that, divided among the various avocations we have named, and others, there is room, and a demand, for at least double the number of laborers now employed. The relationship between labor and capital, employer and employed, in all occupations, have always been and are now of the most amicable nature, whether it be with white or black. The only serious differences that ever occur are with the to-

bacco dealers and manufacturers in one or two cities; but beyond this no difficulties occur worthy of discussion here.

As a rule, labor of all kinds is fairly efficient in its sev-

eral lines, probably quite as much so as in other sections of the country. That there is great room for improvement admits of no question, and just here, opportunities without number offer themselves to the careful, painstaking and industrious men and women of correct character and habits.

Another subject of interest to the management is the

social position awaiting him.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions in a general way, which must be met with by all new-comers to any country, is of consideable moment, specially to the female portion of the familv. There is in the human heart a chord of sympathy which under certain conditions is said to "make the whole world kin," and there is no condition that serves to awaken the feelings of sympathy in others, as the observation of distress and loneliness, which needs only kind words and actions to replace with the smiles of joy and content. The people of Florida are no exception to the rule; the glad hand of welcome or assistance is ever extended to the deserving, whether rich or poor. There is no bar here to man's associations save that which he himself erects: there is no social dead line, but he must show merit for the position he would choose. It is entirely with the individual as to what company he shall keep, or what associations he forms, and the social sphere in which he shall move; he must be the architect of his own moral and social standing, even as he must be the "architect of his own fortune."

Social equality between the races is not tolerated, and is impossible; miscegenation is prohibited by law, and the gulf that marks the social boundary between the white race and the black is as broad as the universe, and as fathomless as the infinitudes of space. Yet, the relationship between the races is of the most kindly and friendly order.

CONCLUSION.

As briefly as possible we have endeavored to show that Florida is a land where all who are energetic and honest can make life a success. Where land is cheap by comparison, taxés low, and transportation facilities are efficient, abundant and convenient to all sections of the country. There are no laws that favor one class or race of men more than another; all are recognized as equals before the law; the State government is justly and wisely administered, and life and property are as safe here as in any Northern State.

It is in the enjoyment of the many advantages enumerated, as well as the advancement and up-building of the State, that Florida invites good people from other sections of our country, and from foreign lands to make their homes within her borders. The foreigner with a record for good health, character, and a moderate sum of money, sufficient at least to support him till work can be obtained, will be welcome, and will meet with encouragement, and if he is worthy, success will reward him. To the man from New England who would avoid the bitter Northeastern winds, the disease laden fogs from the banks of Newfoundland, and the hopeless prospects for more than a bare existence by farming the old barren wastes and hills; the man from the great West whose anxious thoughts hover between the prospects of ruin by forest and prairie fires and the Dakota blizzards, who dreads, yet wishes for the drought of summer, the season of tornadoes, and who must face without hope of escape the weariness and idleness of a nine months' relentness winter; the business man from the city or the villages, who wants a fair field, where his restricted capital and personal industry will not be forced into merciless competition with and be weighted down by the immense resources of soulless trusts and syndicates of combined capital; all are assured that superior advantages await them here. According to trustworthy reports, official and unofficial, there are thousands of farmers and others in the greatly overcrowded rural districts of the Northern, Western, Middle, and northerly tier of Southern States, where the value of lands have advanced beyond the reach of ordinary means, who desire to change their residence from the scenes of an unceasing struggle for subsistence to a country where the comforts of life are attainable with less risk of health and strenuous physical exertion.

To such people, the rich and fertile lands of Florida offer the long desired opportunity. These are the people to succeed; accustomed to the problems of soil work, they eral lines, probably quite as much so as in other sections of the country. That there is great room for improvement admits of no question, and just here, opportunities without number offer themselves to the careful, painstaking and industrious men and women of correct character and habits.

Another subject of interest to the management is the social position awaiting him.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions in a general way, which must be met with by all new-comers to any country, is of consideable moment, specially to the female portion of the familv. There is in the human heart a chord of sympathy which under certain conditions is said to "make the whole world kin," and there is no condition that serves to awaken the feelings of sympathy in others, as the observation of distress and loneliness, which needs only kind words and actions to replace with the smiles of joy and content. The people of Florida are no exception to the rule; the glad hand of welcome or assistance is ever extended to the deserving, whether rich or poor. There is no bar here to man's associations save that which he himself erects; there is no social dead line, but he must show merit for the position he would choose. It is entirely with the individual as to what company he shall keep, or what associations he forms, and the social sphere in which he shall move; he must be the architect of his own moral and social standing, even as he must be the "architect of his own fortune."

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To such people, the rich and fertile lands of Florida offer the long desired opportunity. These are the people to succeed; accustomed to the problems of soil work, they are the men who can utilize the forces of nature and make them yield obedience to their will. Men possessed of willing hands, resolute hearts and level heads, and to such a class no finer field than Florida was ever presented for occupancy. It is a field boundless with the best elements of wealth and substantial enjoyment. It has an endless quantity of raw material of every sort, and rich productive soil, upon which all the fruits, all the crops, and all the animals necessary for man's subsistence, comfort and convenience can be cultivated and propagated; and with a climate that brings to the pallid cheek the glow of health, to the listless eye the sparkle of a new life, transforms the careworn frame to one of reanimated nature, brings rest to the wearied mind, and takes from the memory of adversity the sting of distress.

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Comos S. Charles and Company of the Company of the

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

FOR YEAR 1902

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	COTTON (Upland)			
	Acres	Bales	Value	
Machua			\$	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	1,424	558	19,03	
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto				
Duval	25		file and the second	
dscambia	780	1	13,62	
Franklin	9 140	1.074	00.00	
adsden	3,140			
Hamilton			2	
dernando				
Hillsborough Holmes	3,389	1.187	41.90	
ackson	41,346	13,782		
lefferson	28,559			
Afayette	20,000	1,011	210,21	
Leo				
Leon	. 27,738	6,312	239,72	
Levy	19		17	
L'berty	318	119	9 4,88	
Madison	5,132	1,680	59,00	
Manatee				
Marion] 130			
Monroe	. [
Nassau) 34		70	
Orange				
Osceola			1	
Pasco	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	
Polk				
Putram				
St. Johns	648	25:	15,18	
Sumter		200	10,10	
Cuwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia			1	
Wakulla	320	81	3,16	
Walton	- 2,578			
Washington	2,910			
			Ta. Carlo	

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF	COTTON (Sea Island)			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bales	Value	
Alachua	13,733	3,462 \$	262.65	
Baker		1,263	87,45	
Bradford		3,224	225,64	
Brevard		0,224	220,01	
Calhoun	1,018	1.133	19,98	
Citrus				
Clay	3.253	4,222	66.29	
Columbia	19.987	4,025	252,28	
Dade				
De Soto				
Duval	24	13	60	
Escambia				
ranklin				
adsden		313	19,90	
Hamilton	1,046	4,484	309,74	
Hernando				
Hillsborough				
Holmes				
ackson	3,093	1,031	51,55	
efferson		330	16,81	
afayette		915	55,24	
ake				
æe				
eon	25	6	30	
evy		562	35,64	
iberty				
Madison		3,433	225,41	
Manatee		1,426	104,92	
darion		1,426	104,92	
Monroe		9	28	
range		1	7	
Osceola			NE MUNICIPAL	
'asco				
olk				
Putnam	. 441	155	8,31	
t. Johns				
Santa Rosa				
Sumter		81	7,12	
Suwannec		5,724	452,54	
aylor		1,289	87,55	
Volusia				
Wakulla	30	10	26	
Walton				
Washington	51]	15	1,04	
T. 10.00 10.00 10.00			2222	
Total	151,027	37,226 \$	2,291,66	

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NAMES	1	CORN			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value		
Alachua	32,431	368,838	\$ 279,368		
Baker	7,445	79,815	63,858		
Bradford	14,975	144,675	107,772		
Brevard	63	2,105	1,290		
Calhoun	6.116	63,498	62,020		
Citrus	3,301	64,490	64,490		
Clay	2,233	82,114	15,620		
Columbia	30,645	228,992	132,98		
Dade		220,332	102,00		
De Soto	6,556	56,054	55,86		
Duval	2,709	26,845	13,63		
Escambia	3,396	39,905	31.88		
	37	195	91,00		
Franklin	29,028	195,150	195,15		
Gadsden	27,322	192,255	192,25		
Hamilton		35,300	21.12		
Hernando	2,699	34,451	18.31		
Hillsborough	3,740		53.98		
Holmes	8,336	54,018	1207029123		
Jackson	49,775	497,756	248,87		
Jefferson	40,251	256,539	157,53		
Lafayette	9,740	108,462	108,46		
Lake	2,896	28,317	28,31		
Lee	59	540	53		
Leon	29,417	268,830	12.2		
Levy	7,778	72,506			
Liberty	2,925				
Madison	39,464	290,861	203,40		
Manatee	385	- 3,935			
Marion	15,170	146,130	87,22		
Monroe		10.000			
Nassau	880	12,220			
Orange	2,803		77 2 7 2 7 2 0 1		
Osceola	878				
Pasco	2,666				
Polk	10,006				
Putnam	2,593				
St. Johns	1,534				
Santa Rosa	3,583				
Sumter	6,897				
Suwannee	35,923				
Taylor	12,715				
Volusia	2,878		0.000		
Wakulla	6,866				
Walton	12,257				
Washington	9,399	116,691	56,71		
Collins -			10000		

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.—Continued.

NAMES	Jana Alle	OATS			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value		
Alachua	2.860	32,500 \$	16,25		
Baker	1,002	10,185	5,09		
Bradford	2,431	25,835	17,93		
Brevard					
Calhoun	894	9.682	6,98		
Citrus	1,246	16,180	10.01		
Clay	217	1,780	1,19		
Columbia	3,114	28,881	17,90		
Dade					
De Soto	94	1,330	1,05		
Duval	48	638	33		
Escambia	218	3,825	1,91		
ranklin					
Gadsden	2,358	23,706	22,88		
Hamilton	1,227	12,560	12,56		
Hernando	597	7,540	3,83		
Hillsborough	105	1,557	68		
Holmes	123	1,150	56		
ackson	8,925	81,250	44,62		
Jefferson	1,394	20,298	13,47		
Lafayette	2,448	67,810	61,71		
Lake	148	2,505	1,85		
Lee					
Leon	2,367	27,619	17,53		
Levy	2,919	40,198	29,11		
Liberty	492		3,86		
Madison	2,869	37,910	18,29		
Manatee					
Marion	7,388	74,670	30,12		
Monroe					
Nassau]	50			
Orange	138	3,442	2,74		
Osceola					
Pasco	969		7,91		
Polk	278		1,99		
Putnam	100	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CONT	50		
St. Johns	89		1,19		
Santa Rosa	34		1		
Sumter	2,720		17,19		
Suwannee	360		4,4		
Taylor	., 542		4,00		
Volusia	8:		1,1		
Wakulla	349	5 A	1,6		
Walton'	665		3,1		
Washington	124	1,190	6		
COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY	-				

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES			
	Acres	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	3271	50,425	19,15	
Baker	445	81,851	24:600	
Bradford	445	40,820	16,230	
Brevard	128	22,660	11,45	
Calhoun	372	30,165	15,66	
Citrus	359	57,150	29,68	
Clay	351	10000		
Columbia	582	32,115	28,25	
Dade	904	65,160	40,49	
De Soto	1 007	142,163	71 97	
	1,027	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	71,878	
Escambia	840	71,187	28,734	
	905	81,285	39,87	
Franklin	35	1,750	92	
Gadsden	1,362	97,380	38,95	
Hamilton	512	43,436	20,83	
Hernando	236	28,140	14,05	
Hillsborougn	1,057	52,085	25,71	
Holmes	238	21,397	10,88	
Jackson	439	87,800	35,12	
Jefferson	1,070	94,451	33,96	
Lafayette	189	67,905	33,59	
Lake	461	38,513	26,62	
Lce	101	9,565	4,83	
Leon	1,529	112,650	54,73	
Levy	552	37,057	16,17	
Liberty	237	19,822	11,25	
Madison	643	64,769	25,24	
Manatee	115	14,675	7,47	
Marion	390	73,240	29,19	
Monroe				
Nassau	174	24,050	12,27	
Orange	- 348	45,422	24,12	
Osceola	114	16,060	6.16	
Pasco	266	25,170	12.62	
Folk	889	101,039	49,90	
Putnam	244	30,424	13,66	
St. Johns	455	61,625	30,76	
Santa Rosa	537	43,174	22.14	
Sumter	486	58,217	29,20	
Suwannee	1,301	233,110	128,64	
1 aylor	194	23,157	11,73	
Volusia	355	33,334	27,38	
Wakulla	139	19,942	9,92	
Waiton	637	. 56,133	29,18	
Washington	406	21,949	11,04	
Total	21,492	2,332,372	1,110,11	

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NAMES	SUGAR CAN			CANE	NE.	
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Bbis.	Value	Sugar	Value	
- ALCOHOL		Syrup		(lbs.)	4.5	
Alachua	. 85	1,244	\$ 12,440			
Baker	219			51,500	2,58	
Bradford	206	Berthart Authorities				
Brevard	200	2,000				
Calhoun	171	1 040	11 050			
Citrus		1,942	Million Street, Andready			
Liay	125		11,160	Service Control of the last		
Columbia	. 35		3,172			
Dade	216	2,442	17,731	11,750	61	
De Soto	269	1,957	28,905		1,21	
Duval	_	Maria Control of	13,232		40	
Sscambia		523	10,440			
Franklin	. 19	190				
Badsden	923	6,227	62,370			
Hamilton	.) 390	2,635	40,370	3,755	37	
Hernando	1 110	854	7.900		1	
Hilisborough	. 160	1,273	14,525	1,445	7	
Holmes		846	12,225			
ackson	432		69,260	Statistical distributions		
Jefferson :	. 584	3,519	33,572		7	
Lafayette	183					
Lake		The late of the la			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Lee		305	5,360			
Leon	1		120000000000000000000000000000000000000			
			30,073		7	
bevy		A Control of the Control	8,302		2	
Liberty	130		13,171		****	
Madison	. 426	The second second second	31,749			
Manatee		1000				
Marion	. 96	768	9,196			
Monroe						
Nassau	. 2		200		****	
Orange	. 85		6,762	36	LINE S	
Usceola	8	103	1,030			
Pasco			19,410	1,200	7	
Polk	. 234	2,200	30,959			
Putnam	. 106	594	7,421			
St. Johns		1,013	1,216	31,350	1,56	
Santa Rosa	215	761	12,454			
Sumter	237	1,330	21,593			
Buwannee	1.118	11.111	115,587			
Paylor		I Within Co. Later Mark House	12,742			
Volusia	100		8,633			
Wakulla	1		8,357			
			15,929			
Walton	148					
	-1 -210	000	0,000			
Washington		1	The second	20123022	1200000	

46

NAMES	and the second	RICE.			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value		
Alachua			\$		
Baker	. 144	1,824	1,82		
Bradford					
Breward			********		
Calhoun	55	860	86		
Citrus	. 24	450	. 55		
Clay					
Columbia	73	1,316	. 1,22		
Dade	[
De Soto	543	9,344	9.70		
Duval	31	520	63		
Escambia	78	1,365	1,36		
Franklin					
Gadsden	62	1,033	1,03		
Hamilton	116	1,862	1,86		
Hernando	83	1,980	2,05		
Hillsborough	163	4.158	5,51		
Holmes					
lackson	174	1,740	1,74		
efferson		435			
Lafayette		445	. 79		
Lake					
Lee					
Leon	6	93	10		
Levy	4	122	12		
Liberty	34	- 685	76		
Madison	25	786	69		
Manatee	29		1,10		
Marion	142	- 4 SEPERITOR	4.26		
Monroe		1,000	1,00		
Nassau					
Orange	13	153	33		
Osceola	23				
Pasco	2000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 3 3 3 7 5		
Polk	139	7.77			
Putnam	35				
St. Johns	7	Total Control of the	The second second		
Santa Rosa	28				
Sumter	2		A LOS TO THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Suwannee	207				
Taylor	52		100,000		
Volusia	UT/OH I	020			
Wakulla		122	1		
Walton	80				
Washington					
at menting contract to the	The same of the	1	13700		
Total	2,594	51,618	\$ 55,18		

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS			
	Acres	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	51	410	\$ 45	
Baker	2.573	20,597	20.59	
Bradford	1,917	19,130	19,16	
Brevard	33	1.110	1.66	
Calhoun	658	5,336	5,33	
Citrus	1,134	16,770	16,77	
Clay	57	321	61	
Columbia	1,269	8.287	8.76	
Dade	-,200			
De Soto	630	7.999	11,05	
Duval	99	1,232	1.74	
Escambia	445	2,971	2,96	
Franklin	110	2,011	2,00	
Gadsden	676	6,095	6.09	
Hamilton	465	4,340	4.34	
Hernando	205	2,520	2,51	
Hillsborough	177	1,549	2.37	
Holmes	27	168	26	
Jackson	9,550	95,500		
	502200		47,75	
Jefferson	234	1,974	2,33	
Lafayette	3,183	86,605	86,60	
Lake	303	2,714	2,71	
Lee	9	50	3	
Leon	630	4,825	4,58	
Levy	410	4,006	4,75	
Liberty	470	3,958	4,23	
Madison	389	2,492	2,36	
manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	168	2,065	3,02	
Osceola				
Pasco	649	22,360	22,36	
Polk	551	4,980	7,98	
Putnam	394	2,809	4,69	
St. Johns	411	7,645	8.20	
Santa Rosa	309	1,625	3,25	
Sumter	978	11,288	22,26	
Suwannee				
Paylor	496	2,733	3,38	
Volusia	248	1.511	1.85	
Wakulla	136	1,366	1.36	
Walton	1.766	9,957	9,36	
Washington	131	1,120	1,12	
	201	-,120	-,10	

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HAY.			
	Acres	Tons	Value	
Alachua	. 120	146 \$	1,46	
Baker	1011	120	2,40	
Bradford				
Breyard				
Calhoun	.1 15	. 23	34	
Citrus	567	744	7,48	
Clay	. 301	86	1,00	
Columbia	. 187	253	2,33	
Dade	1			
De Soto	451	627	8,800	
Ouval	. 140	253	2,54	
Scambia	. 1.610	1,649	25,04	
ranklin				
adsden	.) 130	578	5.78	
Hamilton	47	2,700	2,90	
Hernando	59	48	50	
Hillsborough	. 399	473	7.92	
Holmes				
ackson	. 120	240	4,80	
efferson	. 1.171	999	10,17	
afayette	. 306	295	3.02	
ake	. 851	856	8,55	
ee				
eon	2,767	1,891	25,84	
evy	. 19	24	48	
iberty	. 11	15	17	
Addison	. 714	459	5.68	
Manatee	. 200	50	1,00	
Marion	. 400	500	5,00	
Monroe	1			
assau			Summer of the	
range	1.829	2.049	26.09	
sceola	256	76	1,53	
Pasco	. 1.156	2,005	29,25	
Polk	. 242	276	5,51	
Putnam	. 360	365	4,01	
st. Johns	. 270	515	7.73	
lanta Rosa	. 543	826	8,25	
Sumter	474	289	7.46	
suwannee	. 1			
Caylor				
Volusia	835	835	16,58	
Wakulla				
Walton	285	460	2,56	
Washington	. 40	50	29	
Total	. 16,976	21,401 \$	242,53	

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	MILLET.				
	Acres	Tons	Value		
Alachua			8		
			\$		
Bradford					
Calhoun			*******		
Citrus					
Jay					
Columbia	. 1	15			
Dade	1	1	1		
De Soto	. 4		160		
Duval	. 1		10		
Escambia		2	10000		
Franklin			********		
Gadsden	53	530			
Hamilton	100	1	530		
	the first of the second second second				
Hernando Hilisborough	. 8	97	220		
Holmes		1	221		
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH					
	TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE				

Lake		*********			
Leen	1	5	*******		
		9			
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O					
The state of the s					
Madison					
Marion					
Monroe			*******		
Nassau					
Orange	.) 5	75	8		
Osceola					
Pasco	. 55				
Polk	. 7	80	120		
Putnam	A SECTION OF STATE OF				
St. Johns	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF				
Santa Rosa					
Sumter) 5	55	15:		
uwannee	- I be a second of the second				
Taylor					
Volusia					
Wakulla					
Walton	34	408	38		
Washington					
STATE OF BUILDING					
Total	174	3,464	\$ 4,30		

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	1.12.48.10.19	PEANUTS	
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	. 737	7,980	7,986
Baker	4,236	40,423	40,423
Bradford	3,561	35,610	35,610
Brevard	. 0,001	00,010	00,01
Calhoun	1,627	14,398	14,39
Citrus	575	9,290	9.29
Clay	. 3	50	6
Columbia	6,864	111,327	96,97
Dade	. 0,001	111,021	00,01
De Soto	17	380	74
Duval	. 3	134	21
Escambia	. 2	10	1
Franklin		10	*
Gadsden	4.567	86,432	86,43
Hamilton	4.869	67.112	67,11
Hernando	226	1,825	2,81
Hillsborough	30	592	75
Holmes	2.224	22.171	16,55
Jackson	15,565	155,650	77,82
Jefferson	1,639	27,266	25,48
	2.356	66,510	66,51
Lafayette Lake	109	1,487	1,48
	100	55	17
	1.127	15,226	11,57
Leon	2.223	40,168	40.85
Levy Liberty	612	8,570	6,14
Control of the Contro	4,681	60,485	54,50
	1,001	00,400	94,00
Manatee	900	15 510	7404
Marion	292	15,510	14,94
Monroe			
Nassau	2	43	
Orange		40	
Osceola	9000	0.00	0.00
Pasco	. 286	9,395	9,39
Folk	. 69	1,930	1,93
Putnam	. 18	336 80	33
St. Johns	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	77.7	100
Santa Rosa	6		10.00
Sumter	685	9,913	10,63
Suwannee	. 21,107	250,830	250,83
laylor	3,630	28,345	25,9
Volusia	10	130	1
Wakulla	817	15,859	7,9
Waiton	1,527	18,434	
Washington	2,723	21,364	11,60
Total	89,031	1,147,330	\$ 1,015,88

NAMES	TOBACCO (Open Field Culture)			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Pounds	Value	
Machua			8	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto		3 856	29	
Ouval		1 50		
Sscambia			12750	
ranklin			S. C. CONTROL OF STREET	
adsden	. 1,47	1 1,055,64		
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough				
dolmes		1000		
afayette				
eeeon	2			
The state of the s				
evy				
iberty				
ladison		THE CHIEF CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF	THE PARTY OF THE P	
Manatee	Chillie I give box in brown on the line	MI PERSONAL PURPOSE THE		
farion				
Ionroe	• • • • • • • • • • • •			
lassau				
Drange				
sceola				
asco	3		6,20	
	THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP	HE STATE OF THE ST		
	·····			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			
anta Rosa				

Volusia		TO THE PARTY OF STREET PROPERTY.		
Wakulla				
Valton		3,00	The second second	
Vashington			· ITEMPRENICIONA	

NAMES	WOOL			
COUNTIES.	No. Fleeces	Lbs.	Value	
Alachua	1,170	3.030	935	
Baker	500	1,500	300	
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	4,527	13,891	2,778	
Citrus				
Clay	870	2,248	779	
Columbia	450	900	113	
Dade	100			
	5,860	11,520	2,365	
	6,945	21,035	4,207	
	0,010	21,000	2,004	
Escambia				
Jadsden	507	1,521	380	
	880	1,760	350	
Hamilton	000	1,.00	000	
Hernando	2,602	6,835	809	
Hillsborough		13,906	2,583	
Holmes	5,843	15,762	3,275	
Jackson	148	401	59	
Jefferson	140	401	0.0	
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee	320	788	144	
Leon	90	260	46	
Levy	1,575	4,824	856	
Liberty	. 1,010	2,022	001	
Manatee	820	2,760	829	
Marion	5,397	15,000	3,000	
Monroe	0,001	10,000	0,000	
			The state of the state of	
Nassau	500	2,000	410	
Csceola	7,000	18,800	3,90	
Pasco	4,620	9,340	1.87	
Polk	1,900	8,025	1,28	
Putnam	- 1,000	0,020	2,20	
St. Johns	450	1,350	26	
Santa Rosa	11,154	34,042	6,40	
Sumter	486	1,032	20	
	1	2,002		
Taylor				
Volusia	70	250	7	
Wakulla	1	200		
	17,344	54,332	10,50	
Washington		23,639	5,13	
Washington	1,551	20,000	0,10	
Total	99,731	269,854	\$ 53,84	

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1902.-Continued.

NAMES	VELVET BEANS		
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua			8
Baker	833	8,500	8,50
Bradford	567	5,670	5.67
Brevard			
Calhoun			
litrus	1,725	25,420	25,42
Clay		1,725	1,80
Columbia		6,076	7.01
Dade			
De Soto	515	9,625	18,86
Ouval	1		Company of the
Sscambia			
ranklin			
adsden	110	1,400	1,40
amilton	364	5,275	10.39
Hernando	425	5,560	5.47
Hillsborough	455	6.440	5,96
Holmes	17	370	54
ackson	11	340	94
efferson	207	1 790	1.78
afayette	1000000	1,730	
	892	27,100	27,10
	349	4,965	6,46
	000	0.005	
	287	3,625	5,81
devy	158	2,320	3,09
liberty	25	360	37
	108	1,635	1,37
Manatee			
darion	3,300	50,560	50,56
Monroe			
assau			
range	723	7,819	9,51
Sceola	80	800	41
asco	905	27,405	27,40
olk	4,610	49,020	49,02
utnam	376	4,182	5,93
st. Johns	64	1,245	1,24
Santa Rosa	11	164	33
Sumter	786	11,908	12,07
Suwannee			
l'aylor	213	1,111	1,59
Volusia	192	655	63
Wakulla	. 180	3,337	3,31
Walton	653		19,27
Washington	5	60	•
Total	19,959	289,206	\$ 318,40

NAMES	1	CASSAVA		
COUNTIES.	Acres	Acres Tons		
Alachua				
Baker	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.			
Brevard	and the second s			
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay		2	1	
Columbia	. 1	8	5	
Dade				
De Soto	74	255	1,30	
Duval		1		
Escambia		Programme and the second secon		
Franklin	The second second second			
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough	46	187	1.06	
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson			The second	
Lafayette			192010-00-00-00	
Lake	36	128	81	
Lec				
Levy		1	2	
Madison				
Manatee	The state of the s		100000	
Marion	260	1,300	7,80	
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	15	2 1,091	4,68	
Osceola				
Pasco			The state of	
Polk			1,66	
Putram	107		1.25	
St. Johns	12		79	
Santa Rosa		1		
Sumter		11	5	
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	580	2,686	16,05	
Wakulla		2,000	10,08	
Walton				
Washington	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Total	1,336	65,471	35,63	
	1,000	00,111	50,00	

NAMES	BROOM CORN			
COUNTIES.	1			
	Acres	Tons	Value	
Alachua		TO SOME STATE OF THE STATE OF T	\$	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto				
Duval				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough			********	
Holmes		The transfer of the second	*******	
ackson				
afayette				
ake	THE R. P. LEWIS CO. P. LEWIS CO. LANSING MICH. 49 (1997).			
dee				
Jeon			********	
evy	4	2	40	
liberty				
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Vassau				
Orange		The safe of the same with	*********	
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk	And the second second second second			
Putnam				
St. Johns				
Santa Rosa				

Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor		E REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF	4 CONTRACTOR	
Volusia			********	
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			1	
Total		1 2	18 46	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902.

COUNTIES. Acres Crates Value	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	1	LETTUCE			
Baker Bradford Brevard. Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Orange Orange Orange Orange Orange Orange Orange Orange St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Walton Washington		Acres	Crates	Value		
Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Letvy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Walton Washington	Alachua	. 31	5 88,355	\$ 89,378		
Brevard Calhoun Calhoun Calhoun Citrus Citrus	Baker					
Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lefayette Lake Lee Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Walton Washington	Bradford					
Citrus. Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leen Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington	Brevard					
Clay	Calhoun					
Columbia Dade Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington	Citrus					
Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington	Clay					
De Soto Duval Excambia Excambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jackson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
De Soto Duval Excambia Excambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jackson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington	Dade					
Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Orange Toylor Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Washington						
Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jackson Jackson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Washington Washington						
Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,235 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Oorange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Lee Leon Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Washington Washington						
Holmes Jackson Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Washington Washington						
Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Walton Washington						
Defferson						
Lafayette		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Lake Lee Leon Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Walton Washington						
Lee	The second secon	CHARLES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Geon Gevy Geon Gevy Geon						
Levy Liberty Madison Manatee						
Liberty Madison Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Madison 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe 356 15,655 13,08 Massau 350 24,285 28,35 Osceola 24,285 28,35 Pasco 20 24,285 28,35 Putnam 35 35 Sunta Rosa 35 35 Suwannee 3400 4,67 Wakulla 3400 4,67 Wakulton Washington						
Manatee 22 16,959 21,19 Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau Orange 57 24,285 28,35 Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Suwter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla Washington						
Marion 356 15,655 13,08 Monroe Nassau	Madison					
Monroe	Manatee		22 16,95	9 21,19		
Nassau Orange	Marion	31	56 15,65	5 13,08		
Nassau Orange	Monroe					
Orange	Nassau					
Osceola Pasco Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia			57 24.28	5 28.35		
Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter. Suwannee Taylor Volusia		Complete Committee Committ				
Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia						
St. Johns. Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia		and proceedings and service	00 100000000000000000000000000000000000	al lating to the second		
Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Suwannee Taylor 20 Volusia 20 Wakulla Walton Washington Washington						
Sumter. Suwannee. Faylor Volusia						
Suwannee Faylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington Washington Washington Washington						
Faylor Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla Walton Washington						
Volusia 20 3,400 4,67 Wakulla						
Wakulla. Walton. Washington.						
Walton				4,67		
Washington						
	wasnington					
Total 970 148,654 \$ 156,68	Total					

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES	CELERY				
COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Value		
Alachua			8		
Baker					
Bradford					
Brevard					
Calhoun					
Citrus					
Clay					
Columbia	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR				
Dade					
De Soto					
Duval					
Escambia					
Franklin			CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		
adsden			********		
Hamilton					
Hernando	•				
Hillsborough					
Holmes					
ackson					
ake	.		1		
ee					
eon					
evy					
iberty					
Madison					
	28		1 41,72		
Marion			ST STATES		
Monroe			A THE SHARK REPORT OF		
Vassau					
Orange	53		41,78		
Osceola			******		
'asco					
olk			1		
utnam					
t. Johns			********		
Sumter			********		
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	September 1 - Se	- CALLES		
uwannee					
aylor					
Volusia					
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Washington					
A September 1			-		
Total	.] 91	26,451	\$ 87.91		

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES	PEPPERS			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Value	
Machua	1	İ	\$	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard			1000	
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay	The state of the s			
Columbia				
Ouval				
Escambia	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborougn				
Holmes				
ackson				
lefferson				
afayette				
Lake				
Lee				
Leon				
Levy				
iberty				
Madison		4		
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Vassau				
Orange			1	
Osceola				
Pasco			1000000	
Polk				
Putnam				
St. Johns		4 800	1,4	
Santa Rosa	2)	300	2,3	
Sumter	-		1	
Suwannee	/			
Volusia			1	
Walton				
Washington				

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES	IRISH POTATOES			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	. 31	1,650		
Baker	6	300	300	
Bradford			*********	
Brevard	122	12,030	11,980	
Calhoun	***************************************	15 000	10.070	
Citrus	149	15,320	18,970	
Columbia	4	115	100	
Columbia	. 1	119	122	
	48	4,920	8,790	
De Soto	73	4,738	4,503	
Escambia	41	3,875	3,875	
Franklin	71	0,010	0,014	
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	4	590	600	
Hillsborough	. 127	6.179	10,292	
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake	31	2,330	2,803	
Lee	. 3	250	340	
Leon	180	9,000	9,000	
Levy	23	948	1,082	
Liberty				
Madison			*******	
Manatee	20	2,000	3,200	
Marion	147	5,880	5,910	
Monroe				
Nassau			10 000	
Orange	233	9,401	19,397	
Osceola	100	430	430	
THE RESIDENCE TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	41	6,355 2,823	7,295 3,399	
Polk	. 6	266	280	
St. Johns	1,674	177,390	214,074	
Santa Rosa	1,012	111,000	211,011	
Sumter	36	2,723	2,531	
Suwannee				
Taylor		race to here to halle ship.		
Volusia	. 66	4,815	6,142	
Wakulla				
Walton) 30	1,429	1,364	
Washington				
Total	3,199	275,757	\$ 338,429	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES	CABBAGE			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Va	lue
Alachua	999	46,339	s	51,590
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus	353	50,290		79,350
Clay				
Columbia	1	7		8
Dade		5		20
De Soto	17	897		2,107
Duval	27	1,731		2,238
Escambia	16	4,900		2,525
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	15	1,045	A COLUMN	1,47
Hillsborough] 77	5,951		7,100
colmes				
Jackson	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Jefferson) 1)	40		120
Lafayette				
Lake	136	13,680		10,73
Lee	1	40		10
Leon	70	4,000		6,00
Levy	19	667		1,07
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	71	9,650		9,65
Marion	87]	8,650	1	8,65
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	65	7,503		9,57
Osceola Pasco	3 87	200		20
	(3)(3)	5,600		10,14
	74	5,035	1	5,93
Putnam	16	1.360		1.74
O		1,500		1,14
Santa Rosa,,	366	38,408		27,83
Suwannee		00,400		21,00
Taylor			***	****
	46	1,228		3,19
Wakulla	10	1,220	1	0,13
Walton	8	369	1	86
Washington	" "	304	1	30
.,				
Total	2,557	207,695	-	242,21

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	TOMATOES			
	Acres	Crates	Value	
Alachua	185	14,475	\$ 11,945	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard	106	10,690	11,615	
Calhoun			. C. Laws Williams	
Citrus	. 77	9,360	10,490	
Clay				
Columbia	1012/02/17/02/19/03	25	25	
Dade	1,541	168,556	220,017	
De Soto	389	46,141	64,643	
Duval	. 137	8,279	7,413	
Escambia	2	1,000	525	
ranklin	1	1,000	020	
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	7	930	886	
TTILL 1	72	5,726	7,874	
Hillsborough		0,120	1,01	
Jackson				
	1	200	400	
offerson		200	400	
Lafayette		2 005	7.10	
Lake	. 67	6,625	7,130	
Lee	579	68,555	50,23	
Leon	. 80	6,000	6,000	
Levy	. 2	224	213	
Liberty			*******	
Madison				
Manatee	. 285	36,950	47,13	
Marion	. 271	14,580	13,64	
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	. 285	35,024	35,19	
Osceola	. 9	660	61	
Pasco	. 142	8,895	12,45	
Polk	. 211	22,092	22,92	
Putnam				
St. Johns	. 7	1,095	1,23	
Santa Rosa				
Sumter	722	80,368	72,07	
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	. 23	3,550	3,91	
Wakulla				
Walton	-) 4	289	34	
Washington				
ALL STATE BOOKS			The state of the s	
Total	5,204	520,389	\$ 569,52	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SQUASHES			
	Acres	Crates	Value	
Alachua	j i			
			and the same	
Bradford			and the state of	
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus	. 18	1,770	1.910	
Clay	.]			
Columbia			Name of the Otto October of the Otto Octo	
Dade				
De Soto	21	1001	255	
	.1	9	27	
Escambia				
ranklin				
Hamilton				
Hernando			*******	
		162	150	
Hillsborougn Holmes	1		19	
Jackson			********	
Larayette				
Lake	22		1,230	
Lee				
Leon	35	700	2,100	
Levy		60	6	
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	. 5	1,100	2,20	
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	. 1	30	4	
Osceola				
Pasco		2,035	2,02	
Polk	. 6		35	
Putnam				
st. Johns	. 5	350	50	
Santa Rosa	1			
Sumter	. 13	557	58	
Suwannee				
Taylor			********	
Volusia		50	7	
Wakulla	1			
Walton		183	34	
Washington			*	
Zerretu zuskulez		and the same of th		
Total	. 1 1601	8,896	\$ 11.85	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES	EGG PLANTS			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Value	
Machua	1		8	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus	12	1,280	1,25	
Clay	Total Control	1,200	1,20	
Columbia				
Dade	. 1	275	65	
De Soto	13	730	2,73	
Ouval	. 10	8	2,13	
Escambia		65	13	
		00	10	
Granklin				
Hamilton				
Hernando	. 8	350	66	
Hillsborougn	. 40	3,477	5,58	
Holmes				
lackson				
lefferson			*******	
afayette				
aske	. 4	412	31	
ee	. 13	930	1,11	
eon	26	500	80	
evy				
lberty			******	
Madison				
Manatee	. 25	2,680	9,57	
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Jrange	15]	3,141	3,35	
Osceola	. [
Pasco	. 164	8,765	17.01	
Polk	. 7	135	21	
Putnam				
St. Johns				
Santa Rosa				
Sumter	3	290	3:	
Suwannee				
Paylor			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Volusia	. 1	200	2!	
Wakulla				
Walton	1	28	novamung	
Washington		20		
		NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN PERSONS NAMED AND ADDRESS OF T	PS A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CUCUMBERS		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	194	11,680	\$ 10,980
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	. 10	800	92
Clay	1	100	5
Columbia			
Dade	. 3	450	90
De Soto	. 80	9,638	15,09
Duval	. 12	648	41
Escambia	2	600	26
Franklin			
Gadsden			44444
Hamilton	.		the second second
Hernando			
Hillsborough	41	3,582	3,75
Holmes		0,002	0,10
lackson			
Lafayette		2.050	9.00
Lake	. 24	3,050	2,90
Lee		3,400	3,000
Leon	.) 25		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
Levy] 121]	22,860	15,94
Liberty	. [
Madison			
Manatee	. 11	3,450	5,17
Marion] 12]	1,100	1,08
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange] 13]	3,245	2,49
Osceola			
Pasco	157	11,825	12,27
Polk	6	705	70:
rutnam	[
St. Johns	3	380	42
Santa Rosa	.]		
Sumpter	. 282	62,917	63,80
Suwannee			
laylor			
Volusia	. 3	322	1,26
Wakulla	. [
Walton	. 4	1,076	1,03
Washington	. [
Total	1,004	141,828	142,47

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	W	WATERMELONS		
	Acres	Car Loads	Value.	
Alachua	215	191	14,47	
Baker			*******	
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus	78	110	7,70	
Clay				
Columbia	37	44	95	
Dade				
De Soto		275	45,10	
Ouval	249	161	8,75	
Escambia	84	42	3,24	
ranklin		12	60	
adsden				
Hamilton		55	2,14	
Hernando		12	1,08	
Hillsborouga		147	12,49	
nolmes			107401	
ackson		60	3,00	
enerson	122	34	1,65	
afayette		5	27	
ake		189	15.84	
ee		16	32	
eon	100	125	4,00	
evy	57	61	2,67	
liberty			2,0,	
Madison				
anatee		46	4,60	
Marion		428	30,56	
Monroe		120	00,00	
Nassau				
Orange		14	1,97	
Sceola		11	1,10	
Pasco		119	11,90	
Polk	YES BY	39	4,75	
utnam		0.5	1,10	
St. Johns		11	1,13	
Santa Rosa		**	1,10	
Sumter		563	44,17	
Suwannee		505	77,11	
l'aylor				
Volusia		168	15,14	
Vakulla		105	10,11	
Walton	100	91	5.96	
Washington	100	31	3,30	
. manington				
Total	5,783	2,529	\$ 244.61	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROLLUCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	CANTALOUPES		
	Acres	Crates	Value
Machua	224	52,980	51,71
Baker			
Bradford			
revard			
alhoun			
itrus	14	1,200	1,65
lay			
olumbia		25	2
Dade			
De Soto		2,740	7,77
uval	2	104	17
scambia	3	480	53
ranklin			
adsden			
amilton			10
Iernando	1 32	60	2.65
Hillsborouga		1,410	2,00
Holmes			
ackson		1,770	92
efferson	14	1,110	32
afayette	17	740	72
ake	1.		
een	80	2,500	3,50
	1	58	5
liberty	1		
Madison			
enatee			
Varion	593	37,040	36,64
Monroe			
Vaccon			
Trance			
Osceola			
Pasco	62	2.830	3,61
Hall:	24		29
Dutnam			
2+ Tohne			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	176	8,008	1,43
Sumanage			
Taylor			
VT - I I -	1	24	13
Wakulla			21
** ****	C	117	23
TTT - 14 cm	0		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Walton Washington			

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

37333	ENGLISH PEAS					
Counties.	Acres		Crates	Value		
Alachua		13	720	\$ 64		
Paker	*	19	120	9 04		
Bradford				*******		
Brevard						
		17.5		20010000		
Calhoun						
Clay				******		
Columbia						
Dade		1	140			
De Soto			140	34		
Duval		17	633	65		
Escambia	STATE OF THE PARTY			*******		
ranklin				********		
Radsden				*******		
tamilton				*******		
Hernando				*******		
Hillsborough		1	97	14		
olmes						
ackson						
efferson						
Lafayette						
ake	.	69	4,565	6,68		
ee				*******		
Jeon	.]	50	3,000	6,00		
evy						
iberty						
fadison						
Manatee						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau				******		
Orange		4	315	4:		
Osceola						
Pasco		348	25,010	26,91		
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns		2	280	3		
Santa Rosa						
Sumter	+-	1	104			
Suwannee						
Faylor						
Volusia		2	200	20		
Wakulla						
Walton		1	50	4		
washington						
	THE REAL PROPERTY.					
Total	1	509	35,114	\$ 41,6		

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.	Acres	1	Crates	Value
Alachua	1 3	3	2,485	\$ 1,865
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus		17	1,630	1,820
Clay		- 1		
Columbia				
Dade				100.000.000.000
De Soto		2	335	460
Duval		1	45	40
Escambia		1	200	200
Franklin		1	200	200
Gadsden				
Hamilton	1			
Hernando		• •		
		8		1 105
Hillsborough		0	595	1,105
Holmes		• •		********
Jackson		••		********
Jefferson			25	75
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee		٠.١		
Leon	4	20	2,000	
Levy	4	2	189	193
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee		10	- 1,600	2,050
Marion		2	300	300
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange		6	685	1,300
Usceola		1	40	40
Pasco		60	3,355	3,130
Polk		3	1,700	
Putnam				
St. Johns		3	528	1,100
Santa Rosa				
Sumter		69	11,629	8.291
Suwannee	' '}	0.0	22,02,	0,202
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla		-		
Walton				
Washington				
man 1		990	97.00	05 0500
Ttoal		238	27,33	8 \$ 25,669

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties		BEANS					
Counties.	Acres	Crates	Value				
Alachua	336	21,146	\$ 18,620				
Baker	1	50	50				
Bradford	• • [• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • [
Brevard	516	62,130	53,350				
Calhoun							
Citrus	22	5,880	6,915				
Clay			*********				
Columbia Dade	3	85	85				
	16		1,110				
De Soto Duval	806		141,316				
Escambia	2	2,259 600	1,706				
Franklin	-	600	-300				
Gadsden							
Hamilton							
Hernando	2	220	220				
Hillsborough	93		6,230				
Holmes		0,110	0,200				
Jackson							
Jefferson							
Lafayette							
Lake	127	10,092	11,118				
Lee							
Leon	70	3,500	3,500				
Levy	6	401	42:				
Liberty	[
Madison							
Manatee	10	1,600	2,75				
Marion	360	30,780	29,78				
Monroe							
Nassau							
Orange	50		4,70				
Usceola	12						
Pasco	381						
Polk	24	1,742	2.63				
Putnam	3	350	47				
St. Johns		300	41				
Sumter	366	25,460	27,74				
Suwannee			21,12				
raylor							
Volusia	7	791	1,14				
Wakulla			Land Broken				
Walton		659	48				
Washington			1				
	0.00	207.54	04040				
Total	3,284	307,149	\$ 348,12				

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1902—Continued.

Counties.		ONIONS					
Andrea La naturo	Acres	Bushels	Value				
Alachua			s				
Baker		OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.					
Bradford		The second secon					
ALCOHOL STATE OF THE STATE OF T							
Calhoun							
Clay							
Columbia			********				
		CONTRACTOR OF STREET					
		CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T					
Escambia							
Franklin	The state of the s	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T					
Hamilton			********				
Hernando			********				
Hillsborough			********				
Holmes							
Jackson							
Jefferson							
ayette							
Lake			1				
Lee							
Leon							
Levy	NO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE		200000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Liberty							
Madison	committee and the second second	Control of the Contro	The second secon				
Marion							
Nassau		1 2	5				
Orange			9				
Osceola			*********				
Pasco							
Polk	A 14 December 1 Commence of the Commence of th						
Putnam		3 12 54					
St. Johns		3 54	0] 86				
Santa Rosa							
			THE RESERVE ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY OF				
Suwannee							
Taylor							
Volusia	***	7] 34	4] 52				
Wakulla			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Walton			to a manufacture of the second				
Washington							
Ttoal	222	14 1.02	9 3 1.59				

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902.

ENOW33		ORANGES						
Counties.	Bearing	Non- Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value				
33809 119	11000	11000	DUACO					
Alachua		55,725		\$				
Baker	. 240	850	270	550				
Bradford								
Brevard	125,065	300,970	127,430	330,740				
Calhoun								
Citrus	1,840	103,470						
Clay	Part of the same		31	3:				
Columbia								
Dade		8,085	2,452	39,97				
De Soto	The second second		418,144					
Escambia								
Franklin	3-5-4-5-40-5-0 Taken (Salat) (1906) (Salat)	THE PARTY OF THE P						
Hamilton								
Hernando	1,803	18,450	347	74				
Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough	16,541	178,872	288,996	535,93				
Holmes								
Jackson								
Jefferson				2020000				
Lafayette								
Lake	. 1 67.018	290.154	18,935	24,09				
Lee	19,465	171,650	51,595	50.60				
Leon								
Levy	76	3,358	3	C				
Liberty								
Madison								
Manatee	73.697	27,280	114,203	142,47				
Marion	22,125	38,480	15,600	23,20				
Monroe								
Nassau								
Orange	189,534	417,037	80,143	123,30				
Osceola			25,475	25,47				
Pasco	11,846	114,295	23,390	34,24				
Polk								
Putnam	9,278							
St. Johns				2.13				
Santa Rosa				POST ANAL				
Sumter	34.848	8 59,764	5.404	12,48				
Suwannee								
Taylor								
volusia		227,802	44,350	106,71				
Wakulla		1						
Walton								
Washington	30	60		3,00				
		10 50 - 1	1 10- 0-	10 0000				
Total	938,652	2 2,587,137	1,465,306	3 3,306,26				

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

KI HATTER THE STREET				
Counties.	Bearing Trees	Non- Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value
Alachua		2		s
Baker				
Bradford				1
Brevard				
Calhoun	The second second second			140000000
Citrus				
Clay			TOTAL	
Columbia				
Dade			250	250
De Soto	. 616			
Duval				
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough	3.305	4,081	142	132
		Service and the service and th	french en	
Jefferson				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Lafayette			10000000000	
Lake			1	
Lee				50
			1	
Levy	SOUR PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT		A CONTROL OF STREET	
Liberty				
Magison		Commence of the comment of the comme	Comment of the Commen	
Manatee				6,000
			3,000	0,000
Marion				
Nassau				
Orange			300	30
Pasco			10000	
	2250			
	the present the second	A STATE OF S	Children Protection	The state of the s
Putnam	and the second second second	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s	The state of the s
St. Johns				
Santa Rosa		900	1	
Sumter	. 10	200	10	
Suwannee				
Taylor		01		
Volunia				
Wakulla			CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION	
Walton				
Washington				
mate 1	1 11 00	01 0 015		
Total	11,68	6 6.217	5,18	8.69

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

Counties.	ARE	LIMES					
Crotes Value		Trees	s	Crates	1	Value	
Alachua							
Baker							
Bradford			C. P. C.				
Brevard	Color of the latest and the latest a		111-011-01			Acres Avelance	
alhoun							
itrus							
lay			<000990999	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
olumbia							
Dade			136	100110100000000000000000000000000000000	200	10	
e Soto			458		532	1,04	
Ouval	Partsaille		1,772,770		002	2,01	
Scambia	104125-100				200,000		
ranklin							
adsden							
Hamilton			0.500		200000000000000000000000000000000000000		
fernando			F1 723 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		***		
Hillsborough	A 100 CO TO 111 P. C.		112				
	5/20/11/5/15		-025037		0725703		
folmesackson				• • • • • • • • •	7 - 1272		
	COST CONTRACTOR						
efferson							
afayette							
ake			3500102010				
ee			200000000000000000000000000000000000000		Decoco/ (4)		
eon			\$12000000000		211020001		
evy					4117500.75		
iberty			CONTRACTOR		X12 02 11 20 11		
Iadison			400000000000000000000000000000000000000		be condition		
Manatee	100 100 100 100 100						
Marion							
Monroe			The second second				
Vassau							
range	2012 123329		1	and the state of t	1		
Osceola							
asco	A/SSINGINGS		500				
Polk	500 to 100 to	Section of the sectio	7050000000				
Putnam	Service of the servic						
ot. Johns							
Santa Rosa							
Sumter							
Suwannee							
Taylor							
Volusia							
Wakulla							
Walton						*******	
Washington						*******	
	-					-	
Total			1,207		733	1,2	

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

Comptend of	GRAPE FRUIT					
Counties.	Trees	Crates	Value			
Machua						
Baker						
Brevard	4,630	3,574	11,305			
Calhoun						
Citrus	300	100	100			
Clay	1	1				
Columbia						
Dade	890	750	2,900			
De Soto	15,709		139,570			
	Name and Address of the Control of t					
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE					
Gadsden						
Hamilton						
Hernando	382	26	80			
Hillsborough	17,178		31,49			
	11,110	0,020	31,73			

characteristic continues the continues and the continues of the continues	Interest to the second control of the second					
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.					
Lafayette			0.04			
	12,284	738	2,34			
Lee	380	1,159	5,20			
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
manatee	22,534	3,459	20,76			
Marion	1,500	2,000	3,90			
Monroe						
Nassau						
Orange	16,731	2,637	9,40			
Osceola	883	906	3,74			
Pasco	7,659	480	2,20			
Polk	15,011	3,266	44,67			
Putnam	1,647	51	26			
st. Johns	235	59	29			
Santa Rosa						
sumpter	1,241	29	17			
Suwannee	[
Taylor						
Volusia	1,826	1,148	3,10			
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
Sumter	121,021	43,117	\$ 282,53			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

BANANAS	PINEAPPLES					
Counties.	No. of Crates	Value				
Alachua		\$				
Baker						
Bradford						
Brevard	372,790	653,07				
Calhoun						
Citrus	!					
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade	105,882	120,76				
De Soto	40,646	73,59				
Ouval						
Escambia						
ranklin						
adsden	1					
amilton						
Hernando						
illsborough	23,649	35,31				
iolmes	20,010	, 00,01				
ackson						
efferson						
atayette						
ake	156	45				
ee	1,270	100				
eon	1,210	0,70				
	0.000					
Manatee	2,083	3,75				
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau	0.010	00 10				
Orange	3,216					
Osceola	1,100					
Pasco	746	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Polk	1,754	1,50				
Putnam		**************				
St. Johns						
Santa Rosa		*************				
Sumter						
Suwannee	ļ					
l'aylor	001	100				
Volusia	921	1,92				
Wakulla						
Walton		***********				
Washington						

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

Counties.	BANANAS					
sulay seig	Bunches	Value				
Alachua		\$				
Baker						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Calhoun	Charles and the second					
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade	1,450	700				
De Soto	1,767	1,434				
Duval	. 53					
Escambia						
Franklin						
Gadsden						
Hamilton						
Hernando						
Hillsborouga	.1 227	7				
Holmes						
Jackson						
efferson						
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee						
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Mag.son						
MARKET STREET,						
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
Orange	595	58				
Osceola	. [
Pasco						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns	110	11				
Santa Rosa						
Sumter						
Suwannee						
Taylor						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
W.						
Total	4,20	3 \$ 2,93				

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

Counties	234	JAPANESE PERSIMMONS						
Counties.		rees	1,	Bush	Value			
Alachus					\$			
Baker	(
Bradford								
Brevard								
Calhoun								
Citrus			27/05/190	• • • • • • • • • •				
Clay					SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			
	CHEROSCOS DIESCOSOS		C. A. C.		The second second second			
Dade			011222740 12212		The second secon			
De Soto			and the same of the same of					
Duval								
Escambia								
ranklin								
Gadsden								
tamilton								
Hernando					TO THE RESIDENCE			
Hillsborouga					Contract Con			
Holmes								
ackson			A 12/0 14/0					
efferson								
				• • • • • • • • • •				
afayette			-constrond new					
ake	EDPOLICE BUILDINGS		CONTRACT CONTRACT		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
лее			000000000000000000000000000000000000000					
.eon								
Jevy								
liberty								
Madison					†			
Manatee								
Marion								
Monroe								
Vassau			0015000150		CO. Co			
range			Secretary (Sec.					
Osceola			18(0 DIS 10)					
Pasco	E1176/743 (2017/04)		SEUTOP SEC					
Polk								
		/	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE					
Putnam			150		00 1.80			
Santa Rosa								
Sumter	Marie Control of the		22/12/20/10					
Suwannee			(CED000000000000000000000000000000000000		THE PARTY OF THE P			
Faylor			TELATURE (E)	*******				
Volusia								
Wakulla								
Walton								
Washington								
			-					
Total			150		00 \$ 1,80			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1902 Continued.

SHOWING THE TAXABLE	AVOCADO PEA				
Counties.	Crates	Value			
Alachua		\$			
Baker					
Bradford					
Brevard					
E11022100000000000000000000000000000000					
Citrus					
Clay					
Dade					
De Soto	22	4			
Duval					
The state of the s					
Gadsden					
Hamilton		/			
Hernando					
Hilisborough	14				
hoimes					
Jackson					
Jefferson					
Lafavette					
Lake					
Lee	95	35			
Leon		30			
Levy	10				
Liberty					
madison					
Manatee					
Monroe		•			
Nassau					
Orange					
Osceola					
Pasco	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
The state of the s					
Putnam		*************			
St. Johns					
Santa Rosa					
Sumter					
Taylor	,	***********			
Volusia					
Wakulla					
Walton		************			
Washington		*****************			
mit-1	141	0 11			
Total	141	\$ 41			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

Counties	GUAVAS		
Counties.	Crates	Value	
		1	
Alachua		\$	
Baker			
Bradford			
revard	5.32	5 274	
Calhoun			
lay			
Columbia			
Dade	19		
De Soto	2,50		
Ouval			
Escambia			
ranklin			
Hernando			
Hills borough	48		
Holmes	70		
The state of the s			
afayette			
ake	1		
ee	81	5	
eon	CONTROL OF CONTROL STREET STREET, WILLIAM WILL	:	
⊿evy		1	
Madison			
danatee	60	0 6	
Marion			
Orange	50		
sceola			
Pasco			
olk			
Putnam	The same of the sa		
St. Johns			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia		3	
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	10,46	33 \$ 7.4	

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

		COCOANUTS				
Counties.	Trees	Nuts	Value			
Alachua						
Baker						
Bradford						
Brevard						
Calhoun		The bearing their their street and the	CO. LEGISLA CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CO.			
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade			0			
De Soto		4 50				
Duval						
Franklin			The state of the s			
		CORP. TO Provide the Contract of the Contract	The state of the s			
Hamilton						
Hernando						
Hilisborough						
Holmes						
Jackson						
Jefferson						
Lafayette						
Lake						
Lee	the state of the s	9 2.00	0			
Leon						
Levy						
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee		MANUAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF				
Marion						
Monroe						
Nassau						
		ALCOHOLD BEAUTIFUL TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY				
Orange						
Osceola		The state of the s				
Pasco						
Polk						
Putnam						
St. Johns						
Santa Rosa						
Sumter	Property of the property of th					
Suwannee						
raylor						
Volusia						
Wakulla						
Walton						
Washington						
			-			
Total	1	13 2,50	00			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

De Soto	1,010 53 39 32 2,306 59	7	Value 2,578 560 36 77 650
Baker. Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin	53 39 32 2,306 59 835	515 160 7 7 213 16	2,571 560 36 26 73
Baker. Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin	53 39 32 2,306 59 835	515 160 7 7 213 16	2,571 560 36 26 73
Brevard. Calhoun Citrus Clay. Columbia. Dade. De Soto Duval. Escambia. Franklin	53 39 32 2,306 59 835	7 213 16	36 36 26 73
Brevard. Calhoun Citrus Clay. Columbia. Dade. De Soto Duval. Escambia. Franklin	39 32 2,306 59 835	7 213 16	36 26 733
Citrus. Clay. Columbia. Dade. De Soto. Duval. Escambia. Franklin	32 2,306 59 835	7 213 16	26 733
Citrus. Clay. Columbia. Dade. De Soto. Duval. Escambia. Franklin	32 2,306 59 835	213 16 130	20 73:
Clay	2,306 59 835	213 16 130	73:
Columbia Dade. De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin	2,306 59 835	213 16 130	73:
Dade	59 835	16	7'
De Soto	835	130	
Duval	835	130	
Escambia	835		650
Franklin			
The state of the s			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando		EMOTE SANDERS TO SEE	
Hillsborougn	80	51	10
Holmes		0.1	
Jackson			
Jefferson	26	7	5
Lafayette	18		7
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	1,881	156	46
Levy	. 347		52
Liberty	119	66	25
Madison	24	77.74	13
Manatee		20	
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	4,503	22	3
Osceola	505		1
Pasco	3,525	1	Carren and Market
Polk	114	100	10
	101		- 10
Putnam	169	262	1.08
St. Johns	1,191	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	2.08
Santa Rosa	253	1707070	24
Sumter	200	33	21
Suwannee			
Taylor	44	29	21
Volusia	238		8
Wakulla	462	341	1.17
Walton	402	941	1,11
Washington			
Total	17,935	3.277	11,31

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

NAMES	ST	RAWBERRIE	S
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Quarts	Value
Alachua	13	9,610	s 930
Baker	1	500	125
Bradford	182	274,740	54,760
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	2	2,300	330
Clay	45		11,190
Columbia		100	15
Dade			
De Soto	5	4,600	1,565
Duval	32		
Escambia	3		620
Franklin		0,000	020
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	4	10,400	1,940
Hillsborough	300		72,209
nolmes	300	1,210,001	12,203
Jackson			
	1	390	30
Jefferson	1 77	900	30
Lafayette		1 - 0 - 0	1.005
Lake		17,373	1,685
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			*********
Liperty		32	4
Madison			
Manatee	8	7,200	750
Marion	2	3,000	360
Monroe		********	
Nassau			
Orange	7	11,900	1,540
Osceola	1	350	35
Pasco	112	88,300	11,250
Polk	272	266,150	26,950
Putnam	9	2,150	143
St. Johns	5	11,200	1,480
Santa Rosa			*******
Sumter	12	23,100	1,555
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	9	8,520	1,177
Wakulla			
Walton	25	5.072	522
Washington	3	600	70
	-	900	
		2,035,240	\$ 194,214

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

NAMES	PEARS		
OF COUNTIES.	Trees	Barrels	Value
Alachua	1,850	890	\$ 53
Baker	2,188	1,289	1.28
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	100	20	60
Citrus	490	780	1,320
Clay	1.787	161	309
Columbia	2,570	407	
Dade			
De Soto	176	63	11:
Duval	2,102	543	620
Lscambia	1,505	2.000	2,00
Franklin	2,000	2,000	2,00
Gadsden	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Hamilton	50	10	10
Hernando	170	124	20
Hillsborough	937	212	61
Holmes	6	1	0.1
Jackson	1.270	1,270	1.27
Jefferson	1,407	887	90
Lafayette	330	412	51
Lake	2.136	383	64
Lee	2,100	000	01
Leon	7,109	2,822	4.53
Levy	1,633	310	3,91
Liberty	399	767	96
Madison	000	101	20
Manatee			
Marion	1.800	1.800	90
Monroe	1,000	1,000	30
Nassau		********	*******
Orange	363	411	67
Osceola	31	22	The state of the s
Pasco	1,245		1.18
Polk	126	1,260 75	
	394		10
PutnamSt. Johns	2.279	550 1.234	65
			1,17
Santa Rosa	560	267	23
Sumter	1,100	1,188	2,45
Suwannee	100	017	
Faylor	188	217	19
Volusia	1,506	745	1,115
Wakulla	118	116	33
Walton	807	1,393	1,611
Washington	. 81	155	101
Total	38,813	22,884	\$ 31,013

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TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

NAMES		PEACHES	
COUNTIES.	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua	. 10,560	8,220 \$	6,115
Baker	8,742	5,400	4,203
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	. 6	12	12
Citrus	7,475	5,540	7,910
Clay	4,759	1,746	1,821
Columbia	7,769	7,424	6,588
Dade	. [
De Soto	. 1,682	1,098	2,082
Duval	. 2,102	1,298	1,080
Escambia	. 1,115	1,445	1,448
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton	1,005	1,570	1,570
Hernando	1,866	969	1,235
Hillsborough	. 10,521	2,202	3,521
Holmes	7,599	. 3,750	9,600
Jackson	675	675	678
Jefferson	643	955	678
Lafayette	. 40	32	31
Lake	8,943	4,025	3,97
Lee	0.072	1 010	1.00
Leon	2,273	1,818	1,96
Levy	3,537	5,474 5,474	4,67
Madison	1,109	1,312	1,20
Manatee	90	150	15
Marion	4,000	9,500	5.000
Monroe	1,000	1 0,000	5,000
Nassau	. 30+	50	9
Orange	1,879	1,460	1.48
Osceola	871	535	54
Pasco	5.545	4,515	5,17
Polk	3,631	825	1.07
Putnam	. 3,472	3,472	3,36
St. Johns	3,288	2,618	3,58
Santa Rosa	8,345	5,857	5,10
Sumter	1,869	2,482	2,54
Suwannee	48,750	51,083	51,08
Taylor	. 1,428	1,412	1,03
Volusia	21,737	18,657	17,84
Wakulla	220	145	14
Walton	4,754	16,119	16,71
Washington	. 145	280	246
Total	192,475	174,125	175,565

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

MANTO	GRAPE VINES				
NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Gr	apes	Wines		
GOONTILE.	Lbs.	Value	Gallons	Value	
Alachua		2		e	
Alachua	34.460	1.725	1.110	1 110	

			460	460	
Citrus	65.200	6.520	1,750 1,437		
Clay	22.850	726	1.750	1,695	
Columbia	68 458	1 671	1 497	1,541	
Dade	1,000	50		1,041	
De Soto	14 430	2 286			
Duval	97 900	1,349	963	731	
Bscambia	2 500	190		191	
Franklin	3,000	120			
Gadsden					
				F00	
Hamilton			500	500	
Hernando				******	
Hillsborough	7,924	838	118	129	
Holmes				******	
Jackson					
Jefferson	1,100	85	672	471 300	
Lafayette		125	300	300	
Lake	8,700	373			
Lee					
Leon	40,005	2,730	2,975	3,038	
Levy	9.461	566	528	521	
LevyLiberty	1,760	256	423	423	
Madison				TEXABLE	
Manatee					
Monroe					
Nassau	250	35	80	6	
Orange	3,902	962	2.075	1.95	
Osceola	400	40			
Pasco	4,920	502	1,120	1,24	
Polk	795				
Putnam		355	30	60	
St. Johns	256,700	5 134	30 21,940	21,940	
	200,100			22,02	
Sumter	8,694	493	130	13:	
Suwannee	0,001	100	100	10	
Taylor	3 615	145	30	3	
Volusia			4,565	4,56	
Wakulla		2,000	4,000	4,56	
Waiton	37,512		65		
Washington	100	The second second	60		
TO COMMINISTOR	100	15			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1902-Continued.

NAMES OF	FIGS			
COUNTIES.	Crates	Value		
Machua		Carrier of States		
The state of the s				
Brevard				
itrus				
Dlay		10		
Columbia	60	11		
	The state of the s	11		
De Soto	127	52		
		34.		
Hamilton				
	2			
	6			
	25			
Lake	20	4		
Leon	274			
Levy	43	21		
		2		
Madison	* A E C . A . A . A . L . L . L . L . L . L . L			
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau	6	1		
Orange	40	12		
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk	45			
Putnam	10			
St. Johns	224	45		
Santa Rosa	5	100		
Sumter	The second secon	19		
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	69	14		
Wakulla		ACTION AGENT		
Walton		26		
Washington	220	2		
Total	1,388 \$	2,48		

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.

NAMES	HORSES		
COUNTIES.	Number	Value	
Alachua	2,899 \$	206,97	
Baker	420	18,36	
Bradford	1,227	83,24	
Brevard	383	14,31	
Calhoun	462	36,79	
Citrus	603	60,30	
Clay	525	20,94	
Columbia	1,158	81,21	
Dade	216	20,61	
De Soto	2.400	119,93	
Ouval	623	41,85	
Scambia	1,431	117,73	
ranklin	1,101	221,10	
adsden	1,521	129,83	
Iamilton	1,368	86,37	
Hernando	443	26.08	
Hillsborough	2,181	133,59	
	391	16,59	
	2,748	206.10	
	801	48.09	
efferson			
Jafayette	513	21,51	
ake	764	58,83	
ee	365	25,63	
eon	2,035	157,73	
evy	1,286	72,38	
diberty	253	18,27	
Madison	790	62,23	
Manatee	702	23,34	
Marion	3,013	100,07	
Monroe			
Nassau	793	31,38	
Orange	1,407	116,0	
Osceola	655	17,9	
Pasco	927	55,33	
Polk	2,170	109,1	
Putnam	595	31,5	
St. Johns	990	72,9	
Santa Rosa	776	26,7	
Sumter	1,495	38,69	
Suwannee	1,923	134,1	
Taylor	468	38,0	
Volusia	1,142	80,3	
Wakulla	287	12,8	
Walton	664	41,1	
Washington	385	14,3	
Total	46,208 \$	2,880,4	

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF	MULES			
COUNTIES.	Number Value			
Alachua	987 \$		70,845	
Baker	215		14,130	
Bradford	571		46,730	
Brevard	6		260	
Calhoun	205		49,850	
Citrus	4991		49,900	
Clay	33		2,171	
Columbia	995		90,292	
Dade	78		9,405	
	110		7,060	
De SotoDuval	202		17,260	
Escambia	413		53,100	
Franklin	110		00,100	
0 1 1	533		43,730	
	943		79,951	
Hamilton	221		22,070	
Hernando	280		38,450	
Hillsborough	251		16,132	
Holmes	1.146		85,950	
Jackson	1,372		99,649	
Jefferson	314		9,637	
Latayette	196		21,600	
Lake	75		9,935	
Lee	830		80,930	
Leon	352		45,525	
Levy	64		6,365	
Liberty	914		154,460	
Madison	34		3,645	
Manatee	768		58,322	
Marion	100		00,022	
Monroe				
Nassau	40		2,655	
Orange	338	2000	37,905	
Osceola	31		1,370	
Paseo	330		35,205	
Polk	474		51,135	
Putnam	26	- 10	3,030	
St. Johns	137		15,525	
Santa Rosa	59		4,305	
Sumter	261		30,675	
Suwannee	1,276		105,870	
Taylor	343		22,221	
Volusia	246		54,575	
Wakulla	125		7,810	
Walton	347		27,967	
Washington	899	1 100 1	124,510	
Total	17,539		1,682,112	

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.-Continued.

NAMES OF -	ASSES			
COUNTIES.	Number	T	Value	
Jachua		18	1,000	
Baker			-,00.	
		10000		
Brevard				
alhoun				
•••				
lay		2	20	
Columbia		1	78	
		1		
		4		
De Soto		4	170	
The state of the s		270		
adsden				
Hamilton				
Hillsborough				
Iolmes				
ackson		2	35	
efferson	- 8	80	1.26	
eon		3	28	
evy		10	40	
Aberty		2	2	
	43 1	2	2	
The spin and the second				
range		17	18	
2asco		4	23	
olk		1	10	
utram				
It. Johns		3	50	
lanta Rosa				
Sumter				
nwannee				
Wakulla		1	3	
Walton		4	40	
Washington			20	

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TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.-Continued.

NAMES	STOCK CA	ATTLE	
COUNTIES.	Number	Value	
Alachua	25,996	187,	799
Baker	5.877		485
Bradford	13,235	105,	
Brevard	9,321		150
Calhoun	6,454		198
Citrus	9,580		730
Clay	7,971		648
Columbia	10,603		555
Dade	1,626		840
De Soto	133,783	1,074,	
Duval	7,354		909
Escambia	12,852	128.	
Franklin	1,935		675
Gadsden	6,150		750
			380
Hamilton	11,170		
Hernando	4,400		,060
Hillsborough	21,790	179,	
Holmes	3,981	17,000	,617
Jackson	9,075	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	371
Jefferson	3,861		,382
Lafayette	7,724	10000	,20
Lake	7,400		,500
Lee	12,685		,13
Leon	6,188	E 92125	,56
Levy	13,444		,90
Liberty	2,499		,19
Madison	4,632	29	,90
Manatee	12,038	60	,19
Marion	14,948	71	,26
Monroe			
Nassau	8,826		,97
Orange	21,613	165	
Osceola	29,716	118	Carrier Cont.
Pasco	. 17,077	150	
Polk	53,597	360	
Putnam	4,880	32	,21
St. Johns	16,304	152	,47
Santa Rosa	6,578	37	,79
Sumter	21,117	142	,56
Suwannee	10,812	57	,09
Taylor	13,162	63	,40
Volusia	14,090	106	
Wakulla	4,123	20	,64
Walton	10,872		.79
Washington	8,895		,40
Total	635,234	\$ 4,300	89

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	SHEEP	
	Number	Value
Alachua	1,600 \$	3,200
Baker	500	750
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	4,532	8,964
Citrus	2,930	5,250
Clay	1,009	1,054
Columbia	606	1,165
Dade		
De Soto	7.905	15,860
Duval	724	1,271
Escambia	6,945	14,140
Franklin		
Gadsden	507	507
Hamilton	541	541
Hernando	760	1,330
Hillsborough	3,173	6,175
Holmes	6.956	9,269
Jackson	5.175	6,350
Jefferson	170	320
Lafayette	10	10
Lake	350	1,100
Lee		
Leon	402	923
Levy	438	466
Liberty	1.767	3,354
Madison	100	100
Manatee	870	870
Marion	5,397	6,300
Monroe	0,001	0,000
Nassau	3,002	4,335
Orange	1,015	2,146
Osceola	8,050	8,050
Pasco	4,543	9,420
Polk	3,150	8,560
Putnam	3,100	0,000
~	. 508	1,270
		The base of the base of
Santa Rosa	1,303	18,478
	1,000	1,100
Suwannee	100	128
	1,090	1,560
	. 1,090	1,500
Wakulla		
Walton	. 20,425	37,259
Washington	9,158	13,941
Man 1	101 (40)	100 075
Total	121,443 \$	196,277

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	GOATS	
	Number	Value
Alachua	260 \$	340
Baker	1,101	554
Bradford	2,584	1,295
Brevard		
Calhoun	797	415
Citrus	2,250	3,180
Clay	445	280
Columbia	498	254
Dade		
De Soto	4,457	4,457
Duval	221	261
Escambia	3,337	1,691
Franklin		
Gadsden	847	421
Hamilton	496	496
Hernando	645	720
Hillsborough	985	1,038
Holmes	477	221
Jackson	345	690
Jefferson	548	291
Lafayette	259	239
Lake	20	60
Lee		
Leon	764	458
Levy	262	16:
Liberty	263	17:
Madison	272	25
Manatee		
Marion	975	50
Monroe		
Nassau	126	22
Orange	3	1
Osceola	75	7
Pasco	767	1,10
Polk	565	73
Putnam		
St. Johns	182	18
Santa Rosa	419	21
Sumter	1,447	1,03
Suwannee		
Taylor	788	39
Volusia	10	1
Wakulla	211	10
Walton	440	24
Washington	705	96
Total	28,846 \$	23,76

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1902.-Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HOGS		
	Number	Value	
Alachua	13.159 \$	21,413	
Baker		3,493	
Bradford		5.899	
Brevard		3,775	
Calhoun	. 5,997	17,131	
Citrus	. 14,310	14,310	
Clay		4,461	
Columbia		45,828	
Dade			
De Soto	26,785	26,785	
Duval		11,601	
Escambia		7,418	
ranklin			
Gadsden	6,825	27,767	
hamilton	. 16,333	16,333	
Hernando		6,335	
Hillsborough		15,477	
Holmes	4.258	4,750	
Jackson	. 19,228	19,228	
afferson		36,092	
Lafayette		4,825	
Lake		12,543	
Lee	1,265	2,765	
Leon	. 15,899	43,174	
Levy	. 13,741	16,278	
Liberty	4,422	7,768	
Madison	. 15,710	33,617	
Manatee	2,934	2,934	
Marion	9,566	9,566	
Monroe			
Nassau	. 3,329	5,050	
Orange	7,642	13,543	
Osceola	2,627	1,350	
Pasco	. 5.951	8,98	
Polk	. 14,315	14,31	
Putnam	2,683	3.445	
St. Johns	6,662	13,289	
Santa Rosa		6,679	
Sumter	15,845	16,963	
Suwannee		139,57	
Taylor	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	15,370	
Volusia		10,87	
Wakulla	20012	3,449	
Walton	11,817	18,216	
Washington	5,998	7,19	
Total	391,771 \$	699,868	

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TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1902.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	CHICKENS		
	Number	Value	
Alachua	12.629 \$	2.80	
Baker	17.393	5.18	
Bradford	23,810	7,143	
Brevard	17,585	8,18	
Calhoun	30,535	7,46	
Citrus	13,735	3.34	
Clay	11,895	3,749	
Columbia	52,344	12.98	
Dade	935	379	
De Soto	35,492	15,93	
Duval	23,670	8,22	
Escambia	75,700	19,07	
Franklin	10,100	13,011	
	78,294	19.57	
	. U. A. C.	7.45	
Hamilton	30,156		
Hernando	5,783	1,53	
Hilisborough	57,512	23,600	
Holmes	17,289	4,32	
Jackson	20,160	4,033	
Jefferson	40,530	8,12	
Lafayette	15,649	4,237	
Lake	60,296	14,85	
Lee	6,905	2,816	
Leon	48,335	12,588	
Levy	42,478	14,329	
Liberty	8,521	2,26	
Madison	14,221	1,95	
Manatee	3,689	74:	
Marion	48,298	13,65	
Monroe			
Nassau	1,710	791	
Orange	48,660	22,65	
Osecola	4,195	994	
Pasco	12,480	3,750	
Polk	30,334	40,61	
Putnam	14,299	3,94	
St. Johns	30.725	12,31	
Santa Rosa	28,024	7,203	
Sumter	28,125	8,05	
Suwannee	128,446	38,20	
Taylor	4,751	1,21	
Volusia	33,136	14,16	
Wakulla	7,280	1,855	
Walton	26,139	6,09	
Washington	11,885	2,85	
	-		

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1902.-Continued.

NAMES	DUCKS	
OF COUNTIES.	Number	Value
Alachua	. 305 \$	14
Baker	.1 791	31
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus	30	4
Clay	. 52	2:
Columbia	. 66	3
Dade	20	1:
De Soto	935	85
Duval		
Escambia	. 400	198
Franklin		
Gadsden	85	4:
Hamilton	583	15
Hernando		10
Hillsborough	. 242	19'
Holmes	13	10
Jackson	490	9
Jefferson	107	41
Lafayette	132	
Lake	55	60
	99	40
	190	
		111
Levy	. 55	31
Liberty	32	10
Madison	. 3	A CONTROLL
Manatee	82	34
Marion	. 223	103
Monroe		
Nassau	. 196	110
Orange	. 143	102
Osceola	60	15
Pasco	348	174
Polk	. 39	19
utnam		
St. Johns	. 86	44
Santa Rosa		
Sumpter	180	153
Suwannee		
laylor		
Volusia	443	170
Wakulla	48	18
Walton	572	177
Washington		
		CA COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Total	6,606 \$	3,557

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TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1902.-Continued.

Counties.	GEESE	
	Number	Value
Alachua	245 \$	174
Baker	3,820	1,910
Bradford		1,81
Brevard		
Calhoun	. 15	
Citrus	120	150
Clay	. 200	130
Columbia	. 766	37
Dade		
De Soto	1,624	1,62
Duval	11.00000000	
Escambia		114
Franklin	2	
Gadsden	. 108	5:
Hamilton	1,014	51
Hernando		
Hillsborough	. 212	13
Holmes	238	11
Jackson	254	12
Jefferson	. 182	8
Lafayette	. 1,859	92
Lake	. 9	
Lee		
Leon	176	12
Levy	. 460	24
Liberty	39	3
Madison	. 73	3
Manatee	. 120	3
Marion	. 200	15
Monroe		
vassau	. 63	5
crange	. 35	3
Usceola	.]	
Pasco	. 398	39
Polk	. 151	7
Putnam		
St. Johns	. 48	3
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		36
Suwannee	. 32	3
Taylor		
Volusia	41	4
Wakulla		6
Walton		69
Washington	.] 37]	1
Total	. i 16.789i\$	10.60

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1902.-Continued.

Counties.	TURKEYS	
	Number	Value
DIDA COLOR DE LA C		
Alachua	1,368 \$	954
Baker	1,248	939
Bradford	1,210	000
Brevard	20	30
Calhoun	40	\ 35
Citrus	480	670
Clay	900	568
Columbia	609	580
Dade	15	15
De Soto	2,619	2,619
Duval	2,010	2,010
Escambia	345	345
Franklin	0.00	
Gadsden	362	268
Hamilton	323	323
Hernando	74	77
Hillsborouga	395	572
Holmes	14	11
Jackson	1.046	523
Jefferson	929	759
Lafayette	1,894	1.894
Lake	567	567
Lee	120	108
Leon	3.091	3,031
Levy	489	425
Liberty	42	38
Madison	105	66
Manatee	61	61
Marion	600	400
Monroe	600	100
Nassau	6	10
Orange	791	946
Osceola	20	20
Pasco	1,587	1.587
Polk	464	464
Putnam	8	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
St. Johns	246	246
Santa Rosa	47	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA
Sumter	522	45
Suwannee	024	530
raylor		
Volusia	368	513
Wakulla	101	
Walton	689	1810T 101 584
Washington	22	18
. admington		18
Total	22,627 \$	20,947

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1902.—Continued.

The same of the sa	EGGS Sold and Used	
Counties.	Doz.	Value
Alachua	25,160 \$	5.076
Baker	36,535	3.656
Bradford	23,810	3,431
Brevard	279,560	29,785
Calhoun	20,537	2,142
Citrus	85,440	16,152
Clay	16,786	3,464
Columbia	113,748	13,217
Dade	694	381
De Soto	90,675	18,411
Duval	61,027	11,946
Escambia	107,400	16,140
Franklin		
Gadsden	91,690	9,169
Hamilton	25,912	4,322
Hernando	12,010	2,396
Hillsborough	160,619	30,930
Holmes	38,416	5,658
Jackson	40,320	8,064
Jefferson	110,882	11,394
Lafayette		
Lake	59,794	9,069
Lee	1,440	910
Leon	68,874	8,790
Levy	67,455	11,425
Liberty	26,645	3,095
Madison	3,890	389
Manatee	7,976	1,376
Marion	104,640	16,213
Monroe		
Nassau	104 501	40.001
Orange	184,501	40,091
Osceola	2,935	592
Pasco	124,800 255,000	12,486 38,256
Polk	20,167	1,986
Putnam	12,924	3,402
St. Johns	30,383	4,708
Santa Rosa	72,941	13,079
Sumter	795,975	139,296
Suwannee	837	498
Volusia	94,624	23.493
Wakulla	41,160	4,116
	90,530	12,13
Walton	9,016	1,346
Total	3,417,688 \$	542.61

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1902.

Counties.	MILK	MILK COWS		
	Number	Value		
Alachua	. 126	\$ 3,77		
Paker	862			
Bradford				
Brevard	. 159	5,53		
Calhoun	60	1,44		
Citrus	433	6,75		
lay	. 630			
Columbia	2,180	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
Dade	. 16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
De Soto	. 817	- La		
Ouval	3.311	1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Scambia	491	11700000		
ranklin	101	10,11		
Gadsden	938	20,79		
amilton	562	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
dernando	357	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
	1,359	1		
Hillsborough	704			
	7			
ackson	2,087			
efferson	1,575			
afayette	7	The second secon		
ake	. 483	The second of th		
Jee	. 11	The same and the s		
Jeon	4,280	THE RESERVE TO SECURITION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO		
Levy	2,148			
dberty	. 269	and the second s		
Madison		9,56		
Manatee				
Marion	2,510	40,94		
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	. 1,110			
Osceola	. 408	The state of the s		
Pasco	120	1000000		
Polk	449	5777 Marie		
Putnam	. 280	4,05		
St. Johns	344	15,17		
Santa Rosa	730	12,38		
Sumter	. 60	2,16		
Suwannee	6,540	97,95		
Taylor		1		
Volusia	. 389	14,73		
Wakulla		3		
Walton	1,367			
Washington				
Total	. 38,999	\$ 647,16		

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1902-Continued.

Counties.	MILK Sold and Use	ed
	Gallons	Value
Alachua	36,250 \$	9,530
Baker	65,100	26,040
Bradford	30,200	20,010
Brevard	40,115	11,105
Calhoun	17,610	6.996
Citrus	78,000	16,950
Clay	3,485	1,363
Columbia	189,924	39,044
Dade		
De Soto	100,520	39,745
Duval	271,731	54,810
Sscambia	94,000	31,765
Franklin	01,000	02,100
Gadsden	138,160	27,632
Hamilton	36,420	12,700
Hernando	40,740	8.142
Hillsborough	170,196	51,334
Holmes	80,080	35,347
Jackson	208,700	83,480
	158,032	13,748
Jefferson	100,002	10,140
Lafayetto	100,100	20,290
Lee	100,100	640
	473,292	67,124
	98,445	18,446
dbowty	16,928	2,607
Aberty	16,928	2,007
Madison		
Manatee	207 400	
Marion	265,400	59,577
Monroe		
Nassau		00.050
Orange	33,766	80,070
Osceola,	26,650	7,445
Pasco	28,700	8,615
Polk	181,845	54,553
Putnam	3,865	141
St. Johns	77,995	23,400
Santa Rosa	76,910	20,534
Sumter	35,195	9,625
Suwannee	601,680	160,090
l'aylor	40	de la maria de la company de l
volusia	106,202	27,158
Wakulla		
Walton	161,315	39,007
Washington	400	80
Total	4,317,821 \$	1,069,139

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1902-Continued.

Counties.	BUTTER Sold and Used	
	Lbs.	Value
Alachua	5,330 \$	1,62
Baker	7,230	2,12
Bradford		
Brevard	160	3:
Calhoun	3,825	76
Citrus	13,600	9.28
Clay	662	18
Columbia	47,159	11,60
Dade	-1,200	22,00
De Soto	25,589	7,56
Duval	2,447	49
Scambia	44,600	10,31
Franklin		20,02
Gadsden	23,161	5,79
Hamilton	13,060	3,28
Hernando	7,490	1,90
Hillsborough	14,491	3,72
Holmes	9,460	2,24
ackson	20,870	4,17
efferson	32,453	7.08
afayette	02,100	1,00
ake	58,300	14,57
_ee	10	17,01
eon	115,748	30.26
evy	13,391	3,69
iberty	4,502	1.12
Madison	200	5
Manatee	200	9
Marion	99,265	91 10
Monroe	99,200	21,16
A CONTRACT CLASSICS AND A CONTRACT CONT		
Orange	57,989	10 54
Osceola	2,976	16,54
Pasco		71
Polk	9,520	2,38
Putnam	440	11
ot. Johns	6,900	1.79
Santa Rosa	14,781	3.69
Sumter	13,538	3.58
Suwannee	91.508	27,50
aylor	31,506	21,00
Volusia	1,303	48
Wakulla	1,505	48
Walton	34,057	7,92
	200	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Wash ngton	200	5
Total	796,155 \$	207.76

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1902-Continued.

Counties.	CHEESE Sold and Used		
	Lbs	Value	
Machua		3	
Baker		7	
Bradford		.7	
Brevard			
Calhoun			
itrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
De Soto			
Ouval			
Oscambia			
Franklin			
adsden			
Hamilton			
Iernando			
Iolmes			
ackson	[2] [2] [4] [2] [4] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4		
efferson	1 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
afayette		H CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	
Jake		The state of the s	
Jee			
Leon	50		
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Vassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
st. Johns			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee	Contract to the contract of th	HILL AND THE HEALTH CONTRIBUTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1.25	0 8 2	

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS-1902.

C	Moss			
Counties.	Tons	Value		
Alachua		3		
Baker				
Bradford	Control of the Contro			
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto				
Duval				
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
		300		
		300		
Jackson				
	1			
		300000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Lafayette Lake				
Lee	400	2.800		
Leon		2,300		
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison	The property of the state of th			
Manatee				
Marion	700	14,000		
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange				
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk				
Putnam	. 40			
St. Johns		36		
Santa Rosa				
Sumter		Land Market Street		
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Ttoal	. 1 1,153	2 \$ 17.67		

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1902. Continued.

ton at store in au	CELLANEO	SISTA	
Counties.	St'ds of Bees	Lbs.	Value
Alachua		ا	
Baker	193	4,800	480
Bradford			
Brevard	515	52,200	3,160
Calhoun	2,823	231,420	11,443
Citrus			
Clay	16	130	15
Columbia	655	11,605	1,213
Dade	212	15,650	1,180
De Soto	1,092	27,630	5.018
Duval	107	1,215	138
Escambia	1,115	12,950	12,098
Franklin	l		
Gadsden	815	16,300	818
Hamilton	90	1,500	150
Hernando	1		
Hillsborough	436	6,890	753
Holmes	516	3,750	416
Jackson	113	1,470	148
Jefferson	1		
Larayette			1017/1028011788
Lake	343	10,050	76
Lee	1	20,000	
Leon	273	6,040	70:
Levy	246	1,579	390
Liberty	1.737	33,153	2.26
Madison	257	2,800	289
Manatee	250	7,500	75
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	799	13,150	1,71
Osceola	70	950	91
Pasco	550	20,940	2.096
Polk			2010
Putnam	10	150	12
St. Johns	724	28,546	2,854
Santa Rosa	119	1,290	109
Sumter	70	2,530	270
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	1,607	50,592	3,060
Wakulla	917	17,410	814
Walton	1,372	18,300	135
Washington	110	3,000	156
The state of the state of			- 251
Total	18,152	605,490	\$ 53

TABLE NO. 9-TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field Crops	\$1,007,632
Vegetable and Garden Products	24,658
Total acreage in cultivation	1,032,290

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	2,678,088
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	
	4,023,338
Table No. 4—Live Stock 1	0,435,162
Table No. 5—Poultry	942,971
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1,277,158
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	125,125

TABLE NO. 8—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS; BY COUNTIES—1902.

Counties.	Annual Products		
Alachua	877,878	499,423	1,377,301
Baker	323,084	84,788	407,872
Bradford	507,464	251,911	759,375
Brevard	1,133,292	72,255	1,205,547
Calhoun	180,979	133,393	314,282
Citrus	371,370	194,625	565,995
Clay	127,971	78,777	206,748
Columbia	643,625	330,064	973,689
Dade	389,279	54,132	443,411
De Soto	1,488,197	1,290,216	2,778,413
Duval	168,202	161,424	329,626
Escambia	212,877	358,071	570,948
Franklin			14,142
Gadsden	848,319	273,741	1,122,060
Hamilton	687,851		947,608
Hernando	81,932		174,471
Hillsborough	908,509	442,082	1,350,591
Holmes	190,738		269,028
Jackson	1,186,919	369,265	1,556,184
Jefferson	611,216		853,691
Lafayette			572,086
Lake	217,372		408,017
Lee	. 125,171		216,053
Leon	. 722,091		1.136,116
Levy	. 285,830		542,829
Liberty	80,643		141,498
Madison	628,761	292,191	920,952
Manatee	439,290		531,151
Marion	. 631,867		933,151
Monroe	1		
Nassau	. 19,805	102,560	122,365
Orange	. 555,218		950,609
Osceola	66,371		219,220
Pasco	. 391,402		663,776
Polk	. 601,647		1,174,592
Putnam	88,569		166,788
St. Johns	. 365,958		649,918
Santa Rosa	. 117.094		220,918
Sumter	503,608		793,618
Suwannee	1,778,00		2,350,931
Taylor			401,359
Volusia			604,298
Wakulla			113,768
Walton			631,377
Washington	. 141,19		350,498
Total	\$ 20,210,065	\$ 10,826,790 \$	31,036,85

Agricultural Statistics

For the Year 1903

Agricultural Statistics

Line North Property of the Continued 109

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903.

	COTTON (Upland)				
Counties.	Acres	Bales	Value		
Alachua	87	16	s 1.21		
Baker					
Bradford					
Brevard					
Calhoun	2,500	1.011	54,14		
Citrus					
Clay					
Columbia					
Dade					
De Soto					
Duval	25	25	1,15		
Escambia	1,486		36,71		
ranklin	2,200	01.	00,12		
radsden	2,927	1,037	45,69		
Hamilton		1,001	10,00		
Hernando					
Hinsborouga			********		
Holmes	4,866	1.236	62.22		
Jackson	31,394		508,10		
lefterson	24,549				
Lafayette	24,040	0,144	292,07		
Lake					
Lee					
Leon	26,929	6,034	283,77		
Levy	. 20,323	0,034	200,11		
	414	176	6,60		
Madison	3,981	1 079	40,00		
manatee	0,901	1,072	46,48		
	21	6	35		
Marion		0	99		
Nassau	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Orange	•-				
Osceola			*********		
Pasco	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Polk					
Putnam					
St. Johns					
Santa Rosa	1,421	485	24,38		
Sumter	•••				
Suwannee	•				
Taylor	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Volusia					
Wakulla.	191	58	2,84		
Walton	2,236				
Washington	2,867	852	40,06		
Total	106,894	27,895	\$ 1,440,42		

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TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

C-th-	COTT	COTTON (Sea Island)			
Counties.	Acres	Bales	Value		
Alachua	. 12,540	2,908	218,315		
Baker	4,918	1,384	88,019		
Bradford	7,299	2,082	147,770		
Brevard					
Calhoun	748	263	16,049		
Citrus	[
Clay	. 225	62	4,513		
Columbia	. 21,100	3,855	293,146		
Dade	. [
De Soto					
Duval	.] 34]	14	601		
Escambia					
Franklin					
Gadsden			9,80		
Hamilton	. 27,358		347,14		
Hernando					
Hillsborougn	16	7	18		
Holmes	0 0 700		12.86		
Jackson	100	188	13,63		
Jefferson		895	62.17		
Lafayette		7	52		
Lee	10	1)	52		
Leon					
Levy		511	35,30		
			00,00		
Madison	22 037	4,190	334,83		
Manatee					
Marion	3,717	958	73,36		
Monroe					
Nassau					
Orange					
Osceola					
Pasco					
Polk					
Putnam	. 476		7,15		
Santa Rosa					
Sumter	313	69	6,02		
Suwannee		5,226	421,02		
Taylor	2,488	589	51,07		
Volusia	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY				
Wakulla					
Walton	264	49	4,92		
Washington	204	49	2,32		
	138,644	29,405	\$ 2,248,52		

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TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

	CORN			
Counties.	Acres	Bushelr	Value	
Alachua	17,680	176,411 \$	124,078	
Baker	7,425	80,563	64,327	
Bradford	13,221	122,230	90,624	
Brevard	69	2,250	1,35	
Calhoun	7.752	85,297	85,379	
Citrus	353	40.150	33,330	
Clay	2,316	22,261	16.47	
Columbia	27,291	243,499	154,73	
Dade	21,201	210,100	101,10	
De Soto	4,426	48,750	48,87	
Duval	2,722	29,874	13,74	
Escambia	4.111	59,425	44,39	
Franklin	31	186	9	
Gadsden	18,422	218,456	174,76	
Hamilton	26,975	329,568	329.56	
Hernando	2,932	48,045	35,24	
Hillsborough	4,001	40,678	23.06	
Holmes	10,146	84,790	62,95	
Jackson	53,352	488,095	351.09	
Jefferson	35,104	308,331	154,22	
Lafayette	11,104	110,572	106,34	
Lake	3,525		27,23	
Lee	90	THE ARMS AND A	2,11	
Leon	38,412		219,12	
Levy	7,557		49,24	
Liberty	3,514	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	25,53	
Madison	45,312		200,09	
Manatee	797		8,62	
Marion	27,185	258,280	125,28	
Monroe				
Nassau	2,365		16,9	
Orange	1,933		18,6	
Usceola	1,119		11,3	
Pasco	3,429		34,40	
Polk	7,634		75,6	
Putnam	3,539		25,2	
St. Johns	1,466		29,8	
Santa Rosa	4,039		37,9	
Sumter	6,245		52,54	
Suwannee	27,183		275,5	
Taylor	6,665		55,8	
Volusia	3,076		19,9	
Wakulla	8,283		46,8	
Walton	10,949	STATE OF THE PARTY	65,2	
Washington	9,809	84,404	63,3	
Total	473,579	9 4,637,820	3,401,15	

TABLE NO L. FIRST CHORS - FOR KINGSET

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

Comption	OATS			
Counties.	Acres Bushels V		Va	lue
2300]	. 1-7	Aliense.
Alachua	2,000	21,760	5	15,753
Baker	936	9,915		4,956
Bradford	2,740	15,025		15,010
Brevard				
Calhoun	1.273	13,637		13,125
Citrus	594	7,550		5,360
Clay	202	2,408		2,676
Columbia	4,597	42,961		29,361
Dade				
De Soto	61	1,175		994
Duval	47	608		317
Escambia	399	8,920		4,460
Franklin				
Gadsden	2,333	23,810		19,048
Hamilton	1,238	11,665		11,665
Hernando	622	14,130		7,095
Hillsborouga	125	2,002		920
Holmes	80	526	- 1	283
Jackson	2,764	38,059		15,434
Jefferson	1,670	16,549		10,460
Lafayette	1,195	17,405		10,170
Lake	642	6,319		2,925
Lee				
Leon	2,720	38,099		29,066
Levy	326	26,606		21,521
Liberty	340	4,118		2,524
Madison	2,539	26,310		15,181
Manatee	16	680		376
Marion	16,624	164,235		67,262
Monroe				
Nassau	225	2,680		1,045
Grange	63	428		309
Osceola	8	60		60
Pasco	1,145	51,395		25,920
Polk	188	2,053		2,053
Putnam	257	2,382		1,594
St. Johns	94	1,823		911
Santa Rosa	126	1,298		581
Sumter	1,774	14,896		14,511
Suwannee	2,242	20,696		20,690
Taylor	294	2,878 4,195		2,669
Volusia		2.234		2,610
Trunuita.	227 486	4.145		2,375
Washington	278	3,020		1,920
Washington,	218	3,020		1,320
Total	53,945	628,655	\$	384,319

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES	SWE	SWEET POTATOES			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value		
Alachua	502	58,546 \$	26,43		
Baker	419	80,510	24,48		
Bradford	542	● 60,745	24,32		
Brevard	73	11,800	6,00		
Calhoun	556	62,533	31,92		
Citrus	352	51,050	13,50		
Clay	294	32,953	16,95		
Columbia	717	73,227	33,18		
Dade	16	326	07		
De Soto	643	83,385	41.83		
Duval	839		28.51		
Escambia	939	60,637 92,255	46.12		
Franklin	50574		1,90		
Gadsden	38	3,800	TANK TO SEE		
Hamilton	1,285	91,315	38,52		
Uarnanda	652	58,608	29,12		
Hernando	283	36,700	18,69		
Hillsborougn	438	51,138	28,17		
Holmes	280	26,950	13,62		
ackson	732	58,850	29,42		
Jefferson	1,069	86,466	35,88		
Lafayette	278	31,993	15,44		
Lake	381	33,357	16,20		
Lee	92	5,635	3,01		
Leon	1,142	93,947	39,16		
Levy	373	32,901	15,63		
Liberty	170	18,386	8,75		
Madison	689	83,293	36,02		
Manatee	134	21,021	10,65		
Marion	788	79,890	39,44		
Monroe					
Nassau	381	45,990	23,79		
Orange	328	28,225	14,52		
Osceola	170	23,580	9,77		
Pasco	274	33,420	16,71		
Polk	748	93,487	46,74		
Putnam	520	57,493	22,70		
st. Johns	474	78,093	39,02		
Santa Rosa	382	33,040	16,65		
Sumter	388	34,511	17,27		
Suwannee	836	91,185	47,31		
Taylor	71	12,963	6,97		
Volusia	466	59,800	28,97		
Wakulla	187	22,616	11,27		
Walton	523	48,130	27,45		
Washington	558	19,280	10,38		
Total	21,022	2,165,030 \$	1.012.63		

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TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1903—Continued.

NAMES		SUGAR CANE				
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Bbls.	Value	Sugar (lbs.)	Value	
Alachua	255	1,989	\$ 22,929	600	\$ 20	
Baker	186	1,779	17,790	44,400	2,220	
Bradford	495	3,426	33,955			
Brevard						
Calhoun	200	2,139	18,742	100	75	
Citrus	92	746	8,890			
Clay	66	601	9,854	902	108	
Columbia	298	2,692	25,409	12,330	684	
Dade						
De Soto	229	1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000			298	
Duval					399	
Escambia	181	715	14,290			
Franklin	20	200	1,600			
Gadsden	766	6,922	69,220			
Hamilton	454	3,457	32,681	1,400	20	
Hernando	152	1,422	13,735			
Hillsborough		1,736	15,803	1,745	17	
Holmes		1,224	15,103			
Jackson	879			200	1	
Jefferson				1,419	14	
Lafayette						
Lake		545	5.923	300	1	
Lee		169	4.385			
Leon	479	3,159				
Levy	175				2	
Liberty	130	A CONTRACTOR				
Madison					THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Manatee	5					
Marion			7.1		1012525	
Monroe					COLUMN TWO	
Nassau	21	1 60:	8,91	3		
Orange	7			Salara Sa	10000	
Osceola	3:					
Pasco				2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11	
Polk						
cutnam		TO 100 CO 100 CO			100000	
St. Johns		E			2,10	
Santa Rosa		The second second second	TO 100 TO		3	
Sumpter	1 190	70			SITTE	
Suwannee	90	S THE THE STATE OF	20 DE TOTAL DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTR		6	
Taylor	6	511	14 TO THE RESIDEN		3	
Volusia	10.000					
Wakulla					THEO W	
Walfon	25				1	
Washington	12				LEAR H	
Total	10,21	77,82	856,321	122,832	6,75	

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Counties.	RICE			
entres (1)	Acres	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	38	247	26'	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	. 51	578	60	
Citrus	1	1		
Clay	. 5	64	11	
Columbia	. 104		2,09	
Dade		2,000	2,00	
De Soto	52	2,093	2,13	
Duval	. 33		60	
Escambia	. 169		3.03	
Franklin	100	0,000	0,00	
Jadsden	. 21	355	35	
Hamilton	72	1,102	1.10	
Hernando	104		3.11	
Hillsborough	178	m1100		
Holmes	110	7,211	5,64	
ackson	. 1	10		
efferson	. 11	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	
	. 11	154	15	
ake	. 1	50	10	
Jee				
eon	.) 3	109	10	
evy				
lberty	. 8	311	31	
Madison	. 3	67	6	
Manatee	. 87 293	3,228	3,22	
Marion	.] 293	6,728	6,72	
Monroe				
assau	. 32	373	62	
range	. 8		17	
sceola	13		29	
Pasco	140	6,525	6,50	
Polk	. 42	1,126	2,09	
Putnam				
St. Johns	. 10	243	33	
Santa Rosa	. 22	332	33	
Sumter				
suwannee	2,310	18,247	18,24	
Caylor	3	316	31	
Volusia				
Wakulla	. 6	95	9	
Walton	. 34	485	44	
Washington			*******	
			100 100 100	
Total	3,854	55,912	59,23	

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NAMES OF COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	624	4,193 \$	3,768
Baker	2,578		20,732
Bradford	1,970		10,843
Brevard	25	The state of the s	1,065
Calhoun	747		6,369
Citrus	49		6,830
Clay	4		142
Columbia	595		5,158
Dade		0,000	
De Soto	407	4.625	9.050
Duval	96		1,721
kscambia	530		2,437
Franklin			2,10.
Gadsden	386	3,287	3,287
Hamilton	758		5,410
Hernando	287		4,325
Hillsborough	178		2,388
Holmes	77.75	1 5	2,000
Jackson	6		381
	27		1,701
Jefferson	2.26		30.344
Lafayette	47		4.488
	71.	1,000	1,100
Lee	26	0 1,747	2,242
Leon	22		2,691
Levy	19	TO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T	2,05
Liberty	4	TO COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE	438
Madison	3		45
Manatee	0	400	40.
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau	1 21		7
Orange	10000	TO STORY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	2,099
Osceola	10		1,05
Pasco	66	CO. 100 CO. 10	27,630
Polk	33	The second secon	2,82
Putnam	65	70 - CONTON	9,27
St. Johns	31		7,16
Santa Rosa	20		2,21
Sumter	51	The state of the s	7,54
Suwannee	5,10		40,95
Taylor	5	7 - 7 - 7 - 7	44
Volusia	76		8,25
Wakulla	24		2,43
Walton	1,54	3 11,784	11,82
Washington			
Total	23,69	239,402	252,74

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES	HAY		
COUNTIES.	Acres	Tons	Value
Alachua	685	979 \$	15.745
Baker	10	5	100
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	87	65	973
Citrus	110	125	1.740
Clay	84	91	1,820
Columbia	557	624	6,709
Dade			
De Soto	376	465	12,020
Duval	137	224	2,340
Escambia	2,291	2,347	35,20
Franklin	-,	2,011	00,20
Gadsden	496	1.199	14,000
Hamilton	41	79	1,68
Hernando	141	154	1,720
Hillsborougn	561	517	10,69
Holmes	001	311	10,03
Jackson	1,435	1,547	21,81
Jefferson	1,384	548	7,57
	63	25	
[1000 PRODUCTION 10 PRODUCTI	1,150	1.276	460
Lake Lee	1,100	1,210	14,43
Leon	9 155	1 050	05 44
	2,155	1,853	25,44
Levy	F-97 (5.5)	1 507	94
Madison	1,122	1,537	15,74
	1.019	1,454	12,30
Manatee	245	217	3,34
Marion	862	1,420	14,69
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1,308	1,613	15,18
Osceola	507	276	3,40
Paseo	1,445	2,532	38,14
Polk	401	421	7,14
Putnam	163	250	3,00
st. Johns		647	9,77
Santa Rosa	187	160	3,15
Sumter	371	415	6,65
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	- 595	670	6,70
Wakulla			
Walton	. 88	108	1,41
Washington	11	15	17
	J		
Total	20,455	23,905	316,242

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Alachua. 4 Baker. Bradford Brevard. Calhoun 5 Citrus. Clay 4 Columbia 7 Dade De Soto Duval 1 Escambia Franklin Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando Hillsborough 8 Jackson Jefferson 85 Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Lioerty Madison Manatee Marlon Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco 3 Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter St. Summer St.	Tons 6	Value \$ 65
Baker	2	32
Bradford Brevard Calhoun 5 Citrus 4 Columbia 7 Dade 9 De Soto 9 Duval 1 Escambia 22 Franklin 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 8 Hillsborough 8 Jackson 9 Jefferson 8 Lafayette 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Marion 1 Monroe 1 Nassau 0 Orange 0 Osceola 2 Pasco 3 Polk 9 Putnam 8 Santa Rosa Sumter	1	20
Brevard Calhoun 5	1	20
Calhoun 5 Citrus 4 Columbia 7 Dade 7 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 1 Franklin 2 Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 5 Jackson 3 Jefferson 83 Lafayette 5 Lee 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Leon 4 Madison 4 Manatee 4 Marion 4 Monroe 5 Nassau 0 Orange 0 Osceola 2 Polk 9 Putnam 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 3	1	20
Citrus 4 Columbia 7 Dade 7 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 2 Franklin 3 Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 8 Jackson 3 Jackson 8 Lafayette 5 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Lioerty 1 Madison 1 Manatee 1 Marion 1 Monroe 1 Nassau 1 Orange 0 Osceola 2 Polk 2 Putnam 8 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 2	1	20
Clay		100000
Columbia		100000
Dade 1 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 2 Franklin 2 Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 8 Jackson 3 Jefferson 8 Lafayette 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Jioerty 5 Madison 6 Manatee 6 Marion 6 Marion 6 Nassau 0 Orange 0 Osceola 2 Polk 2 Putnam 8 Santa Rosa Sumter	9	400
De Soto Duval Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Jefferson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Lioerty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter		130
Duval		
Escambia Franklin Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 8 Jackson Jackson 8 Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Leo 1 Leon 1 Leoy 1 Jiperty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco 3 Polk Putnam 8 Lohns Santa Rosa Sumter 4 Saddsden 22 Pagada 22 Santa Rosa Sumter 2 Santa Rosa Sumter 3 Santa Rosa Sumter 3 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 3 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 3 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 3 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 5 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 5 Santa Rosa 5 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 5 Santa Rosa 5 Santa R		
Franklin Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hamilton 4 Hernando 8 Hillsborough 8 Jackson Jackson 8 Jafferson 85 Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Lioerty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco 3 Polk Putnam 8t. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter 8	1	10
Gadsden 22 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 8 Lolmes 9 Jackson 8 Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Lioerty 1 Madison 1 Manatee 1 Marlon 1 Monroe 1 Nassau 0 Orange 0 Osceola 2 Pasco 3 Polk 2 Putnam 8 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 3		
Hamilton		
Hernando Hillsborough Jolmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Lioerty Madison Monroe Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	61	7-77
Hillsborough		
Acolomes		
Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Leon Levy Lioerty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	16	31
Jefferson		
Lafayette		********
Lake Lee Leon Levy Lioerty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Oorange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	796	
Lee	2	3
Leon. Levy		
Levy		
Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	5	10
Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter		10
Manatee Marion	*	
Marion. Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola. Pasco. Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter		
Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco 3' Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	10	10
Nassau. Orange. Osceola. Pasco. Polk. Putnam. St. Johns. Santa Rosa Sumter.		
Orange. Osceola. Pasco. 3' Polk. Putnam. St. Johns. Santa Rosa Sumter.		1111111111
Osceola. 3' Pasco. 3' Polk. 2 Putnam. 3 St. Johns. 3 Santa Rosa 3 Sumter. 3'		
Pasco 3' Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter	1	1
Polk. Putnam. St. Johns. Santa Rosa Sumter.		
St. Johns		
St. Johns		
Santa Rosa		
		2
Common	2	2 3
Suwannee	[
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton	English Control	
Washington		
Total		5 4,04

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PEANUTS		
	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	3,457	55,744	\$ 32,34
Baker	4,675	55,055	55.05
Bradford	5,630	30,465	30.46
Brevard			
Calhoun	1,302	15,826	16.51
Citrus	. 270	5,090	5,47
Clay	2	50	6
Columbia	7,383	111,843	111,85
Dade	1	,010	,00
De Soto	5	65	9
Duval	4	134	21
Escambia	. 8	85	8
Franklin		00	
adsden	4,375	77,570	62,05
1 m mm 211 4 m m	F 0000	67,635	67,63
Hernando	282	(P) (V# (P) (Mark)	0.000,000
Hillsborough	16	4,875 241	5,04
Johnson	2.519		83
Holmes	CARDINE	25,553	18,52
ackson	13,400	161,170	161,17
efferson	1,762	29,822	26,81
Lafayette	2,587	40,055	34,90
ake	61	1,120	1,18
dee	849	12,901	12.90
evy	2,219	41,659	39.00
iberty	279	6,576	6,37
Madison	5,320	17,436	15,44
Manatee	0,020	11,700	10,44
warion	882	39,910	39,91
Monroe	. 004	33,310	55,51
assau			
Orange	. 3	60	
Osceola		00	
asco	178	9,235	9,23
olk	14	216	26
Putnam	9	100	10
st. Johns	. 13	212	37
Santa Rosa	127	1,675	
Sumter	1,428	14,367	
Suwannee		14 CO	14,40
l'aylor	19,436	195,860	195,86
Volueto	1,457	16,052	16,05
Volusia	94	1,045	1,73
Wakulla	905	10,084	10,08
Walton	1,764	16,129	17,14
Washington	519	7,715	3,91
Total	88,254	1,073,660	\$ 1,014,75

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NAMES	(Ope	n Field Cultu	re)
COUNTIES.	Acres	Pounds	Value
Alachua	. 14	290 \$	210
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
De Seto			
Duval		1 500	100
Escambia			
Franklin			The state of the s
Gadsdeh			88,730
Hamilton			00,100
Hernando Hillsborough			*******
The state of the s			*******
Holmes			
Jackson			50
Jefferson		5 90	90
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	. 1		823
Levy	17.17 L	1 100	25
Liberty		of females and the second second	
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Usceola			
Pasco	2	0 27,000	5,400
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			The temperature was now
Taylor			
Volusia		The second secon	
Wakulla		The second of the second	
Walton		1 230	7
Washington			
Tradifington			
Total	97	0 617.422	95,409

NAMES	TOBACCO (Grown under Shade)			
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Pounds	Value	
Alachua			\$	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto				
Duval				
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden	12 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		410,068	
Hamilton		000,002	110,000	
Hernando				
Hillsborough				
Holmes				
Jackson				
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
lefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee		10,000		
Geon	. 14	7 TO 1 TO	200000	
Levy		The second description of the second	********	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		*******	
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau	40 (4 P 64 %) V (20 P 10) 1 P (2 P 10 P 1			
Orange				
Osceola	NO. OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE PARTY OF THE PART		********	
Pasco				
Polk				
Putram				
St. Johns				
Santa Rosa				
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				

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TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES	VEL	VET BEANS	
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	1,282	13,561 \$	8,46
Baker	334	3,715	3,74
Bradford	1,436	9,672	9,67
Brevard			
Calhoun	3	200	45
Citrus	719	15,220	15,92
Clay	221	2,240	3,68
Columbia	927	9,640	15,39
Dade			
De Soto	505	4,680	9,36
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	111	1,060	2,13
Hamilton	747	8,615	16,26
Hernando	462	9,565	9,88
Hillsborough	82	523	54
Holmes	262	2,779	5,53
ackson			
Jefferson	97	1,606	1,74
Lafayette	121	1,965	1,5
Lake	338	3,167	4,44
	134	010	
Leon	1,431	810 3,820	1,12 6,40
	1,401	0,020	0,40
Madison	10	325	70
Manatee	37	322	10
Marion	. 1,633	3,568	36.0
Monroe	1,000	0,000	00,0
Nassau			
Orange	641	6,617	7,20
Osceola	154	955	1.4
Pasco	1,174	54,710	45,7
Polk	1,019	9,051	10,1
Putnam	363	2,461	2.71
St. Johns	51	1,070	1,0
Santa Rosa	35	267	63
Sumter	311	4,150	4,2
Suwannee			
Taylor	28	155	11
Volusia	665	4,588	5,51
Wakulla	195	2,185	2,1
Walton	915	12,461	16,8
Washington			
Total	16,443	195,723	251,1

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.		WHEAT			
	Acres	Bushels	Value		
Alachua		13 16	00 \$ 116		
Baker			110		
Bradford		1	1		
Brevard					
Calhoun					
Citrus			The state of the s		
Clay					
Columbia					
Dade					
De Soto					
Duval			75 7		
Escambia					
Franklin					
Gadsden					
Hamilton					
Hernando					
Hillsborougn					
Holmes					
Jackson			COLUMN TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN TRANSPORTE DEL COLUMN TRANSPORTE DEL COLUMN TRANSPORTE DE LA COLUMN TRA		
Jefferson					
Lafayette					
Lake			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Lee			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
Leon	Contract to the second		- Committee of the Comm		
Levy					
Liberty					
Madison			COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Manatee					
Marion		ACCOUNT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			
Monroe			Cold in the street in the late of		
Nassau			- Die State Bulliani		
Orange					
Osceola					
Pasco					
Polk					
Putnam					
St. Johns					
Santa Rosa					
Sumter					
Suwannee					
Taylor					
Volusia					
Wakulla					
Walton					
Washington					
	THE CHARLES				
Total		21 1'	75 \$ 19		

124

NAMES		RYE	
COUNTIES.	Acres	Bushels	Value
Alachua	1 .	60	s 3:
Baker	(7)	10	9 0
Brevard			
itrus			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		269	51
	5.5	100	and the second second
	Still Street 20 to State	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Franklin			
Radsden		10 50	
Hamilton		16 80	8

Hillsborough	MINE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE		
ackson	• •	1 15	3
efferson			*******
afayette			
ake		24 130	21
ee			
eon		26 180	35
Levy			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Vassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco		22 886	1,64
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter		TO SECURE PURCE	
Suwannee			1
Caylor			1
Volusia			
Wakulla	/		1
Walton			
Washington			1
Total	. 1	WIND TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	The second second

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.		CASSAVA			
	Acres	Tons	Value		
Alachua					
Baker					
Bradford					
Brevard					
Calhoun					
Citrus					
Clay	1	3	36		
Columbia	1	8	40		
Dade	[
De Soto	12	70	350		
Duval					
Escambia					
Franklin					
Gadsden	20	20	250		
Hamilton					
Hernando					
Hillsborough	48	200	1,345		
Holmes					
Jackson					
Jefferson	49	50	585		
Lafayette					
Lake		161	1,126		
Lee					
Leon					
Levy	1	1	7		
Liberty					
Madison					
Manatee] 1	5	34		
Marion	190	500	2,450		
Monroe					
Nassau					
Orange	441	1,737	8,735		
Osceola					
Pasco					
Polk	28		605		
Putnam					
St. Johns		84	840		
Santa Rosa	11	23	118		
Sumter					
Suwannee					
Taylor					
Volusia	1,058	4,776	22,159		
Wakulla					
Walton					
Washington					
Disconnection of the last		1000	The second of		
"Fotal	1,937	7,764	\$ 38,680		

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS —1903.

NAMES			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Value
Machua	. 1 15	5 23,515	\$ 22,543
Baker			
Bradford			120000000000000000000000000000000000000
Brevard		The state of the s	
Calhoun			
citrus		5 830	1.050
Clav			Alexander Child
Columbia			
Dade	Committee of the Commit	and the state of t	1446
De Soto			14111111111
Ouval			
		THE CONTROL OF STREET STREET,	*******
ranklin	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	El Constant Constant Constant	
adsden			65
amilton	• • •	2) 10	
Hernando		2 230	260
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		200
Holmes			

fferson			******
afayette			
Lake			6,20
			-
Jeon			59
evy			
liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	16		51,67
Marion	3	7 6,250	6,25
Monroe			
vassau			
Orange) 17	8 72,305	82,63
Osceola		1 104	10
Pasco		1 1,220	1.84
Polk			
Putnam			dine
st. Johns		2 940	94
Santa Rosa			L. John D. P.
Sumter		940	60
Suwannee		1 300	
Faylor			Land State Low Z
Volusia	/	4 9,720	10.65
		3,120	10,05
			Partification.
Washington			
			Company of the latest

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

NAMES	CELERY			
COUNTIES.	Acres	Crates	Value	
Alachua			\$	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard		THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF		
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia			1	
Dade		14 300		
De Soto	(2)	1	-	
Duval	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Escambia	TATAL TO CONTRACT THE ADDRESS OF THE	The state of the s		
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough	5/5/1	45 28,40	00 41,60	
Holmes				
ackson				
lefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake		1 7	5 18	
Lee				
Leon				
Levy		and Expension and thousand		
			a the content of the content	
Madison				
manatee		13 4.55	0 6,44	
Marion	0.5-079	-100	7	
Monroe		2.0 0.000000000000000000000000000000000		
Nassau				
Orange		54 64,50	5 93,73	
Osceola		1 60		
		1 00	06	
Poll:		** ********		
		10 100		
Putnam		12 1,23		
St. Johns		1 85	-0.	
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor			· · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Volusia		14 2,97	7 3,81	
Wakulla				
Walton			*********	
Washington				
27.1	17.		-	
Total	9	103,49	0 3 132,31	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.				PEPPER	S	
		Acres	1	Crates	1	Value
Alachua			3		550 \$	41
Baker					[
Bradford						
Brevard						
Ealhoun						
Citrus						
Clay						
Columbia						
Dade			18	1,	130	1,29
De Soto			1		40	8
Duval						
Escambia						
Franklin						
Jadsden						
Hamilton						
Hernando			5		380	29
Hillsborough			1		40	4
Holmes						
lackson			010			
efferson	200		2000			
Lafayette						
Lake			4		230	33
Lee			7	1.	395	1.23
Leon			1		16	1
			2110			
Liberty						
Madison						
Manatee			3	1	590	1,50
Marion			2		40	10
Monroe				1		230
Nassau						
Drange						
Osceola						ATTRICONOMINATION OF
Pasco			4		360	67
Folk			4		400	40
Putnam					1	
St. Johns			1		275	34
Santa Rosa						
Sumter	20000					
Buwannee	CONTRACT BRIDE					
laylor			20019	and the second		
Volusia		Walk Control		5.1019157111073593	1	Herbert British
Wakulla			272			
Waiton						
Washington						and the same of th
	196	ing the his				
Total			51		446 \$	6,7

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	IRISH POTATOES			
- 'SIE	Acres	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	32	1,543	\$ 1,428	
Baker	3	300	200	
Bradford	72	4.120	4,870	
Brevard	106	3,478	11,310	
Calhoun		-,	22,02	
Citrus	44	8,326	10.23	
Clay	54	3,235	4.14	
Columbia	6	403	41:	
Dade	22	845	1,40	
De Soto	8	662	1,14	
Duval	71	4,418	4.02	
Escambia	57	5,120	5,120	
Franklin		0,120	0,14	
Gadsden	2	340	450	
Hamilton	1	75	15	
Hernando	11	1,030	1.12	
Hillsborouga	151	6,656	12,05	
Holmes	101	0,000	12,000	
Jackson			********	
Jenerson	1	63		
Lafayette	1	03	5	
Lake	42	4 905	4.00	
Lee	1	4,305	4,30	
Loop	3	5		
Leon	12	259	46	
Levy	12	513	69	
Liberty				
Madison			********	
Manatee	3	445	83	
Marion	29	900	1,19	
Monroe			*******	
Nassau				
Orange	96	6,384	7,16	
Osceola	14	1,247	1,26	
Pasco	106	9,850	12,68	
Polk	93	5,995	7,69	
Putnam	58	8,532	8,89	
St. Johns	1,803	200,524	255,22	
Santa Rosa	1	60	6	
Sumter	3	140	21	
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	56	6,016	8,99	
Wakulla				
Walton	5	218	23	
Washington				
Total	2,966	285,967	\$ 368.02	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	CABBAGE			
	Acres	Crates	Value	
Vlachua	. 245	9,326 \$	9,195	
Baker		0,020 4	0,100	
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus	179	20,713	24,980	
Clay	110	20,110	21,000	
Columbia	. 1	30	38	
Dade	. 10	715	808	
De Soto	2	124	277	
Ouval	26	1,686	2,150	
ALE PORT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	31	1,450	3,620	
	91	1,400	3,020	
	2	138	138	
Hamilton		100	100	
	. 43	4,410	5,14	
Hernando				
Hillsborough	. 88	6,432	8,50	
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson]	300	60	
Lafayette	1	30	4	
Lake	195	14,121	18,30	
Lee	2	260	21	
Leon	1	161	9	
Levy	12	286	98	
Liberty	. 7	236	21	
Madison			******	
Manatee] 59	7,335	4,43	
Marion] 64]	6,250	6,47	
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	22	1,595	1,79	
Osceola	. 18	1,652	1,62	
Pasco	105	9,720	12,41	
Polk	77	7,956	14,55	
Putnam	. 22	1,033	1,49	
St. Johns	29	2,715	3,24	
Santa Rosa				
Sumter	. 533	74,970	117,03	
Suwannee	. [
Taylor				
Volusia	. 21	2,731	3,22	
Wakulla				
Walton	3	75	12	
Washington			TO BREEK	
Total	1,799	175,470	\$ 241,72	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	TOMATOES			
	Acres	Crates	Value	
Alachua	44	3,853	\$ 3,430	
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard	96	9,750	11,430	
Calhoun				
Citrus		3,420	4,020	
Clay	and the second second			
Columbia				
Dade	1,084		156,680	
De Soto	52	7,448 8,134	8,183	
Duval			G,288	
Escambia	3	278	440	
Franklin				
Gadsden		100	86	
Hamilton				
Hernando	- 5	640	735	
Hillsborough		8,282	8,784	
Jefferson		A CONTRACTOR OF STREET STREET		
afayette	1 143	50	50	
Lake	143	12,661	12,293	
ee		57,125	40,925	
eon	1 9	79 465	119 425	
Levy	9	400	420	
Madison			97,965	
Manatee		95,645 34,000		
Marion	442	177074 67707	33,950	
	Street Street Control (Street			
Company of the Compan	91	16,935	18.340	
Osceola	91	625	625	
Pasco	178	15 745	24,865	
Polk	241	21 219	33,893	
Putnam	241	174	374	
t Tohne	90	4 040	4.520	
St. Johns	20	4,040	4,520	
Sumter	751	87.136	78,590	
Suwannee	101	01,100	10,000	
aylor			Tolket	
Volusia	40	10 380	10,397	
Wakulla	4 40	10,000		
Walton				
			fortagidadar	
	Section and Section 2			
Total				

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	SQUASHES				
	Acres	1	Crates	Value	
Alachus		9	508	\$ 418	
Baker					
Bradford		5	500	371	
Brevard					
Calhoun					
Citrus		8	935	. 89	
Clay					
Columbia					
Dade	The state of the s	3	250	21	
De Soto		1	165	8	
Duval		• • • •			
Escambia		1)	60	7	
ranklin		٠٠: ا٠			
Gadsden	•	1)	170	8	
familton					
Hernando		, 1	20	2	
Hillsborougn		2	162	15	
Holmes					
Jackson				*******	
Jefferson				*	
		16	423	1.28	
Lake Lee		10	420	1,40	
		1	18		
Leon		2	20		
Levy		-	20		
Liberty		***		*******	
Madisop		8	1,771	1.83	
Manatee		18	1,150		
Monroe	•	10	1,100		
Nassau					
Orange		2	50		
Osceola	1				
Pasco		55	5,300	6.1	
Polk		14	1,692		
Putnam			-,00-	1	
St. Johns		3	396		
Santa Rosa					
Sumter		7	620		
Suwannee	1				
Taylor					
Volusia		1	71		
Wakulla					
Walton		2	58		
Washington					
Total	27 18 18 18	160	14,340	\$ 15,0	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Countles.	EGG PLANTS			
	Acres	1	Crates	Value
lachua		21	2,655	\$ 3,08
Baker				
Bradford				
and the second of the second o		7.45-5-101		
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade		19	1,775	3,69
De Soto				
Ouval				
Escambia		1	25)	7
ranklin				
Gadsden		1	32	3
Hamilton	2.75		02	and the business
Hernando		9	690	61
Hillsborougn		39	3,056	6,93
Holmes			0,000	0,00
ackson				
efferson				
afayette				
ake		13	1,275	52
ee. •		5	585	75
eon	* *	9	300	15
evy		3	11	
		-	11	
diberty				
		100000	44.040	10.77
Manatee	••		11,810	13,75
Marion	• • •	18	1,760	2,0
Monroe				******
Vassau				********
Orange	• • •	2		40
Osceola		5		
Pasco		163		23,84
Polk	::	3	553	70
Putnam				
St. Johns		1)	210	3:
Santa Rosa				
Sumter		1	705	1,08
Suwannee				
raylor				
Volusia		1]	60	1:
Wakulla	(
Walton				
Washington				
Total		348	39,927	\$ 60,0

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.			
	Acres	Crates	Value
Machua	. 122	26,790	\$ 29,86
Baker			
Bradford	. 3	300	22
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	2	130	20
lay			
Columbia	- 1		4
Dade	100	7555	4,29
De Soto	3	4 00000	56
Duval	. 12	1	39
Escambia		75	7
Franklin	[1] In large land of the land		
ladsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough		4	3,97
Holmes			
ackson			
lefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	51	4,685	• 4.26
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			29,46
Liberty	1		
Madison			
Manatee	. 35	12,316	16,29
Marion	. 81	13,680	13,95
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	. 7	1,965	2,11
Osceola			
Pasco	. 122	12,455	16,68
Polk	. 9	1,838	2.18
Putnam			
st. Johns	51	6,692	6.30
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	407	111,246	81.69
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia		910	2,56
Wakulla			
Walton		55	
Washington			
Total	1,109	232,282	THE RESERVE TO A STREET THE PARTY OF THE PAR

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties.	WATERMELONS			
	Acres	Car Loads	Value	
Alachua	141	78	\$ 9.650	
Baker			0,000	
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay	1			
Columbia			3.860	
Dade				
De Soto	48		3.303	
Duval	251	163	8,777	
Escambia		98		
Franklin	25	15	1,050	
Gadsden	4	2	300	
Hamilton	83	35	1,775	
Hernando	. 70	18	2,070	
Hillsborough	291	160	8,582	
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson	. 444	157	9,378	
Latayette		6	270	
Lake	. 764	314	28,390	
Lee		5 2	250	
Leon				
Levy	. 70	101	2,774	
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion	. 1,563	3 74	40,900	
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange			Control of the Contro	
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk	7.1		and the second second	
Putnam		1 3		
St. Johns		1 6	The second second	
Santa Rosa		2		
Sumter		1 58	39,139	
Suwannee	A C C T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			
Taylor				
Volusia	170	-1		
Wakulla				
Walton		2	130	
Washington				
Total	6,69	2 3.24	5 \$ 208,681	

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

	C		
Counties.	Acres	Crates	Value
Alachua	337	31,143 \$	32,038
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
De Soto			
Ouval	2	84	13
Cscambia	8		69
ranklin			
adsden			
Hernando	······i	50	6
Hillsborough	30	1,435	2,71
tolmes			2,11
ackson			
			1
efevetta		4	
defferson	96	800	1.08
ee		300	
evy		82	4
iberty			15
Madison			
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Marion	731		17.00
Monroe	191	15,400	17,90
Vassau			• • • • • • • •
Drange		The state of the s	******

Osceola		7,880	10.44
	61	1,880	10,44
Polk			
Putnam	1	20	3
st. Johns	2	400	46
anta Rosa		2000	
Sumter	59	0,000	3,59
Suwannee			
Taylor			
lusia			
Wakulla		***********	
Walton		30	1
Washington			

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Counties	ENGLISH PEAS				
Counties.	Acres	Crates	Value		
Alachua	43	1,187	\$ 1.98		
Paker			2,00		
7 363					
Calhoun	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Citrus	2	120	18		
Clay					
Dade					
De Soto					
Duval	18	623	64		
Escambia					
ranklin					
tamilton	1				
Hillsborough	1	97	14		
iolmes					
ackson					
efferson					
afayette					
ake	117	7,476	9,02		
ee	117				
eon					
evy	3	145	14		
Liberty					
Marion	19	1,880	2,50		
Vassau					
Orange	2	75	- 05reven		
Osceola					
asco	425	37,300	52,58		
Polk	3	402	51		
Putnam					
santa Rosa	2)	210	22		
Sumter	1	75	10		
Suwannee					
Taylor	3	000			
Volusia	3	220	31		
	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF				
Washington					
The state of the property of the post of the property of the p		and the same of th			

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Alachua 9 Baker 9 Bradford 6 Brevard 6 Calhoun 5 Citrus 5 Clay 6 Columbia 3 Dade 1 Duval 1 Escambia 7 Franklin 6 Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando 1 Hilsborough 8 Holmes 8	BEETS	
Baker Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus 5 Clay 3 Dode 1 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 1 Franklin 1 Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando Hilisborough 8 Holmes 1 Jackson Jefferson 1 Lake 1 1 Lee Lake 1 Leon 1 1 Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 2 2 Marion 48 48 Monroe 2 2 Nassau 0 2 Orange 2 2 Orange 2 2 Polk 3 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Sunter 30 3	Crates	Value
Baker Bradford Brevard Brevard Calhoun Brevard Citrus 5 Clay Brevard Columbia 3 Dade Do Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia Franklin 1 Gadsden 1 1 Hamilton Hernando 8 Holmes Breakson Breakson Jefferson Breakson Breakson Jefferson Breakson 1 Lee Lake 1 Lee Lake 1 Lee Lake 1 Lee Lake 48 Monoroe 48 Monroe 8 Nassau 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor Yolusia 5	740	000
Bradford Brevard Bre	740 \$	690
Stevard		
Calhoun 5 Clay 5 Columbia 3 Dade 1 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia Franklin Gadsden 1 Hamilton 8 Hernando 8 Holmes 8 Jackson 9 Jefferson 1 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 48 Monroe 2 Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Wakulla 5		
Citrus 5 Clay 3 Columbia 3 Doade 1 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 7 Franklin 1 Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando 8 Holmes 8 Jackson 1 Jefferson 2 Lafayette 1 Lee 1 Lee 1 Lee 2 Leon 1 Lee 2 Madison 48 Monroe 48 Monroe 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Wakulla 5		
Clay	620	741
Columbia 3 Dade 1 De Soto 1 Dowal 1 Escambia 1 Franklin 1 Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando 1 Hillsborough 8 Holmes 1 Jackson Jefferson Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 2 Marion 48 Monroe 1 Nassau 0 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Posceola 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 3 Taylor 3 Wakulla 5	020	
Dade 1 De Soto 1 Duval 1 Escambia 1 Franklin 3 Franklin 1 Hamilton 4 Hernando 4 Hillsborough 8 Holmes 3 Jackson Jefferson Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 2 Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe 1 Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 3 Taylor 3 Volusia 5 Wakulla	40	120
De Soto	10	
Duval 1 Escambia 1 Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando 8 Holmes 3 Jackson 1 Jefferson 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty Madison Manion 48 Monroe 2 Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Wakulla 5	30	30
Scambia Scam	25	2
Franklin Jadsden 1 Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough 8 Holmes Jackson Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lake 1 Lee Leon Leiberty Madison Manion 48 Monroe Nassau Orange 2 Osceola 2 Posceola 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla 5	1	-
Gadsden 1 Hamilton 1 Hernando 1 Hillsborough 8 Holmes 3 Jackson 1 Jefferson 1 Lafayette 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 2 Marion 48 Monroe 1 Nassau 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Wakulla 5		
Hamilton Hernando Hernando 8 Holmes 1 Jackson 1 Jefferson 1 Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty Madison Marion 48 Monroe Nassau Orange 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Wakulla 5	108	5
Hernando	108	9
Hillsborough		
Holmes	270	61
Jackson Jefferson Lafayette 1 Lake 1 Lee Leon 1 Levy Liberty Madison Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe Nassau 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor Yolusia 5 Wakulla 5	210	01
Jefferson	*******	
Lafayette		
Lake 1 Lee 1 Levn 1 Levy 1 Liberty 2 Madison 48 Monroe 48 Monroe 5 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Posceola 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 3 Taylor 5 Wakulla 5		
Lee 1 Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 2 Marion 48 Monroe 1 Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Posceola 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 3 Taylor 1 Volusia 5 Wakulla 5		
Leon 1 Levy 1 Liberty 1 Madison 2 Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe 2 Nassau 2 Osceola 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Suwannee 30 Taylor 5 Wakulla 5	55	. 8
Levy Liberty Madison 2 Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 2 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 Santa Rosa Sumter 30 Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla		
Liberty Madison Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe 48 Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 55 Polk 3 Putnam 51 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 5 Sumter 30 Suwannee 7 Taylor 5 Wakulla 5	17	2
Madison 2 Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe Nassau Orange 2 Osceola Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla		
Manatee 2 Marion 48 Monroe Nassau Orange 2 Osceola Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla		
Marion 48 Monroe Nassau Orange 2 Osceola Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla	*********	
Monroe	420	32
Nassau 2 Orange 2 Osceola 55 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa Suwter 30 Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla	5,850	5,98
Orange 2 Osceola 55 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa Sumter 30 Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla		
Osceola 55 Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 30 Sumter 30 Suwannee 7aylor Volusia 5 Wakulla 5		
Pasco 55 Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Sumter 30 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Volusia 5 Wakulla 5	220	3:
Polk 3 Putnam 3 St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 3 Sumter 30 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Volusia 5 Wakulla 5	F 905	
Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Wakulla	5,265	6,6
St. Johns 3 Santa Rosa 30 Sumter 30 Suwannee 30 Taylor 30 Volusia 5 Wakulla 5	520	1,0
Santa Rosa 30 Sumter 30 Suwannee 7aylor Volusia 5 Wakulla 5		
Sumter. 30 Suwannee Taylor Volusia 5 Wakulla	565	9
Suwannee		
Taylor	6,421	4,7
Volusia		
Wakulla		
	945	1,1
Walton		

Washington		
Total	22,111	\$ 23,1

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PROD-UCTS—1903—Continued.

Baker 38 3,490 2 Brevard 346 41,635 37 Calhoun 21 2,145 2 Clay 21 2,145 2 Columbia 1 30 30 Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Luval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 190 Franklin 2 190 190 Franklin 2 190 190 Gadsden 6 292 14 1,410 1 Hernando 11 1,410 1 1 1 1 Helmes 3 7,432 7 7 1	BEANS			
Baker 38 3,490 2 Brevard 346 41,635 37 Calhoun 21 2,145 2 Citrus 21 2,145 2 Columbia 1 30 30 Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Luval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin Gadsden 6 292 4 Hamilton 11 1,410 1 Holmes 2 7,432 7 Holmes 32 7,432 7 Jackson 3 4 7 Jefferson 4 1,1966 17 Lee 1 1,478 1 Lee 1 1,478 1 Leon 1 1,478 1 Madison 12 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 35 2,866 2 <	ie			
Bradford 38 3,490 2 Brevard 346 41,635 37 Calhoun 21 2,145 2 Clay 21 2,145 2 Columbia 1 30 30 Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Luval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin Gadsden 6 292 Hamilton Hernando 11 1,410 1 Hernando 11 1,410 1 Holmes 3 7,432 7 Holmes 3 7,432 7 Holmes 3 1,966 17 Lee 1 1,966 17 Lee 1 1,478 1 Madison 2 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 <td< th=""><th>3,03</th></td<>	3,03			
Brevard 346				
Calhoun 21 2,145 2 Clay 25 2,500 4 Columbia 1 30 30 Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Leuval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin 6 292 Hamilton 11 1,410 1 Hernando 11 1,410 1 Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 7,432 7 Jackson 35 1,1966 17 Lee 17 1,1966 17 Lee 182 11,966 17 Lee 18 749 17 Liberty 18 749 16 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 10 10 10 16 Nassau 10 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Prolk 57 4,702 57 Putnam 1 40 St. Johns 3 435 Santa Rosa 27,739	2.62			
Calhoun 21 2,145 2 Clay 30 30 Columbia 1 30 Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Leuval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin 3 2 190 Franklin 6 292 1 Hamilton 11 1,410 1 Hernando 11 1,410 1 Hillsborougn 82 7,432 7 Holmes 3 7,432 7 Holmes 3 1,1966 17 Lee 1 1,246 17 Lee 1 1,246 17 Lee 1 1,478 1 Madison 1 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 1 1,190 1 Nassau 1 1,40 1 Orange 14 1,190 1 Orange 1 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 St. Johns 3 435	7,33			
Clay				
Clay	2.20			
Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Duval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin 2 190 Franklin 3 190 Hernando 11 1,410 1 Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 32 7,432 7 Jackson 32 11,966 17 Jee 2 11,966 17 Jee 2 2 17 Jee 3 1,478 1 Jee 4 1,966 17 Jee 4 1,966 17 Jee 4 1,966 17 Jee 4 1,7150 16 Marion 2 1,478 1 Marion 2 1,478 1 Jee 3 2,866 2 J				
Dade 25 2,500 4 De Soto 281 45,732 52 Juval 62 2,179 1 Escambia 2 190 Franklin 2 190 Jadsden 6 292 Jamilton 11 1,410 1 Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 32 7,432 7 Jackson 32 7,432 7 Jackson 32 11,966 17 Lee 32 11,966 17 Lee 32 11,966 17 Lee 32 14 17,156 16 Madison 2 14 17,150 16 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Posceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 50	4			
De Soto	4.86			
Date	2,12			
Scambia 2 190 Franklin	1.65			
Franklin 6 292 aamilton 11 1,410 1 Hillsborougn 82 7,432 7 Holmes 3 7,432 7 Johnes 3 7,432 7 Holmes 3 1 7,432 7 Johnes 3 1 1,966 17 Johnes 18 11,966 17 17 17 18 7 7 18 7 19	22			
Gadsden 6 292 iamilton 11 1,410 1 Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 7,432 7 Gackson 1 1,410 1 Jackson 1 1,420 1 Jacke 182 11,966 17 Jacke 182 14,748 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Marion 214 17,150 16 Jacke 14 1,190 1 <td>44</td>	44			
Itamilton	63			
Hernando 11 1,410 1 Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 32 7,432 7 Hackson 32 11,966 17 Hernando 182 11,966 17 Lee 182 11,966 17 Lee 182 11,966 17 Lee 182 11,966 17 Leon 22 1,478 1 Madison 214 17,150 16 Monroe 214 17,150 16 Monroe 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Posceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Polk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 5 Scanta Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wakulla 7 783 Walton 2 30	00			
Hillsborouga 82 7,432 7 Holmes 82 7,432 7 Holmes 83 7,432 7 Holmes 84 7,432 7 Holmes 85 7,432 7 Holmes 85 7,432 7 Holmes 86 7,432 7 Holmes 87,432 7 Holmes 97,432 7 Holmes 97,	1 00			
Holmes Jackson Jackson Jafayette Jake 182 11,966 17 Jake 182 11,966 17 Jake 183 749 Jake 184 749 Jake 185 749	1,03			
ackson	7,01			
See				
Jafayette 182 11,966 17 Jee 17 17 Jeon 18 749 Jiberty 12 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 14 1,190 1 Osceola 35 2,866 2 Passo 510 45,396 53 Folk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 34 St. Johns 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wolusia 7 783 Wakulla 2 30				
Jake 182 11,966 17 Jee 17 17 17 Jeevy 18 749 18 749 Jiberty 18 749 18 749 Jiberty 12 1,478 1 11 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 14 1,190 1 Nassau 14 1,190 1 Drange 14 1,190 1 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Polk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 3 St. Johns 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wakulla 7 783 Walton 2 30				
Gee Geon Gev Geon Gev Geon Gev Geon Gev Geon				
Levy	17,04			
Terror T				
Liberty Madison Fanatee 12 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 14 1,190 1 Nassau 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Polk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 5 St. Johns 3 435 5 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wolusia 7 783 Wakulla 2 30				
Madison 12 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 14 17,150 16 Nassau 14 1,190 1 Osceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 rolk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 St. Johns 3 435 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 2 7 783 Wakulla 7 783 Walton 2 30	94			
Panatee 12 1,478 1 Marion 214 17,150 16 Monroe 1 17,150 16 Nassau 1 1,190 1 Drange 14 1,190 1 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Folk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 40 St. Johns 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 2 7 783 Wakulla 30 30				
Marion. 214 17,150 16 Monroe. Nassau. Drange. 14 1,190 1 Dsceola. 35 2,866 2 Pasco. 510 45,396 53 rolk. 57 4,702 5 Putnam. 1 40 5 St. Johns. 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter. 383 27,739 24 Suwannee. 7 783 Wakulla. Walton. 2 30				
Marion. 214 17,150 16 Monroe. Nassau. Drange. 14 1,190 1 Dsceola. 35 2,866 2 Pasco. 510 45,396 53 rolk. 57 4,702 5 Putnam. 1 40 5 St. Johns. 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter. 383 27,739 24 Suwannee. 7 783 Wakulla. Walton. 2 30	1,61			
Nassau 14 1,190 1 Oraceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Polk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 5 St. Johns 3 435 5 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wolusia 7 783 Wakulla 3 30	16,9			
Nassau 14 1,190 1 Oraceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Folk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 3 St. Johns 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Suwannee Faylor 7 783 Wolusia 7 783 Wakulla 2 30				
Orange 14 1,190 1 Osceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Folk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 40 St. Johns 3 435 Santa Rosa 383 27,739 24 Suwannee 2 7 783 Wakulla 30				
Osceola 35 2,866 2 Pasco 510 45,396 53 Folk 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 5 St. Johns 3 435 3 Santa Rosa 3 27,739 24 Sumter 383 27,739 24 Suwannee 7 783 Wolusia 7 783 Wakulla 3 30	1.43			
Pasco. 510 45,396 53 rolk. 57 4,702 5 Putnam 1 40 St. Johns 3 435 Santa Rosa	2,86			
Tolk	53.0			
Putnam	5.4			
St. Johns. 3 435 Santa Rosa Sumter 383 27,739 24 Suwannee Faylor 7 783 Wakulla 7 30	0,1			
Santa Rosa Sumter	6			
Sumter	0			
Suwannee. Caylor	24.80			
Faylor 7 783 Wakulla 2 30	27,01			
Volusia	***			
Wakulla				
Walton 2 30	9			
washingcon	nem.			
The state of the s				
Total 2,476 232,731 \$ 248	48,6			

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1903.

	11	ORANGES			
Counties.	Bearing Trees	Non- Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value	
Alachua			2,078		
Baker		140	225	338	
Bradford		100	200 000	TOT 400	
Brevard			392,620	775,435	
Calhoun	1500		15	38	
Citrus	1,586	-	2,920	5,770	
Clay	150			71	
Columbia	3		3	1.00	
Dade				4,538	
De Soto	THE PROPERTY.	141,399	370,355	372,594	
Duval			******		
Franklin					
Gadsden					
Hamilton					
Hernando	. 920	21,910	550	1,28	
Hillsborough	156,572	132,229	371,641	522,27	
Holmes					
Jackson					
Jeffersol					
Larayette			1		
Lake	73.373	183,933	53,577	The second secon	
Lee	28.745	217,665	78,460		
Leon				10,120	
Levy	Charles and the Control of the Contr				
Liberty			100		
Madison		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Manatee		96,245	152 199	165,28	
Marion					
Monroe				10,12	
Nassau					
Orange			160,148	217.15	
	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF				
Osceola	Control of the Contro				
Pasco					
Polk					
Putnam					
St. Johns	9,890	6,757	2,801	7,45	
Santa Rosa					
Sumter		19,530	18,622	22,53	
Suwannee					
Taylor					
Volusia	181,433	235,872		191,49	
Wakulla				,	
Walton					
Washington					
	-				
Ttoal	1 219 35	4 1,901,767	11 950 823	3 3 2,747,88	

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TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

	LEMONS				
Counties.	Bearing Trees	Non- Bearing Trees	No. of Boxes	Value	
Alachua	. 4		2	s :	
Baker					
Bradford					
Brevard					
Calhoun					
Citrus					
Clay					
Columbia					
Dade					
De Soto	. 5	170	106	12'	
Duval					
Escambia					
Franklin	TO A THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Gadsden	* 75 C DESCRIPTION CONTRACTOR 1 TO SERVICE 1	NATIONAL MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T			
Hamilton	A TANK TO A TANK TO SERVICE THE TANK	free property and a second			
Hernando					
Hillsborough					
Holmes					
Jackson	**************************************				
Jefferson	• • • • • • • •				
Lafayette					
Lake		2 671 0 100	196	The second secon	
Lee			1	1	
Leon		2			
Levy					
Madison		0.011	2 040		
Manatee	511 1 127 11000	10		1	
Marion				*******	
Monroe					
Orango		6 661	19		
Orange		0	1.		
Pasco	17	8 1,33			
Polk				1	
Putnam	CLITTI BOT KINCHES PARTIES		TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
St. Johns	TARREST STREET, STREET			1 TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	
Santa Rosa					
Sumter	The state of the s	THE STREET STREET	The same is a second		
Suwannee	Company of the company of the company of		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The second second second	
1 aylor					
Volusia			1 100		
Wakulla		THE INCOME STATE OF THE PARTY O			
Walton		A SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF THE P			
Washington					
	1	-	-		
Total	10,49	7 9,22	9 4,13	\$ 8,22	

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

		LIMES				
Counties.		Trees	Crates	Value		
Alachua	1			8		
Baker	200					
Bradford						
				The second second		
Calhoun	201					
	2000					
Clay	•					
그 이 경기 등에 가는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
Dade		10	30			
		51	106	The second secon		
De Soto						

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	ocosa:					
	200					
lernando	1233111 55					
Hillsborough	-					
iolmes						
ackson						
efferson						
afayette						
ake		119	6			
ee	.	100	50	2		
eon	. 1					
evy						
aberty						
adison						
Manatee		9	7	- 一十二日红色		
Marion						
Ionroe						
assau						
)range						
osceola	. 1					
asco	8.52					
olk	2020					
utnam				and the same of		
t. Johns				santition and		
anta Rosa				SERVICE STREET		
Sumter	1			To a control of the		
uwannee				953 11 15 17 10 11		
aylor	i					
Volusia		7	13	3		
Vakulla				Aller to		
	C 5 1 1 1 2 2					
vaicon	* 3	Description of the Control of the Co	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
Unahington						
Vashington				Potavlove		

Counties.	GRAPE FRUIT				
	Trees	Crates	Value		
			: altibulg		
Alachua	477	684	\$ 917		
Baker					
Bradford	1				
Brevard	5,990	4,275	17,255		
Calhoun					
Citrus	170	110	300		
Clay					
Columbia					
Dade	660	265			
De Soto	8,700	20,667	70,072		
Duval					
Escambia					
Gadsden					
Hamilton					
Hernando	340	168	530		
Hillsborough	22,555	8,673	72,313		
Holmes					
Jackson					
Jefferson					
Lafayette					
Lake	8,507	4,308	12,046		
Lee	78,260		33,705		
Leon					
Levy					
Liberty					
Madison			*********		
Manatee	40,191	17,263	48,042		
Marion	2,580	4,600	11,800		
Monroe					
Nassau			**********		
Orange	12,174		12,311		
Usceola	4,717	5,085	15,031		
Pasco	7,209				
Polk	11,891		25,951		
Putnam	2,813		1,704		
St. Johns	The state of the s	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1,233		
Santa Rosa					
Sumter	The state of the s	100	300		
Suwannee					
Taylor	0.000				
Volusia	9,906		14,672		
Wakulla		The state of the s			
Walton		*********	District street		
TIT - 1					
Washington					

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	PINEAP	PLES
Counties.	No. of Crates	Value
Alachua		500
Baker	1	
Bradford		
Brevard	. 227,522	296,140
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
De Soto	. 10,445	18,018
Duval		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
ranklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hilisborough	23,172	47,00
nolmes,		
Jackson		
CHOIDOM I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
	. 335	50
Lake Lee	22,800	26.80
	22,000	20,00
Madison		
ianatee	718	1,60
NA COLUMN TO THE TAXABLE PARTIES OF TAXABLE PA		
Monroe		,
Nassau		
Orange	. 19,690	38,37
Osceola	. 260	47
Pasco	40	10
Polk	. 446	59
Putnam		
st. Johns		
Santa Rosa		
sumpter		
Suwannee		
Volusia	- 818	1,79
Wakulla		
Walton	The state of the s	*************
Washington		
	200 100	
Totals	. 306,406	8 431,90

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

Counties.	BANANAS			
	Bunches	Value		
lachua	37	16		
Baker				
radford				
revard				
Calhoun				
itrus				
lay				
olumbia				
De Soto	54			
Ouval				
Scambia				
ranklin				
adsden				
lamilton				
Iernando				
Hillsborough	224	95		
Iolmes				
ackson				
efferson				
afayette				
akeee		1		
eon				
evy				
iberty				
Iadison				
Ianatee				
farion				
Ionroe				
assau				
range				
sceola	100	75		
asco				
olk	400	200		
utnam				
t. Johns	135	135		
anta Rosa				
lumter				
uwannee				
aylor				
olusia				
Vakulla				
Valton				
Vashington				
. month. Bron				
	3,039	\$ 1,701		

Alachua \$ Baker \$ Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade 45 De Soto 9 Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lee 140 Leon Leon Levy 5 Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Grange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Taylor Volusia Washington Washington Washington Washington	NAMES	AVACAI	AVOCADO PEARS		
Baker Bradford Bredford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade 45 De Soto 9 Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee 140 Leon Levy Loen Levy Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee 1aylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington		Crates	Value		
Baker Bradford Brevard Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade Dade De Soto Duval Escambia Franklin Gadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Lafayette Lake Lee Lake Ley Leon Levy Leon Levy Loberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Ooseola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee 1ajior Volusia Wakulla Wakulla Wakulla Wakulla Washington	Alachua				
Bradford Brevard Salhoun Citrus Clay Columbia Dade.					
Brevard . Salhoun					
Calhoun Citrus Clay Columbia De Soto 9 Duval 10 Hadsaden 14 Hamiton 14 Haniton 14 Haniton <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>					
Citrus					
Clay					
Columbia Dade					
Dade					
De Soto			45 4		
Duval Escambia Franklin Jadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Jafayette Jake Jee 140 Jeon Jevy 5 Jiberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Decola Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Juwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Wakulla Washington					
Escambia Franklin Badsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Jafayette Jake Jee 140 Jeon Jeon Jevy 5 Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Dsceola Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Sumanee Jaylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington			274		
Franklin Jadsden Hamilton Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Jafayette Jake Jee 140 Jeon Jeon Jeon Jevy Jiberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Jrange Dsceola Pasco Jolk Putnam St. Johns Janta Rosa Santa Rosa Saumter Juwannee Laylor Jolusia Wakulla Wakulla Washington					
Fadsden Familton Fernando Hillsborough Folimes Fackson Ferson Fafayette Fake Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee F					
Hamilton Jernando Hillsborough Holmes Jackson Jefferson Jafayette Lake Lee 140 Leon Levy 5 Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Jrange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Juwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Wakulla Washington					
Hernando Hillsborough Holmes Gackson Hefferson Hafayette Hake Hee Hold Holmes Holmes Hake Hee Hold Holmes Holmes Hake Holmes Hol					
Hillsborough Holmes ackson Lefferson Lafayette Lake Lee			do accessormon establishment		
Holmes ackson lefferson					
ackson efferson afayette ake ee 140 eon eon evy 5 diberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Grange Osceola Pasco colk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Juwannee layior Jolusia Wakulla Wakulla Washington					
efferson					
Jafayette Jake Jee Jake Jeon Jeon Jeon Jevy Jiberty Jidadison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Jrange Josceola Pasco Jolk Putnam St. Johns Janta Rosa Saunta Rosa Sumter Juwannee Jaylor Jolusia Wakulla Waiton Washington 140 240 250 260 260 270 270 270 270 270 27					
Aake					
Lee					
Leon Levy 5 Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Dosceola Pasco Olk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Saumter Sumter Sumter Sumannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Washington			40 32		
Levy 5 Liberty Madison Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Dosceola Pasco Colk Putnam St. Johns Sauta Rosa Sauta Rosa Sumter Luwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington	the second secon				
Manatee Marion Marion Monroe Nassau Frange Dsceola Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sauta Rosa Sumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington			5		
Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Orange Osceola Pasco Polk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Saumter Suwannee Laylor Jolusia Wakulla Washington					
Manatee Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Dsceola Pasco Olk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Laylor Jolusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
Marion Monroe Nassau Drange Dsceola Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
Monroe Nassau Drange Doceola Pasco Colk Putnam St. Johns. Santa Rosa Saumter Sumter Sumter Sumton Volusia Wakulla Washington					
Nassau Frange Dsceola Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Saumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington			A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T		
Orange Osceola Pasco Osceola O					
Osceola Pasco -olk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Isuwannee taylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
Pasco Folk Putnam St. Johns Santa Rosa Sumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
rolk Putnam St. Johns. Santa Rosa Sumter. Suwannee Laylor. Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
Putnam St. Johns St. Johns Santa Rosa Saumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington					
St. Johns Santa Rosa Saumter Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla Waiton Washington			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Santa Rosa Sumter. Suwannee Laylor Volusia Wakulla. Waiton Washington		(2) The late of the second of			
Sumter. Suwannee. Laylor Volusia Wakulla. Waiton Washington					
Iuwannee			State of the state		
laylor. /olusia. Wakulla. Waiton Washington		resident for an experience of the property of			
Volusia. Wakulla. Waiton Washington.			and the second s		
Waiton Washington					
Waiton					
Washington					
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Washington				
Total 199 \$*			000		

NAMES	GUA	VASHAM
COUNTIES.	* Crates	Value
Alachua		
		\$
	Control of the Contro	
	A TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
Brevard		610
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
De Soto	10,268	10,269
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Hillsborough	472	283
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake	574	496
	160	155
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee	257	254
Marion	The state of the s	
Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
cutnam	51	125
St. Johns		The same of the sa
Santa Rosa		
Sumpter		
Suwannee		
laylor		
Volusia		The second secon
Wakulla	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	
Walton		
Washington		**************
Total	4,530	12,499

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NAMES	C	COCOANUTS		
COUNTIES.	Trees	Nuts	Value	
Alachua				
Baker	The state of the s			
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Citrus				
Clay				
			4	
Dade				
De Soto		20		
THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF TH				
Franklin				
			100000000	
Hamilton			*******	

	***		******	
ackson	The second secon			
	Control of the Contro			

	•••		******	
Leon				

	* * *			
manatee				
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Nassau				
Orange				
Pasco	Account to the second s			
Polk				
Putnam				
Bt. Johns				
Santa Rosa				
Suwannee				
Taylor	COLOR DE LA COLOR DEL COLOR DEL COLOR DE LA COLOR DE L		*******	
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
and the			150000	
Total	53	20	2	

NAMES OF	PECANS			
COUNTIES.	Trees	Bushels	Value	
Alachua	326	105	\$ 316	
Baker				
Bradford	. 341	184	908	
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay	. 6	3	12	
Columbia	388	218	872	
Dade				
De Soto	. 6	3	12	
Duval				
scambia	720	277	1,38	
ranklin				
adsden	. 879	90	360	
lamilton	. 4	8		
Hernando	. 140	10	3	
Hillsborough				
Holmes				
ackson	. 500	1		
efferson	132	88	33	
afayette				
ake	. 91	19	5	
ee				
eon	6,513	7,773	7,50	
evy	399	123	41	
iberty				
fadison				
Manatee				
uarion				
Ionroe				
assau	323	382	73	
range	33	11	2	
Osceola	1,043			
asco	1,776			
Polk				
utnam				
t. Johns	1 877	7 238	92	
Banta Rosa	3.834			
Sumter	1 2	The same of the sa	The second second	
Suwannee	132		1	
			1.060 BENT	
faylor	2,909	51	10	
		1	1	
Wakulla	105	23	11	
Walton	108	21	11	
Washington				
motel .	91 470	4 970	10.00	
Total	21,479	4.379	16.26	

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TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES	STR	STRAWBERRIES		
OF COUNTIES.	Acres	Quarts	Value	
Alachua		11,600	\$ 3,770	
Baker		771,120	155,220	
Brevard		111,120	100,220	
Calboun			********	
Citrus	and house management and in	1,200	180	
Clay		* 14,211		
Columbia		****	1,00.	
Dade				
De Soto	2	3,350	535	
Duval	32	23,964		
Escambia		4,370		
Franklin		2,010		
Gadsden		666	66	
Hamilton				
Hernando		5,060	1.045	
Hillsborough		789,896		
Holmes				
Jackson	1	2,500	200	
Jefferson		160		
Lafayette				
Lake		1,200	150	
Lee				
Leon		1,120	27	
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	5	2,500	35	
Osceola				
Pasco	94			
Polk	190	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Putnam				
St. Johns	3	5,70	0 72	
Santa Rosa				
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia		16,14	0 1,93	
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Totals and a			-	
- Total	1,073	2,088,48	3 \$ 309,85	

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES OF	PEARS			
COUNTIES.	Trees	Barrels	Value	
Alachua	3,151	1,096	2.08	
Baker	2,664	1,547	1,520	
Bradford	2,001	2,011	1,02	
Brevard				
Calhoun	294	515	84	
Citrus	763	738	1,51	
Clay	2,202	436	1,30	
Columbia	1,423	617	1,26	
Dade	1,120	011	1,20	
De Soto	28	58	12	
Duval	2.138	543	620	
Escambia	2,970	2.548	2.37	
Franklin	2,310	2,010	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	
Gadsden			*******	
Hamilton	10	15	********	
Hernando	30	20	11	
Hillsborougn	1,075	285	65	
Holmes	1,010		69	
Jackson	150	270	32	
Jefferson	6,468	4,453		
	24,000	[5,6,13,75,75]	5.759	
Lafayette	283	729	1,16	
	2,321	1,191	2,80	
Lee	0 971	9.079	0 97	
Leon	8,371	3,673	6,37	
LevyLiberty	1,672	635	69	
A STATE OF THE STA	45	20	10	
Manatee	28	36	10	
	155	225		
	100	225	410	
	1,240	1 200	1 00	
Nassau	1,240	1,366	1,08	
	60	44	10	
Osceola	1,258	1,390	1.51	
	1,200	1,000	1,01	
	255	272	50	
Putnam	2,332	934		
	1,217	515	1,87	
Santa Rosa	428	586	84	
	715			
Suwannee	51	1,699	2,48	
Taylor	3,575		1.93	
Volusia	0,070	1,931	1,93	
Wakulla	425	872	09	
Washington			83	
. and ing ton				
Total	48,030	29,429 \$	41,869	

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NAMES			
OF COUNTIES.	Trees	Bushels	Value
Alachua	7,443	3,437	3,307
Baker	9,091	5,356	3,705
Bradford	13,353	7,436	7,436
Brevard			
Calhoun	* 3,005	4,485	4.640
Citrus	5,300	2,405	4,045
Clay	5,127	2,721	2,550
Columbia	5,350	4.926	4,908
Dade			
De Soto	1.053	261	334
Duval	2,082	1,278	1,060
Escambia	1,990	2,015	2.175
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton	281	348	517
Hernando	3,290	1,754	2,341
Hillsborough	11,437	2,243	3,554
Holmes	10,232	2,621	2,614
Jackson			
Jefferson	337	411	407
Lafayette	1.142	1.781	2,300
Lake		4,721	10,870
Lee		-,,-	
Leon	3.013	1.973	1.966
Levy	1,541	611	631
Liberty	-,		
Madison	149	155	155
Manatee	296	75	225
Marion	2,700	500	660
Monroe			bernamuya.
Nassau	1,328	1,557	1.622
Orange	981	540	
Osceola	1.165	301	316
Pasco	7,745	6,865	9,065
Polk	3,150	828	
Putnam	20,571	4,316	
St. Johns		2,695	5,391
Santa Rosa	10,888	6.830	5,739
Sumter	12/2/2/2/2/2	1,593	1,524
Suwannee		7,079	
Taylor	5 A 10 A 1	263	
Volusia		. 20,343	
Wakulla			
Walton	5,721	7,761	6.881
Washington			
Total	224,539	112,485	\$ 122,361

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS-1903-Continued.

NAMES	1 30 00	GRAPE VINES			
OF COUNTIES.	Gra	Grapes		Wines	
	Lbs.	Value	Gallons	Value	
Alachua					
Baker	. 27.892	\$ 937		\$	
Bradford		1.780			
Brevard		-,			
Calhoun					
Citrus	. 500	25	100	150	
Clay		D4000 000000		100	
Columbia	7.100		3,228	3,229	
Dade			1,000	12.639003	
Do Coto	. 24,220	1,077	903	921	
De Soto				*******	
Duval	3,934			*********	
Escambia			170770	531	
Franklin] 9,000	425	40	40	
Gadsden					
Hamilton					
Hernando			60	60	
Hillsborough					
Holmes	. 8,181	580	168	179	
ackson					
efferson					
Lafayette		34	740	740	
ake		177.00		200	
.00		- 7000	360	490	
eon		001	000	100	
еуу	2,550	118	2,360	2,560	
berty	2,780		800	800	
		947	800	800	
dadison				331	
Manatee		-	335	335	
Marion	1,307	284			
donroe					
Nassau	• • • • • • • • • •				
Orange					
Osceola	. 2,605			1,45	
Pasco	1,200	120	50	10	
Polk	3,800	380	1,560	1,560	
Putram					
st. Johns	10,000	205			
Santa Rosa	180,450	3,696	10,822	10.823	
Sumter			200	100	
Suwannee					
Taylor			2.5		
Volusia		1		1000000	
Wakulla	44,190	3,508	13,020	9,514	
Walton		0,000	1 20,020		
Washington	4,856	229	40	20	
	-			Town The same	
Total	446.374	\$ 21,145	27.289	\$ 33,951	

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NAMES	FIGS		
OF COUNTIES.	Crates	Value	
Alachua	67 \$	131	
Baker			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus		a control of the control of	
Ulay		5	
Columbia		8	
Dade		The state of the s	
Na Cata		15	
Duval			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hilisborough	2		
Holmes	16	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Jackson	10		
Jefferson	36		
		36	
Lafayette Lake		40	
		43	
Lee Leon	1,465	2,348	
Leon Levy		2,040	
		1	
Manatee			
Marion		******	
Monroe		**********	
Nassau			
Orange	9 5	in state of the last	
Osceola		1	
Pasco			
Putnam			
St. Johns	.] 618	1,23	
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	. 19	1	
Suwannee			
Taylor	200		
Volusia	. 158	24	
Wakulla			
Walton	.] 111	10007	
Washington			
Total	2,580 \$	4,20	

NAMES	JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.		
COUNTIES.	THE PARTY OF THE P	.eggyryges	
	Crates	Value	
Alachua		\$	
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard		All the state of t	
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay		***************************************	
Dade		***********	
De Soto			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk	all the state of t		
Putnam			
St. Johns		1.85	
Santa Rosa		2,00	
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF			
Total	1,350	\$ 1,85	

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TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1903.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	HORSES		
	Number	Value	
Alachua	2,102 \$	131,085	
Baker	473	26,250	
Bradford	1.388	95,705	
Brevard	367	17,000	
Calhoun	589	39,455	
Citrus	270	27,000	
Clay	509	23,310	
Columbia	1,215	93,460	
Dade	135	11,290	
De Soto	1.856	83,265	
Duval	619	39,482	
Escambia	1,687	140,265	
granklin			
Gadsden	1,405	86,595	
Hamilton	1,098	98,092	
Hernando	506	30,600	
Hillsborough	2,276	183,170	
Holmes	442	21,933	
Jackson	2,340	169,777	
efferson	819	55,100	
Lafayette	629	27,980	
Lake	728	59,325	
Lee	463	32,380	
Leon	2,180	176,040	
Levy	1,247	66,784	
Liberty	232	18,148	
Madison	1,278	92,148	
Manatee	1,115	19,693	
Marion	3,423	150,664	
Monroe			
Nassau	. 527	16,777	
Orange	1,223	93,600	
Osceola	734	21,174	
Pasco	912	60,98	
Polk	1,753	119,048	
Putnam	608	40,749	
St. Johns	1,069	83,120	
Santa Rosa	573	16,820	
Sumter	1,560	106,95	
Suwannee	2,864	280,14	
Taylor	764	43,45	
Volusia	1,065	111,75	
Wakulla	384	18,83	
Walton	775	42,84	
Washington	1,060	47,05	
Total	46,762 \$	3,119,29	

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NAMES	MULES		
OF COUNTIES.	Number Value		
lachua	671	69,78	
Baker	153	11,850	
Bradford	528	47,160	
Brevard			
Calhoun	150	12,76	
Citrus	328	39,10	
Clay	122	11,47	
Columbia	895	92,39	
Dade	46	3,93	
De Soto	165	13.50	
Ouval	203	18,36	
Escambia	586	78,68	
ranklin	900	10,00	
Gadsden	540	52,80	
Hamilton	1,404	144,03	
Hernando	250	25.77	
Hillsborougn	290	30,88	
Holmes	447	32,60	
ackson	185	119,15	
lefferson	1,267		
Lafayette	375	107,68	
Lake	335	20,70	
Lee	85	38,13	
Leon	840	10,08	
	393	91,84	
11041900000000000		54,61	
	51	6,27	
	1,245	100,25	
Manatee	. 87	3,10	
Marion	757	67,36	
Monroe			
Nassau	. 74	2,8	
Orange	335	35,7	
Osceola	52	4,1	
Pasco	. 363	38,7	
Polk	. 368	37,9	
Putnam	66	4,9	
St. Johns	. 177	23,6	
Santa Rosa	. 103	5,3	
Sumter	368	48,7	
Suwannee	2,716	72,2	
Taylor	101	7,7	
Volusia	399	0.010	
Wakulla	157	9,2	
Walton	236	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Washington	- 43	2,3	
Total	17,906	\$ 1,655,0	

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NAMES	ASSES		
COUNTIES.	Number	Value	
Alachua		\$ 200	
Baker	[
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun		700	
Citrus	.		
Clay			
Columbia	. 14	365	
Dade		80	
De Soto	1 - 1	65	
Duval			
Escambia			
		STREET, STREET	
Gadsden			
Hamilton		150	
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson		250	
Jefferson		337	
Latayette			
Lake	CAMPAGE SCHOOL STREET, BUT LOOK BY THE SPECIFICAL		
Lee		All of the Control of	
Leon			
Levy		150	
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau	A process of the contract of t		
Orange			
Osceola		10	
Paseo			
Polk			
		400	
		A STATE OF THE STA	
Bumter		1,650	
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla		35	
Walton			
Washington			
	-		
Total	58	5,512	

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1903-Continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WORK OXEN No. Yoke		
	Number	Value	
Alachua	76 \$	663	
Baker	4	100	
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	190	4,175	
Citrus			
Clay	8	200	
Columbia	103	735	
Dade			
De Soto	50	1,880	
Duval	00	1,000	
Escambia	750	22,830	
Franklin	100	22,000	
Gadsden	294	6,161	
Hamilton	32		
Hernando	21	541	
Hillsborough	21	650	
	244	4,92	
	238	7,28	
Jefferson	404	6,74	
Lafayette	10	15	
Lake	1	5	
_ee	20	42	
Leon	1,020	19,68	
Levy	57	2,61	
Liberty	109	3,94	
Madison	19	40	
Manatee			
Marion			
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	62	2,52	
Polk	7	9	
Putnam			
St. Johns	182	3,64	
Santa Rosa	3641	5,46	
Sumter	2	3	
Suwannee			
Taylor	17	25	
Volusia	49	1.05	
Wakulla	27	1	
		10.42	
Walton	207	10,43	
Washington			
Total	4,569 \$	108:44	

NAMES COUNTIES.	STOCK CATTL Native Breeds	E .
OF OF	Number	/alue
Alachua	13,844 \$	76,364
Baker	6.017	44,098
Bradford	14.975	120,087
Brevard	11,294	51,955
Calhoun	6,181	33,545
Citrus	5,250	29,610
Clay	8,990	45,739
Columbia	9,002	58,993
Dade	1,615	8,925
De Soto	54,441	267,440
Duval	7,354	50,909
Escambia	9,463	94,630
Franklin	975	4,875
Gadsden	6,014	36,172
Hamilton	11,773	49,665
Hernando	4,794	38,720
Hillsborough	41,986	218,849
nolmes	3,918	20,963
Jackson	11,044	75,004
Jefferson	3,163	18,767
Lafayette	10,703	53,105
Lake	7,787	72,002
Lee	38,155	153,055
Leon	6,277	39,804
Levy	13,829	210,996
Liberty	4,236	26,406
Madison	6,742	37,747
Manatee	12,968	62,270
Marion	16,373	81,366
Monroe		
Nassau	6,932	49,258
Orange	17,780	135,420
Osceola	35,806	188,168
Pasco	18,409	- 184,090
Polk	42,141	337,126
Putnam	7,827	42,498
St. Johns	17,758	177,580
Santa Rosa	5,208	26,120
Sumter	23,214	203,302
Suwannee	16,552	119,549
Taylor	10,499	49,755
Volusia	19,006	148,200
Wakulla	5,713	28,565
Washington	8,907 7,336	56,906 37,203
Total	591,351 \$	3,865,801

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1903-Continued.

DRN AND GRADES	HEREFORD A	HEREFORD AND GRADES		
Counties.	Number	Value		
lachua	141	\$ 4,50		
Saker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	3	120		
itrus				
lay				
48 C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	95	30		
Dade		-		
De Soto		19		
Ouval				
ranklin				
adsden	30	25		
lamilton	4	20		
Iernando		20		
Illisborough				
		29		
iolmes		28		
ackson	19 32	28		
efferson	,	1,25		
afayette				
ake	. 52	1,17		
ee				
eon	. 5	15		
evy	.]	5		
aberty	. 1	15		
adison				
Manatee				
Marion	131	9,00		
Monroe				
assau				
)range	10	30		
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk				
Putnam				
t. Johns		. Roman . Roman		
Santa Rosa		ABIEN MIN		
Sumter				
Suwannee		The state of the s		
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla				
Walton		- Joseph and dolla		
Washington	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	407381688		
Total	476	\$ 18,28		

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The state of the s	SHORT HORN AND GRADES			
Counties.	Number	Value		
Alachua	116	\$ 98		
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia	36	92		
Dade				
De Soto	2			
ouval	_	10		
Escambia		1.64		
Franklin		THE STATE OF		
Gadsden				
Hamilton		1		
		The second secon		
Hillsborouga				
Holmes				
ackson	1	The same of the sa		
lefferson				
Lake				
Lee				
Leon	69			
Levy	. 1:			
Liberty		30		
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion	. 8:			
Monroe	1			
Nassau				
Orange				
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk	The second secon			
Putnam	Committee of the commit			
St. Johns		2 1		
Santa Rosa	1			
Sumter				
Suwannee	The state of the s			
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla	1			
** anuila				
Walton				
Walton	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
Washington				

Countles	DEVON AN	DEVON AND GRADES		
Counties.	Number	Value		
llachua		1 \$ 10		
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia		1 10		
Dade				
De Soto		3 19		
Ouval				
ranklin	and the second s			
adsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborougn				
Holmes				
ackson				
		2		
Lafayette	(2.10)			
Leon	The state of the s			
Levy				
Liberty		2 12		
Madison				
Manatee		10		
Marion	STATE OF THE PERSON AND THE PERSON WITH THE PERSON WAS A PERSON WHEN THE PERSON WHEN THE PERSON WAS A PERSON WAS A PERSON WHEN THE PERSON WAS A PERSON WAS A PERSON WHEN THE PERSON WAS A PERSON WAS A PERSON WHEN THE PERSON WAS A PERS			
Monroe				
Nassau				
A THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY		7 1,02		
CONTRACTOR TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE OF				
Osceola				
Putnam				
St. Johns				
Santa Rosa		1		
Sumter		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Volusia				
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
		The second secon		

Countles	ABERDEEN ANGUS, POLLED AN		AND	
Counties.	Number		Value	
Alachua		1	\$	100
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto		010000000	***********	
Duval			************	
Escambia				
Franklin			***********	
Gadsden		12	*********	130
				190
Hernando				
Hillsborough				
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee				
Leon				
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion				
Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	3 44 5 5	18	3	35
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk				12000000
Putnam		S. S. S. S. S.	The state of the s	o Austra
st. Johns				
Santa Rosa				
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia				1000
Wakulla	The state of the s			1000
				1153
Walton		****		1272
Washington,			*********	1100

Number Value	Counties.	JERSEY AND GRADES	
Baker 67 3,4 Brevard 15 1 Calhoun 15 1 Citrus 10 2 Columbia 78 2,2 Dade 25 1,3 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 128 3,5 Franklin 3 3 Gadsden 3 3 Hernando 19 5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 7 1 Holmes 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lafayette 1 8 Lake 156 2,2 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lev 138 2,5 Ley 138 2,5 Ley 138 2,5 Marion 3 1 Monroe 23 3,6 Osceola 29 6 Polk 2,0 Putnam		Number	Value
Baker 67 3,4 Brevard Calhoun 15 1 Citrus 10 2 Columbia 78 2,2 Dade 25 1,3 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 2.9 Escambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 Gadsden 3 3 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 7 Holmes 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lafayette 1 8 Lake 156 2,2 Lee 1,352 25,5 Lee 1,352 25,5 Lev 138 2,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 33 1,5 Marion 3 1 Orange 236 3	Alachua	. 177	\$ 5,11
Brevard Calhoun 15	Baker		
Calhoun 15 1 Citrus 10 2 Clay 10 2 Columbia 78 2,2 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 25 1,3 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 25 1,3 Escambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 3 Gadsden 3 10 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 76 1,2 Jackson 76 1,2 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,38 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Marion 3 3		67	3,40
Citrus 10 2 Columbia 78 2,2 Dade 25 1,3 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 128 3,5 Escambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 128 Gadsden 3 101 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 19 5 Holmes 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lafayette 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,352 25,9 Levy 138 2, Liberty 33 1, Madison 29 6 Manatee 9 6 Monroe 20 2 Nassau 0 2 Orange 236 3, Osceola 2 1, Polk 2 2 Putnam 339 15, Santa Rosa 2 2 Suwannee 13 2 Tolusia 40 1, Wakulla 2 2 Walton 6			
Clay			11:
Columbia 78			
Dade 25 1,3 De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 128 3,5 Escambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 14 Gadsden 3 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 7 1 1 Holmes 7 1 2 Jefferson 41 8 2 Lafayette 1 8 2 Lae 156 2,2 2 Lev 138 2,5 3 Lev 33 1,6 3 Manatee 3 3 3 Wasau 2 3 3 Orange 23 3			26
De Soto 94 2,9 Duval 128 3,5 Escambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 3 Gadsden 3 3 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hillsborough 19 5 Holmes 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lake 156 2,2 Lee 138 2,5 Lee 138 2,5 Leev 138 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 9 6 Monroe 20 3 Nassau 2 3,6 Orange 236 3,6 Usceola 2 2 Polk 2 3 Putnam 339 15,1 Santa Rosa 2 2 Suwannee 13 2 Layor 13 2 <			2,26
Duval 128 3,5 Franklin 3 14milton 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 5 12 5 Holmes 7 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 3			
Sesambia 128 3,5 Franklin 3 Hamilton 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 19 19 Holmes 7 19 Jackson 76 1,2 Jackson 41 8 Lafayette 156 2,2 Lev 138 2,5 Lev 138 2,5 Lev 138 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 1,352 25,9 Liberty 33 1,5 Manatee 1,352 2,5 Lev 1,	프랑테워크라(프) 교육하시 15 시간 요요 보다 하는 사람이 하네요. 스타지 않는 것 같아.	1000000	2,96
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Hamilton 101 2,5 Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 7 1 Holmes 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lafayette 1 2,2 Lee 1,352 25,9 Lee 138 2,5 Levy 138 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 9 6 Marion 3 1 Monroe 29 6 Nassau 29 6 Orange 236 3,6 Osceola 2 2 Putnam 339 15,1 Santa Rosa 2 2 Suwannee 1 2 1aylor 13 40 1,3 Volusia 40 1,3 Wakulla 2 2 Walton 6 1			
Hernando 19 5 Hillsborough 7 1 Jackson 76 1,2 Jefferson 41 8 Lafayette 1,352 25,9 Lee 1,352 25,9 Levy 138 2,5 Levy 138 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 3 1 Marion 3 1 Monroe 3 1 Nassau 2 3,6 Orange 236 3,6 Osceola 23 1,5 Polk 2 2 Polk 2 2 Sumter 54 2 Suwannee 13 2 Volusia 40 1,3 Wakulla 2 2 Walton 6 6			The second secon
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Holmes			57
Jackson 76 Jefferson 41 Lafayette 156 Lee 1,352 Leon 1,352 Levy 138 Liberty 33 Madison 29 Manatee 40 Marion 3 Monroe 236 Nassau 236 Orange 236 Usceola 23 Polk 23 Putnam 339 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter 54 Sumter 54 Sumtaylor 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
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Lafayette 156 2,2 Lake 1,352 25,9 Leey 138 2,5 Liberty 33 1,5 Madison 29 6 Manatee 3 1 Marion 3 1 Monroe 3 1 Nassau 236 3,6 Orange 236 3,6 Usceola 23 1,6 Polk 23 1,5 Putnam 339 15,6 Santa Rosa 2 2 Sumter 54 2 Suwannee 13 2 Volusia 40 1,6 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			The state of the s
Lake 156 Lee 1,352 Levy 138 Liberty 33 Madison 29 Manatee 3 Marion 3 Monroe 3 Nassau 236 Orange 236 Usceola 23 Pasco 23 Polk Putnam 339 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter 54 Sumannee 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			87
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Manatee 3 Marion 3 Monroe 3 Nassau 3 Orange 236 Osceola 23 Pasco 23 Polk 1, Putnam 339 St. Johns 339 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter 54 Suwannee 13 1aylor 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
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Monroe			
Nassau 236 3,6 Orange 23 3,6 Usceola 23 1,6 Polk 23 1,6 Putnam 339 15,1 Santa Rosa 2 2 Sumter 54 2.6 Suwannee 13 2 1aylor 13 40 1,1 Wolusia 40 1,1 2 Wakulla 2 2 2 Walton 6 6 6			18
Orange 236 3,0 Osceola 23 1,1 Pasco 23 1,2 Polk 20 2,2 Putnam 2,2 2,2 Santa Rosa 2,2 2,2 Sumter 54 2,2 Suwannee 1,3 2,4 1 aylor 1,3 2,4 Volusia 40 1,4 Wakulla 2 2 Walton 6 6			
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St. Johns 339 15,1 Santa Rosa 2 Sumter 54 2.6 Suwannee 13 1aylor 40 1,5 Volusia 40 1,5 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter 54 Suwannee 13 1aylor 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
Suwannee 13 1aylor 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
1 aylor 13 Volusia 40 Wakulla 2 Walton 6			2.6
Volusia 40 1, Wakulla 2 Walton 6			
Wakulla	######################################		The second secon
Walton 6			
			2
wasnington			S normales 1
	wasnington		1
Total 3,267 \$ 87,	Total	9 90	7 \$ 87,5

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TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1903-Continued.

Counties.	SHEEP		
Counties.	Number	Value	
Alachua	486 \$	62	
Baker	200	30	
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	4.294	7.39	
Citrus	1,030	1,95	
Clay	960	96	
Columbia	160	25	
Dade	100	20	
De Soto	1,615	. 2.57	
Ouval	724	1,27	
Escambia	5,290	10,58	
ranklin	0,230	10,56	
Gadsden	400		
Hamilton	463	46	
Hornando	495 990	49	
Hernando		2,04	
	3,488	6,59	
Holmes	7,423	• 11,08	
	2,529	4,32	
efferson	340	62	
Lafayette	10		
Lake	765	1,72	
Lee			
Leon	714	1,29	
Levy		21	
Liberty	2,954	4,34	
Mauison	12		
Manatee	3,430	3,43	
Marion	4,305	5,78	
Monroe			
Nassau	1,673	1,89	
Orange	. 200	60	
Osceola	7,150	14,30	
Pasco	3,845	7,69	
Polk	5,923	10,58	
Putnam			
St. Johns	. 810	1,63	
Santa Rosa	7,094	10,5	
Sumter	2,005	2,00	
Suwannee			
raylor	210	20	
Volusia	3,365	5,69	
Wakulla		34	
Walton		26 47	
Wash.ngton	16,487	13,8	
Total	105,534 \$	164,0	

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Counties.	GOATS *		
	Number	Value	
Alachua	331 \$	735	
Baker	1,200	606	
Bradford	3,272	1,816	
Brevard			
Calhoun	1,597	840	
Citrus	820	1,120	
Clay	292	197	
Columbia	558	527	
Dade			
De Soto	146	314	
Duval	221	261	
Escambia	2,843	1,421	
Franklin			
Gadsden	795	499	
Hamilton	360	360	
Hernando	610	955	
Hillsborough	1,068	1,078	
Holmes	413	178	
Jackson	380	189	
Jefferson	539	328	
****	228	143	
Lee	18		
Leon	779	601	
Levy	394	294	
Liberty	268	22:	
Madison	177	139	
Manatee	241	2-	
Marion	1,447	1,33	
Monroe	-2.7.0.1		
Nassau	254	26'	
Orange	5	15	
Osceola	175	178	
Pasco	996	1.510	
Polk	307	614	
Putnam	23	2	
St. Johns	184	25	
Santa Rosa	363	18	
Sumter	855	57	
Suwannee	310	15	
Taylor	603	31	
Volusia	75	11	
Wakulla	283	14	
Walton	297	18	
Washington	755	43	
Ttoal	24,265 \$	19,16	

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TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK-1903-Continued.

Counties.	HOGS		
	Number	Value	
Alachus	12.247 \$		44,648
Baker	3,273		3,645
Bradford	8,662		21,027
Brevard	935		2,27
Calhoun	6.972		10,22
Citrus	9,045		9.04
Clay	4.068		4,21
Columbia	18,715		87,80
Dade	190		1,00
De Soto	8.011		8,05
Duval	4.813		11,69
Escambia	5,589		8,26
Franklin	0,000		0,20
Gadsden	7,844		36,84
Hamilton	16,885		16,88
Hernando	3,494		7,08
Hillsborougn	13,083		14.04
Holmes			8,33
Jackson	8,128		
	24,767		58,86
	14,771		37.98
Lafayette	6,337		6,35
Lake	7,323		13,19
Lee	1,195		1,19
Leon	14,328		42,30
Levy	10,733		14,66
Liberty	4,700		8,41
Madison	25,577		38,58
Manatee	1,993		2,01
Marion	15,017		29,33
Monroe			
Nassau	2,701		3,27
Grange	5,524		10,34
Osceola	1,633		1,63
Pasco	8,755		12,79
Polk	7,283		8,22
Putnam	6,552		12,03
St. Johns	8,811		17,64
Santa Rosa	3,361		3,60
Sumter	14,332		16,98
Suwannee	23,504		95,47
Taylor	8,561		8.56
Volusia	15,462		30,48
Wakulla	4,380		4,38
Walton	10,099	100	15,00
Washington	6,274	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	6,46
Total	385,728 \$		794,86

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1903.

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andud -	CHICKENS	
Counties.	Number	Value
Alachua	45,742 \$	12,01
Baker	18,080	5,40
Bradford	34,305	10,29
Brevard	11,470	5,79
Calhoun	32,967	8,16
Citrus	9,475	2,32
Clay	10,431	2,97
Columbia	65,385	17,09
Dade	2,360	
De Soto	20,736	4,49 6,22
Duval	23,500	
Escambia	80,150	8,14
Franklin	80,190	20,00
Gadsden	CA C19	1015
	64,613	16,15
Hamilton	44,546	11,26
Hernando	6,890	1,82
Hillsborough	63,281	30,87
Holmes	23,947	6,04
Jackson		
Jefferson	40,666	8,83
Lafayette	13,867	3,00
Lake	23,318	7,68
Jee	6,200	3,09
eon	50,002	12,78
Levy	19,485	8,33
liberty	9,450	2,31
Madison	11,580	2,52
Manatee	7,690	2,90
Marion	47,224	13,95
Monroe		
Nassau	1,929	1,07
Orange	43,123	20,15
Osceola	5,004	1,21
Pasco	14,120	4,23
Polk	28,248	12,37
outnam	18,123	5,38
st. Johns	32,660	16,33
Santa Rosa	24,813	6,19
Sumter	25,661	8,46
Suwannee	68,084	17,97
Caylor	8,964	2,12
lusia	41,802	14,64
Wakulla	10,236	2,55
Walton	23,383	6,26
Washington	17,289	4,30
Total	1,150,798	354,44

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TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	DUCKS	
	Number	Value
Alachua	184 \$	149
Baker	716	294
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	224	117
Citrus	50	60
Clay		
Columbia	267	117
Dade		
De Soto	39	20
Duval		
Escambia	195	97
Franklin	78	37
Hamilton	424	117
Hernando	15	8
Hillsborough	518	245
Holmes	60	18
Jackson	00	
Jefferson	271	108
Lafayette	190	76
Lake	176	97
Lee		
Leon	264	121
Levy	57	24
Liberty		
Madison	15	V. T
Manatee	33	16
Marion	95	25
Monroe		
Nassau	14	14
Orange	30	18
Osceola	38	33
Pasco	302	287
Polk	81	4
Putnam	136	71
St. Johns	36	
Sumter	52	2:
Suwannee	132	41
Taylor	102	
Volusia	522	277
Wakulla	32	10
Walton	40	20
Washington		
	-	
Total	5,286 \$	2,607

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1903—Continued.

Counties.	GEESE	
	Number	Value
Alachua	464 \$	274
Baker	3,141	1,579
Bradford	5,244	2,622
Brevard		2,022
Calhoun	502	258
Citrus	60	80
Clay	. 85	72
Columbia	1.062	552
Dade		
De Soto	462	462
Duval	102	102
Sscambla	221	110
ranklin		110
adsden	179	88
Hamilton	. 880	438
Hernando		100
Hinsborouga	286	175
folmes	454	210
ackson	101	411
efferson	24	11'
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
afayette	1,751	877
ake	47	30
ee		
eon	215	113
evy	438	220
iberty	16	1
fadison	66	3:
ianatee	61	5
Marion	. 70	70
Monroe		
Nassau	. 227	22'
Orange	. 50	. 71
Usceola	105	10
Pasco	. 506	500
Polk	. 78	4
utnam		
St. Johns	. 43	3
Santa Rosa	37	1
Sumter	158	15
Suwannee	134	6'
l'aylor	. 119	6
Volusia	351	35
Wakulla	167	8
Walton	295	17
Washington		
Total	18,215 \$	10,36

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TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1903-Continued.

Counties.	TURKE	TURKEYS		
	Number	Value		
Alachua	5418	50		
Baker	. 994	75		
Bradford	. 163	16		
Brevard				
Calhoun	379	37		
Citrus	. 230	3		
Clay	522	5		
Columbia	1,832	1,2		
Dade				
De Soto	. 491	. 4		
Duval				
Escambia	655	6		
Franklin	[
adsden	536	. 4		
Hamilton	242	2		
Hernando	. 158	1		
Hillsborough	[610[5		
Holmes	. 110			
Jackson				
Jefferson	1,242	1,0		
Lafayette	818	8		
Lake	691	9		
Lee	30			
Leon	3,189	3,1		
Levy	770	8		
Liberty	72			
Madison	167	1		
Manatee	102	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Marion	286	2		
Monroe		3		
Nassau	331	3		
Orange	322	1		
Osceola	. 125	2.1		
Pasco	2,188	2,1		
Polk	203	Tools william 2		
Putnam	207	THE THE PARTY OF		
St. Johns	363	estation and the		
Santa Rosa	197	A THE PARTY OF		
Sumter		The same of the same of		
Suwannee		Comment of the contract of the		
Taylor	989	1.3		
Volusia Wakulla	133			
Walton	508	neces to the s		
Washington	000			
Total	20,688	\$ 20,2		

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TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY-1903-Continued.

Counties.	EGGS Sold and Used		
	Dozen	Value	
Alachua	60,404 \$	9,754	
Baker	37,300	3,730	
Bradford	68,610	10,293	
Brevard	158,425	19,100	
Calhoun	50,887	7,355	
Citrus	36,256	7,756	
Clay	11,130	4,139	
Columbia	118,499	15,003	
Dade			
De Soto	90,836	27,179	
Duval	51,927	11,746	
Escambia	149,603	22,615	
Franklin			
Gadsden	80,160	8,016	
Hamilton	47,685	4,704	
Hernando	17,970	3,582	
Hillsborough	308,490	62,750	
Holmes	41,480	4,338	
Jackson			
Jefferson	91,457	10,495	
Lafayette			
Lake	51,805	10,684	
Lee	420	84	
Leon	94,143	11,661	
Levy	48,356	7,907	
Liberty.	34,802	3,627	
Madison	19,019	1,899	
Manatee	18,366	3,725	
Marion	271,650	35,277	
Monroe			
Nassau	961	168	
Orange	155,700	36,733	
Usceola	5,730	1,144	
Pasco	141,200	14,120	
Polk	114,950	27,973	
Putnam	19,125	2,107	
St. Johns	97,980	24,495	
Santa Rosa	26,872	4,301	
Sumter	55,180	10,768	
Suwannee	322,265	52,235	
Taylor	11,308	1,224	
Volusia	389,190	60,014	
Wakulla	63,579	9,537	
Walton.	66,229	8,890	
Washington	6,456	1,716	
Ttoal	3,436,435	562,844	

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1903.

Counties.	Number	Mal
		Value
Alachua	1,921 \$	19,300
Baker	- 1,020	10,245
Bradford		
Brevard	170	4,570
Calhoun	23	902
Citrus	720	8,170
Clay	26	315
Columbia	2,840	26,557
Dade		
De Soto	498	8,470
Duval	2,315	26,092
Escambia	453	10,535
Franklin		
Gadsden	1,166	17,475
Hamilton	916 380	21,010
Hernando		8,175 47,746
Hilisborougn	1,500	10,187
Holmes	330	10,101
Jackson	1,637	22,554
Jefferson	1,001	22,001
Lafayette	621	18,469
Lee	10	500
Leon	3,197	55,237
Levy	1,489	15.849
Liberty	9	230
Madison	778	11,236
Manatee		70/26
Marion	1,423	16,560
Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	768	20,531
Osceola	931	10,213
Pasco	100	4,410
Polk	492	16,368
Putnam	358[5,432
st. Johns	408	17,580
Santa Rosa	106	2,275
Sumter	73	2,770
Suwannee	4,558	47,50
Taylor	2	36
Volusia	516	23,950
Wakulla		
Walton	839	16,799
Washington		
Total	33,259 \$	528,243

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TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1903-Continued.

Counties.	MILK			
	Gallons	Value		
Alachua	103,748 \$	17.22		
Baker	83,530	33,41		
Bradford		00,11		
Brevard	55,330	10.97		
Calhoun	8,652	2,73		
Citrus	25,200	5.57		
Clay	2,425	88		
Columbia	144,637	28,10		
Dade	111,001	20,20		
De Soto	143,707	57,13		
Duval	268,481	55,23		
Escambia	180,200	21,00		
Franklin	100,200	21,00		
Gadsden	133,845	26,76		
Hamilton	73,147	18,00		
Hernando	50,610	10,31		
Hillsborough	262,255	67,01		
Holmes	107,206	42,84		
Jackson	101,200	72,01		
	144,428	99.00		
Latayette	141,420	22,66		
	134,540	00.05		
Lake	3,470	23,37		
Lee		1,48		
Leon	453,377	48,08		
Levy	29,484	9,41		
Liberty	18,609	4,28		
Madison	9,900	69		
Manatee	101 000	00.05		
Marion	121,220	22,87		
Monroe				
Nassau	004 005	OF 04		
Orange	264,925	65,84		
Osceola	44,670	15,82		
Pasco	25,700	7,63		
Polk				
Putnam	199 000	20.00		
St. Johns	123,900	32,62		
Santa Rosa	88,785	34,31		
Sumter	19,595	5,24		
Suwannee	342,910	97,94		
Taylor	1,020	42		
Volusia	220,410	88,16		
Wakulla	00 170	01.00		
Walton	99,140	21,68		
Washington		**********		
Total	3,659,056 \$	899,83		

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS-1903-Continued

Counties.	BUTTER Sold and U	
	Pounds	Value
Alachua	23,237 \$	5,899
Baker	8,260	2,478
Bradford	-,	
Brevard		
Calhoun	1,370	377
Citrus	14,925	3,945
Clay		
Columbia	39,864	9,405
Dade		
De Soto	14,731	4,721
Duval	2,447	491
Escambia	41,700	10,650
Franklin		
Gadsden	16,200	4,050
Hamilton	15,886	4,263
Hernando	11,960	3,078
Hilisborough	14,770	5,052
nolmes	9,178	2,269
Jackson		
Jefferson	35,635	6,270
Lafayette		
Lake	35,427	9,363
Lee		
Leon	155,820	39,490
Levy	6,838	1,709
Liberty	1,610	344
Madison	2,028	507
manatee		77.005
Marion	56,550	15,025
Monroe		
Nassau	24 570	10 549
Orange	34,579	10,542 2,324
Osceola	8,440 7,855	1,976
Polk	1,000	1,310
Putnam		
st. Johns	8,260	2,065
Santa Rosa	14,995	3,750
Sumpter	3,945	1,201
Suwannee	1,100	261
Taylor	370	76
Volusia	17,877	4.462
Wakulla		
Walton		
Totals	. 605,852 \$	155.983

TABLE NO. 6.—DAIRY PRODUCTS 1903.—Contd.

NAMES		CHEESE	SOLD /	AND USE	D.
COUNTIES.	111		1.50		4 84
40		Lbs.		Value	70.00
Alachua			640 \$		142
Baker					
Bradford					
revard					
alhoun					
itrus					
fay					
Dade					
De Soto					
Scambia					
ranklin					
adsden					
amilton					
dernando					
Hillsborough			A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		
Iolmes		******			
ackson					
efferson			10		16
afayette			Contract Con		
ake					
.ee					
eon oz			275		31
evy					
iberty					
Madison					
Manatee					
Marion					
Monroe					
vassau					
Orange					
Osceola					
Pasco			550	102220000000	11
Polk					
Putnam			ON 1 CT 00 CO		
st. Johns					
Santa Rosa					
Sumter					
		enconstanence en anno 12	1		
Suwannee					Brillian State of the State of
Paylor					1000000
Volusia					
Wakulla					
Walton					
Washington					
		8-9-126-17	1 475	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	-
Total			1,475 \$		30
Agri. 12		T 1000			

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TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.

NAMES	WOOL		
COUNTIES.	No. Fleeces	Lbs.	Value
Alachua	35	470	8 6
Baker		300	60
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	The state of the s	12,399	3,061
Citrus	-,-,-,		3,00
Clay		2,680	560
Columbia	500000 Barriera Barri	210	3
Dade		210	0.
De Soto	490	1,620	32
Duval	450	1,020	34
Lscambia	5,290	15,870	3,03
Franklin		10,010	0,03
Gadsden		1 494	
Hamilton	453	1,434	24
Hernando	010	1,630	40
Hillsborough	890	3,340	62
		7,040	1,32
		16,158	3,16
Jackson		2,885	52
		375	. 10
Lafayette			
Lake] 400]	1,000	20
Lee		**********	
Leon	599	1,509	27
Levy		2,192	37
Liberty		4,905	96
Madison			
Manatee		2,372	51
Marion	2,200	6,400]	1,09
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola		21,550	5,31
Pasco		7,645	1,65
Polk	5,822	12,546	2,70
Putnam			
St. Johns		1,180	23
Santa Rosa	7,094	22,962	4,57
Sumter	1,000	2,000	30
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia		13,220	2,84
Wakulla	250	1,000	20
Waiton	1,094	2,452	50
Washington			
Total	58,537	169,344	\$ 35,27

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TABLE NO. 7.-MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.-Contd.

NAMES	Moss			
COUNTIES.	Tons	Value		
Alachua	22	\$ 340		
Baker	[
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade	1			
De Soto				
Duval				
Escambia				
rranklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	,			
Hillsborougn	5	300		
Holmes	1 77	300		
Jackson				
Jefferson	1			
Larayette		5		
Lake				
Lee.				
Leon	450	0.000		
Levy		9,000		
I thousand				
Madison				

Monley		*****************		
Monroe	650	11,000		
Nassau.		*************		
Orna				
Osceola.				
Faces				
Polk				
Dut.				
St. 7	1,000	20,000		
St. Johns.	4	160		
Santa Rosa				
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Way				
Volusia.	37	165		
Wakulla				
The distriction of the second				
Washington				
Total	2,169	\$ 40,970		

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TABLE NO. 7.-MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.-Contd.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.		HONEY			
	St'ds of Bees	Lbs.	Value		
Alachua	496	9,037	\$ 79		
Baker	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Bradford					
Brevard	350	37,000			
Calhoun		202,810	18,27		
litras					
Clay		2,51			
Columbia	770	10,776	1,34		
Dade					
De Soto	500	20,75			
Duval		1,21			
Escambia	1,045	18,900			
Franklin		93,75			
Gadsden	831	16,620			
Hamilton	17	110	0 2		
Hernando					
Hillsborougn) 390)	9,99	0 87		
Holmes					
ackson					
Jefferson	70	83			
Lafayette	61	93			
Lake	483	17,76			
Lee					
Leon		23,23			
Levy		3,95 50.35			
Liberty					
Madison	288	1,86			
Manatee		12,10	9		
Marion					
Monroe					
Nassau	173	4 00	0 86		
Orange		3,40			
Osceola	507				
Pasco		20,54	2,00		
Putnam					
St. Johns		19.40	0 2.5		
Santa Rosa	161	2,04	The second secon		
Sumter		35			
Suwannee		5 00			
			2		
Taylor	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SER	93.17			
Volusia		14,24			
Walton	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	8.62	AND THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE RESERVE THE RESE		
Washington	Andready Therefore the Parket of the	0,02	0.		
Total					
10001	17,689	700,60	8 53,4		

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TABLE NO. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS, 1903.—Contd.

OF COUNTIES.	BEESWAX			
	Lbs.	Value.		
Alachua	3	8 5		
Baker	ſ	3.		
Bradford				
Brevard				
Calhoun	4			
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade				
De Soto	31			
Ouval		.1		
Scambia	400			
ranklin		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T		
ladsden	35	3 15		
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborougn				
lolmes				
ackson				
efferson	11'	7 23		
afayette				
ake	273			
ee				
eon	801	188		
evy				
Madison				
Manatee	120	0) 34		
Marion				
Monroe		# INDEED SANDARD PRODUCT CONTROL OF CONTROL		
Vassau	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O			
Drange		The state of the s		
Osceola		The state of the s		
Pasco	31			
olk				
Putnam				
st. Johns				
Santa Rosa	12			
Sumter				
Buwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia				
Wakulla	• 1,08			
Walton	1			
Washington				
Constitution of the consti	/			
Total,,	3,352	826		

TABLE NO. 8.—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY COUNTIES.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Annual Products	Live Stock	Total Values
Alachua	\$ 660,585	\$ 354,205	\$ 1,014,790
Baker	336,671	97,094	433,765
Bradford	544,614	302,273	846,887
Brevard	1,172,826	81,597	1,254,423
Calhoun	. 281,881	120,046	401,927
Citrus	176,401	118,777	295,178
Clay	81,173	90,253	171,426
Columbia	746,876	383,713	1,130,589
Dade	289,046	27,021	316,067
De Soto	779,726		1,195,928
Duval	. 161,020	156,211	317,231
Escambia	. 270,257	393,275	663,532
Franklin	9,330	4,875	14,205
Gadsden	980,543		1,234,690
Hamilton	873,105	346,104	1,219,209
Hernando	103,069		249,574
Hillsborough		534,203	1,588,237
nolmes	231,679		348,730
Jackson			1,624,272
Jefferson			895,886
Lafayette		113,211	397,223
Lake			530,735
Lee	195,843		396,623
Leon		479,778	1,264,362
Levy		200 CONTRACTOR (190 CONTRACTOR	618,458
Liberty	. 91,723	C 00000 M (C) (C) (C)	164,241
Madison	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE AND A SECOND	985,938
Manatee	454,844	103,685	558,529
Marion	698,620	382,021	1,080,641
Monroe			********
Nassau		75,849	130,912
Orange			893,586
Osceola	165,646		416,916
Pasco	554,359		925,786
Polk		562,695	1,050,740
Putnam	161,381	142,320	303,701
St. Johns			818,796
Santa Rosa		78,628	232,884
Sumter		394,542	926,932
Suwannee	1,251,340	683,182	1,934,522
Taylor	141,129	112,956	254,085
Volusia		396,071	961,708
Wakulla		65,177	161,046
Walton		PRODUCTION AND AND ASSESSED.	431,907
washington	135,898	111.650	247,548

TABLE NO. 9-TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field Crops		
Total acreage in cultivation	985,306	

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field Crops	11.800.064
Table No. 2-Vegetable and Garden Products	2,400,368
Table No. 3—Fruit Crops	4.187.280
Table No. 4—Live Stock	10,382,368
Table No. 5—Poultry	950,496
Table No. 6—Dairy Products	1.056.115
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products	127,674

Total\$30,904,365

COMMERCIAL

FOR THE YEAR 1903

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Florida, through her ports for 1903, has far surpassed anything in the State's history. Following is a condensed statement of each port's business, giving only principal articles of exports and aggregate im-

JACKSONVILLE.

. Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Pkgs.	224,541,668 9,400,000 585,000	4,700,000
Total exports Imports, aggregate		,	\$12,723,990 9,139,185
Total commerce			\$21,863,175

This does not include the business that goes out of or into Jacksonville by rail; it is only ocean traffic. Could the business by rail be added, it would increase the above figures over 25 per cent. Aside from this the increase in the business of the port for 1903 is practically 50 per cent.

PENSACOLA.

Exports.	1		1
. Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber	Tons	148,140,000 194,038,947 1,153,110 113,953	4,816,032 585,252
Total exports Aggregate imports			\$15,814,974 578,301
Total commerce	l	·····	\$16,393,275

No overland business is included in these figures; if it were, the total sum would be increased 33 per cent.; as it is, the increase of business for 1903 is 33 per cent. greater than that of 1902.

CARRABELLE.

. Exports.	1	1	1	
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.		Value.
Lumber	Feet	12,545,000	8	200,340
Timber	Feet	5,715,000		70,083
Naval Stores	Pkgs.	39,967	1	82,288
Ag. of Fish and Oysters.	Pkgs.	19,952		46,565
Total exports			\$	399,276

This port has lost nearly 25 per cent. of export business of 1902, on account of closing down of naval stores operations and removal of most of the business of that industry to other points. It is a port with good water and harbor facilities, and a good point for milling business.

FERNANDINA.

Exports.	1	1	1
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber Timber Phosphate Naval Stores Ag. of all other exports.	Tons Pkgs.	156,825,893 1,327,000 104,545 1,537,052	132,700 1,045,450
Total exports			\$ 7,254,612 6,836
Total commerce	12		\$ 7,261,448

No overland exports or imports are included in these figures; the volume of exports shows an increase in the business of 1903, over that of 1902, of 22 per cent. If the business by rail was included the total would reach almost 100 per cent. more than above given.

TAMPA.

Exports.	ļ	ļ	
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	314,442	\$ 125,678
Naval Stores	Barrels		
Phosphate	Tons	370,794	2,410,101
Cigars	Number	167,630,000	11,734,100
Ag. of fish and oysters.	Barrels	38,540	115,720
Ag. of all other exports.			115,974
Total exports			\$14,545,685
Aggregate imports			2,243,891
Total commerce			\$16,789,576

Some exports by rail of manufactured tobacco and fish and oysters are included in the above figures. The increase of the commercial business of this port is \$3,609,068 over that of 1902, or practically 20 per cent.

APALACHICOLA.

Exports.			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	30,000,000 10,000,000 10,000 14,000	100,000 100,000
Total exports Aggregate of all imports			\$ 870,000 1,000,000
Total commerce			\$ 1,870,000

The exports from this port are all by ocean, except the fish and oysters, which are transported by river steamers to interior markets. This increase of the export business for 1903 was over \$200,000, or about 33 per cent.

PORT INGLIS.

Exports.	1 1		1
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate	Tons	109,499	\$ 1,094,990
Cedar		44	1,700
Fish	Tons	8	2,000
Lumber		200	4,000
Oysters			500
All other exports			19,536
Total exports			\$ 1,122,726

This is a new port and its business is confined almost exclusively to the exportation of phosphate rock. The above figures include all business from September 25th, 1902, to December 31st, 1903.

PUNTA GORDA.

Exports.	1		1	4 5 5 8 2
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.		Value.
Phosphate	Tons Number	66,055 9,669		330,275 116,028
Total exports			\$	446,303 15,000
Total commerce			\$	461,303

The above figures are only for ocean going exports; were the overland exports included, the volume of business would show double. The increase of the export business for 1903 is \$354,720; increase over that of 1902 considerably over 400 per cent.

KEY WEST.

Exports.			1+
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Sponges	Tons Number Pounds	365,899 30,000 30,000,000 250,000	210,009 2,100,000
Total exports			
Total commerce			\$ 2,999,450

CONSOLIDATED TABLE OF EXPORTS, AND AGGREGATE IMPORTS, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF PRECEEDING TABLES

Exports.		1	or and age
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds Timber, all kinds Cedar Spts. Turpentine Naval Stores Phosphate Cigars	Pkgs. Tons	572,407,003 211,080,947 8 10,553,110 2,192,946 794,846 197,630,000	5,118,815 1,700 5,285,252
Coastwise and Overland Exports.			
Aggregate of Fish Aggregate of Oysters Sponges	Pounds		161,29 6 367,45 0
overland Other miscellaneous ex-	Number	70,000	1,120,000
ports		f	11,284,773
Total ocean and coast- wise exports Total imports			\$58,371,4 91 29,098,1 87
Total ocean going commerce		 	\$87,479,678

As a large proportion of Florida products are exported almost entirely coastwise, overland, or by river, and cannot well be included in ocean commerce, we include them in another form as follows:

There were exported by rail, river and coastwise steam-Agri, 13

\$3,688,946; native grown tobacco, some of it partially manufactured, 1,535,974 pounds, having a value of \$509,977; also 1,956,574 packages of vegetables, valued at \$2,400,368; fruit crops to the value of \$4,187,280; and a long list of miscellaneous articles whose aggregate value reaches to \$1,271,146; the value of these products aggregating \$12,057,717. If we add this to the total ocean going commerce, we have the sum of \$99,537,395 for the year's commerce, practically an even \$100,000,000.



METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOR THE YEAR 1903

CLIMATOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1903

Dates on which First and Last Killing Frosts Occurred, or Minimum Temperature of 32 Degrees.

Stations.	Last in Spring	First in Autumn	St tions	Last in Spring	First in Autumn
A palachicola	No Rep.	Nov. 19	Manateo	Jan. 9	Nov. 28
Archer	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Marco	None	Vane
Avon Park	Jan. 9	Nov. 28	Marianna	Fec. 19	Nov. 10
la tow	. Jan. 9.	Nov. 28	Merritt's Island	None	None
Bonifay	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Miami	None	None
Bonifay Brooksville	Feb. 18	Oct. 25	Micanopy	Feb. 18	Nov. 26
Carrabelle	Feb. 18	Nov. 26	Middleburg	Feb. 22	Oct. 25
Clermont	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Molino	Feb. 23	Oct. 25
DeFuniak Springs	Feb. 20	Nov 19	Myers	None	None
DeLand	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	New Smyrna	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Eustis	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Nocatee	Jan. 8	Nov. 28
Federal Point	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Ocala	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Fernandina	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	Orange City	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
Flamingo	None	None	range Home	No Rep.	Nov. 27
Fort George	Fev. 18	Nov. 27	Orlando	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Fort Meade	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Pensacola	Feb. 18	Nov. 19
Fort Pierce	Jan. 9	None	Pinemount	Feb 18	Nov. 19
Gainesville	Feb. 19	Nov. 19	Plant City	eb. 18	Nov. 28
Grasmere	Feb. 18	Nov. 28	Quincy	Feb. 19	No Rep.
Huntington	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	St. Andrew	Feb. 19	Nov. 19
Hypoluxo	None	None	St. Augustine	Feb. 18	Nov. 27
nverness	Feb. 18	Nov. 27	St. Leo	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Jacksonville		Nov. 27	stephensville	Feb. 18	Nov. 18
Tasper	Feb. 18	Nov. 19	Sumner	Feb. 19	Oct. 25
Johnstown	No Rep.	Nov. 19	Switzerland	reb. 18	Nov. 27
Jupiter	None	None	Tallahassee	Feb. 18	Nov. 19
Key West		None	Tampa	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Kis-immee		Nov. 28	Tarpon Springs	Feb. 18	Nov. 28
Lake City	Feh. 18	Nov. 19	Titusville	Feb. 18	No Rep
Macclenny	Feb. 21	Nov. 27	Waukeenah	Feb. 19	No Rep
Madison	No Rep.	Nov. 19	Wausau	Feb. 18	Oct. 25
Malahar	Jan. 9	Nov. 28	Wewahitchka	Feb. 18	Nov. 18

TEMPERATURE De	grees.
Mean for the State, as determined from records of 39 stations	69.8
Highest annual mean, at Key West Lowest annual mean, at DeFuniak Springs and Molino	76.5 65.8
Highest recorded, at Middleburg on July 28	105
Lowest recorded, at Middleburg on November 28 Absolute range for the State	17 S8

197	
PRECIPITATION.	Inches.
Average, as determined from records of 37 stations Greatest annual amount, at Ft. Meade	. 78.12 . 30.36
Least monthly amount, at Ft. Pierce in April and October, Bonifay and Carrabelle in April and	1
Molino in September Greatest amount in any 24 consecutive hours, as Jacksonville May 12th-13th	0 00 t 9.06
Average number of days in which 0.01 or more fel	1 109
WIND.	
Prevailing wind direction during the yearNo	rtheast
WEATHER.	
Average number of clear days. Average number of partly cloudy days. Average number of cloudy days. Annual Mean Temperature and Average Precip During the Past Twelve Years, Deduced from W Bureau and Voluntary Meterorological Records Year Temperature Departure Precipitation E 1892. 70.4 —0.2 47.99. 1893. 71.0 +0.4 53.01 1844. 71.2 +0.6 52.51 1895. 69.9 —0.7 45.50 1896. 71.0 +0.4 49.62 1897. 71.2 +0.6 56.69 1898. 70.5 —0.1 48.36 1899. 71.0 +0.4 53.93 1900. 70.7 +0.1 61.19	116 82 sitation Veather:
1901. 68.8. —1.8. 58 47 1902. 70.8. +0.2. 51.24 1903. 69.8. —1.0. 55.79 The mean temperature for twelve years is 70.6 of the average precipitation for same period is 52.86	+5.88 -1.35 +4.55 legrees. inch.s.
The following table shows the monthly temp and precipitation for the year 1903 at various pothe State:	erature oints in

			/1.11	MAI.	71101	JIOAH			Said B	1000		AGA LATE	B CONTROL				=	_		
		1	ars.	1 em	pera	ture, in d	egre	es Far	h.	year	Pre		tion,	in in	ches	1.	-	Sky.	_	ioi
STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.		Length of record ye	Total.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly	Month	Number of Rainy Days.	Number clear days.	Number partly	Number cloudy days	Prevailing direction of wind.
Northern Section.																		-	200	
Archer	. Alachua		2 20			May 26		Nov.							April			177		ne.
Federal Point	. Putnam) 11			July 19		Dec.	14				Sept.		April	127	132	155		ne, sw
Fernandina	. Nassau	18			98	July 24		Nov.	28	3		16.27	May	1.17	July	****				ne
Fort George	. Duval		19			July 20		Jan.	9	: .		0 00		0 00	Non	190	909	45		
Gainesvilla	. Al chua		5 12			July 21					49.16	8.63	Aug.		Nov.			128		
Huntington	. Putnam	50	0 8			Aug. 26		Nov.		8	48.21	0.85	June		April					ne. sw
Jacksonville	. Duval	. 75	32	67.8	97	July 23	26	Nov.	28		52.03	14 80	May		April		100	17.	110	HC. BW
Jasper	. Hamilton	165	7	****		,		Nov.	28	8		14 70	1	0.89	April					
Johnstown	. Bradford	4	2					Nov.		2	FO 01	14.78	Aug.	0.00	Nov.	108	00	190	iso	ne, sw
Lake City	. columbia	201	1 15			July 28		Nov.		21								131		e.
Macclenny	. Baker	140	9		102	July 23		Nov.		9	59.09	10.95	May	1.00	Nov.	103	190	101	00	e.
Micanopy	. Alachua	10	5 8					Nov.		3					1		+ (*,*	2.00	***	
Middleburg	. Clay	20				July 28		Nov.		4		18.01			April		1			sw.
Pinemount	. Suwannee	6		67.4		July 24		Nov.		2	63.28				Nov.	121			ion	sw.
St. Augustine	. St. Johns	. 10	0 54			July 19		Feb.		54	50.53				April	127	68	36	238	ne.
Sumner	. Levy	. 18		67.6	95	Aug. 28		Dec	3	4	54 91				April	108	190	140	04	ne.
Switzerland	St. Johns	: 1 10	ol 7	67.8	96	Aug. 28	1 26	Nov.	28	71	49.85	9.48	May	10.41	Oct.	135	H ·	1 -	1	

			ars	Temperature, in degrees Fahr.						ears	Prec	трин	tion, tr	inci	ies	1	-	Sky	10	lon
STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	0 '	Length of record, yea	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.		Length of record, ye	Total.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount	Month.	Number of Rainy Days.	Number clear days.	Number partly, cloudy days.	, Number cloudy days	Prevailing direction of wind.
Central Section.									1		14.									-947
Bartow	Polk	122	9	72.6	95	Aug. 2	2 28	Nov.	28	9	69.90	11.64	Aug	0.60	April	11:	121	211	31	sw.
Brooksville	Hernando	328						Nov.												
Clermont	Lake	110	12	71.8	99	Aug. 2	5 30	Nov.	28 1	2	51.91	8.15	June	0.02	April	98	125	190	50	še.
De Land	Volusia	32	4					Jan.	8	0										
Eustis	Lake	180	14	71.5		Aug. 2		Nov.		4	50.55				Oct.	122	86	125		
Fort Mead	Polk	125	18	71.9	99	June 2		Nov.		32	78.12		Sept.		Oct.	88	236	89		
Fort Pierce	Brevard	10	13	71.6	96	July 2		Jan.	91	3	61.51	12.93	sept.	0.00	Apr. Oct.		184		111	
Grasmere	Orange	175	7	70.5	97			Nov	28	7		11.11		1::::			264	67	3.	10.
Inverness	Citrus	43	4	.22.2	98	May 2		Nov.		5	54.80				April	116				16.
Kissimmee	Osceola	48 65 15	12	70.6	99			Jan.	81	2					April	96				se.
Ma'abar	Brevard	10	2	72.3	98			Jan.	8	2	41.30				April		293			e.
Merritt's Island	Brevard	20 20	23 16	72.1	95			Nov.		17	45.30		sept.		April		249	57	98	80.
New Smyrna	Volusia			68.9	94		6 27	Jan.	91		51.45		Aug.		April	91		ioc	01	se.
Ocala	Marion	150		69.6	99	Aug- 2		Nov.	28 1			9.70	Aug.	T	April	102	199	129	ni	ne.
Orange City:	[Volusia	50	18				. 24	Den	2211	MI							1000			

STATIONS.	THE TAN STATE	-	ears	Tem	Temperature in degrees Fahr. Precipitation, in inches								nes.		Sky.			ion			
	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, yes	Mean.	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.		Length of record. ve	Total.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.	Number of Rainy Days.	Number clear days.	Nu ber partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days	Prevailing direction of wind.
Orlando. Plant City. Bockwell. St. Leo. Tampa Tarpon Springs Titusville	Orange Hillsbor'gh Marion Pasco Hillsbor'gh Hillsbor'gh Brevard	98 121 75 50 20 20 11	14 12 5 9 14 20 10	70.3 71.0 70.6	97 99 98 95 97	Aug. July June Aug. Aug. Aug.	23 15 1	25 26 32		28 28 1	2 . 5 . 9 .	56 88 53.79	14.54 7.59 10.64	Sept.	0 11 0.72 0.18	April April April April April	122	149	107 146 63	85 70 92	ne, nw w. ne. n.
Southern Section, Avon Park Flamimgo Hypoluxo Jupiter Key West Manatee Marco Miami	De Soto Monroe Dade Monroe Monroe Manatee Lee Dade.	25 10 6 28 22 16	2 4 7 16 33 21 4		92 96 93 96	July June Aug. Ang. July Aug.	11 29 11 8	39 37 36 51 29 36	Nov. Jan. Ian. Nov. Nov. Nov. Jan.	9 28 1 28 3 28 2	4 8 8 8 8 2	52.05 57.26 30.36 43.90 53.76	7.98 15.82 4.74 6.84	Sept.	0.83 0.44 0.55 0.27	April Nov. April April April April Nov.	152 107 113	102	122 217 149 141 76	46 81 45	ese. se. re. ne. nw.
Myers	Lee De Soto	19	21 5	71.8		May July	26 21	35	Nov.	28 1	50.	53.37	11.40	July	Т	April	98	258	84	23	e. I

STATIONS.	COUNTIES.		ears	Temperature, in degrees Faur					Pre	cipita	tion, i	n inc	hes.		Sky.			no	
		Elevation, feet.	Length of record, yea	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Length o record be	al.	Greatest Monthly Amount.	Month	Least Monthly Amount	Month.	Number of Rainy Days.	Number cl ar days.	Number partly	Number cloudy days	Prevailing direction of wind.
Western Section.		20.0									1								
Bonifay. Carrabelle DeFuniak Sp'gs Marianna Molino. Pensacola St. Andrew Stephensville Fallahassee Wausau	Holmes	116 12 193 85 49 56 12 253 250	9 8 4 2 24 6 4 18	66.8 65.8 66.4 66.7 67.3 66.9	95 99 96 103 95 99 97	July 27 July 28 Se t. 7 July 28 Sept. 1: July 2: July 2: July 24 Aug. 26 July 18 July 2:	25 19 22 20 26 21	Jan. 1 Feb. 1 Jan. Dec. 2 Jan. Dec. Feb. 1	18. 8	57.8	11.27 9.96 7.82	Aug. May Feb. Nov. Aug. June	0.60 0.24 0.85 0.00 0.10 0.34 T	April April Oct. Sept. April April April April	69 115 95	136 189 154	69	72 107 93	w. s. sw. s. ne. sw.
Vewahitchka	Calhoun		5	67.3	100	July 22	24	Jan.			2 7.30			April		127		139	
	State Means			89 8						55.7	g		1		109	167	116	82	ne.

The foregoing tables are quite interesting as indicating in an intelligent manner the correct climatic condition shown by a series of years. It will be observed that there is a heavy rainfall during certain months, this period representing what is called in semi-tropical climates the "rainy season." It is this precipitation that makes the hot months, pleasant, cools the atmosphere and produces the wonderful growth of vegetation; the thermometer does not rise as high in Florida during the summer as further north for reasons previously explained, and the heat is not so seriously felt because the breezes are continually removing from contact with the body the warmer particles of atmosphere, and as continually supplying cooler particles which more rapidly absorb the heat; the cooling sensation is in proportion to the rapidity of this process; so in like manner these breezes more rapidly cool the moist surface of the earth than if the atmosphere was calm.

Such breezes are a constant and enduring feature of the summer climate of Florida, as they occur with almost unvarying daily regularity; they must be experienced to be appreciated. This feature is the true secret of our cool nights, and it is a well known and universally recognized fact that there occur but few nights in summer when some covering is not found essential to comfort. The close, sweltering tedperature so frequently met with at night in the interior of more northern States is rarely experienced in Florida.

As a reply to the multitude of questions concerning the l'ne below which no frost is ever supposed to fall, we candidly say that there is no such thing as the frost line in Florida. Frosts occur throughout the entire State, with the possible exception of the extreme southern parts of Dade and Monroe counies. In the more northerly situated counties severe frosts often occur, but grow less frequent and less severe as we go further south.

FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT

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FOR YEARS 1903-4

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FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT.

Under this head is presented such matters as relate tothe work in the laboratory, conducted under the immediate supervision of the State Chemist and the Assistant Chemist, the publication of the Monthly Bulletin, registering the Oath of Analysis by manufacturers, importers and dealers who wish to do business in this State, and the pur-

chase and sale of the tax stamp.

This is one of the most important branches of business to the farmers and fruit growers of the State. I have given the matter much care and time during the four years. I have had the supervision of same. No intelligent man who has or will take the pains to inform himself as to the methods used in the conduct of this work, will doubt the value of this department to the consumer of fertilizers and cotton seed meal, as a protection to him against dealers in suprious or fraudulent goods. We are not only able to show that this department furnishes revenue to the Treasury Department to more than defray the expenses of the Agricultural Department proper, but, as is clearly set out in the State Chemist's report, the increase in value of fertilizers sold the people amounts to thousands of dollars.

From time to time, as experience indicated to me that more rigid rulings were necessary to give more uniform methods in the guaranteed analysis to be placed on each package. I have issued such orders, with due notice, giving reasonable time to all manufacturers and dealers, so they might adjust their work to meet the rule with as little detriment to them as practicable. I regard the system in a more perfect condition today than at any time since the establishment of the department. As indicated in my former report, the application of nearly a new fertilizer law, the education of the manufacturer and dealer up to a general understanding of a new law, and rulings, and that a violation meant trouble and expense to them, and to inform the people of their rights under the law, would require time, patience and labor, but that I felt then assured that the new system indicated good results. After the application of the system for more than three years, we have only to look at the results from any standpoint to show we were correct in our conclusions.

REQUIREMENTS.

All manufacturers, importers or dealers wishing to seil any kind if fertilizing materials or cotton seed meal in this Etate, are required to file in this office as a notice and guarantee of what they propose to sell, a sworn statement of the analysis of each brand of goods, between the 1st and the 15th of January of each year, and of any new brands they may wish to introduce from time to time during the year. They are required to place on each package their guaranteed analysis and to securely attach a tag bearing the State tax stamp. Any goods not so labled are subject to attachment by any sheriff in the State. encourage the officers of the law in enforcing the same, i have never allowed one attachment released under any circumstances until the officer has been fully paid his costs, and the law fully complied with. I am pleased to note that there is a general disposition on the part of manufacturers to comply with the law, which renders it necessary for those who would evade the law if they dared do so, to comply, for bona fide dealers will not submit to unfair competition on the market. No guaranteed analysis placed on a package is allowed to show a scaling grade as to any ingredient in the mixture, as potash 5 to 8, ammonia 6 to 9, etc., for in most cases I found the minimum indicated, represented the true analysis and the maximum was used to talk by and induce the purchaser to hope he was getting more than was the fact, while if the minimum was found in the goods, the seller was protected. hence the promulgation of the ruling that the manufacturer, etc., must guarantee specifically a certain amount, which guarantees that there is no less than the amount specified. It was the generl rule, especially in cotton seed meal, to state the amount of nitrogen, amount of ammonia, protein, etc., all in a single column, which when added, indicated to the purchaser that he was obtaining more for his money than was true. Therefore the ruling that the ammonia only could go into the column representing a basis for value, as our law requires the statement of ammonia when it is claimed as an ingredient to be estimated for value. This ruling will allow placed in parenthesis (Nitrogen) equal to ammonia, or to state ammonia. say, 8 per cent., in parenthesis (equal to protine). latter is granted to allow the manuacturer the benefit of the fact that many stock-feeders look for the protien and do not take the pains to know that nitrogen 5 per cent. multiplied by 1.214 equals the ammonia, and the ammonia multiplied by 5.15 equals the protein. You can readily see how the uninformed consumer could be misled and imposed upon. One other matter of this character should have special attention. Those dealing in kainit had been accustomed to guarantee the contents to be potash 12 per cent., sulphate of potash 23 to 24 per cent. The consumer had been educated on this line until he really thought his goods not up to the standard if they did not have sulphate of potash 23 to 24 per cent. on them, when in fact the potash is all there is in kainit that has a value as fertilizer, hence the order forbidding the two contents being on the guaranteed analysis, as it was misleading and unfair to the consumer.

THE TAX STAMP.

A practical application of the plan put in operation prior to my former report, relative to the tax stamp, hasdemonstrated beyond any question of a doubt that my first conclusions were correct, and that the policy has proven a success, as is clearly demonstrated by the tableshereto attached, showing the amount which has been paid into the State Treasury from this source, when compared with the four years preceding under the old system. When considering these figures, one must bear in mind that the tax of 25 cents per ton is today what it has been since thiswas made a part of the Agricultural Department. The further fact should be considered that much, if not all f the first year, 1901, was consumed in getting the plan in full opertion. It may be said truthfully that resuscitating the orange industry is cause for the use of more fertilizer; conceding this to be true, compare the old system with the new, when Florida was growing from five to about six million boxes of oranges annually, and with less than onethird this amount, for the four years the present system has been in operation, and the proof is positive in favor of the present system.

The Treasurer's books show for the year 1901, the first year of my service, that the receipts from the sale of fertilizer stamps was \$13,072.93. For the year 1902, \$17,-For the year 1903, \$22,761.58, and for 1904. \$28,520.93, being a total for the four years ending December 31st, 1904, of \$81,543.49. While his books show that for the four years of 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, immediately preceding, the total receipts from this source amounted to \$28,051.13, which gives for the four years just closed, under our system, the neat sum of \$53,022.56in excess of the four years preceding. It will be found, by reference to the reports from this department and to the State Treasurer's records, that the high water mark reached during the entire history of the fertilizer department prior to the present system, was the year 1894, when Florid had her largest crop of oranges, and that year shows \$11,016.35 receipts, which is \$2,056.58 less than was realized during the first year when we were trying to put into operation our plan, and is \$17,034.78 less than was realized during the fourth year of our work. These results have been obtained by much labor and continuous effort.

HOW THIS WORK IS CHECKED UP.

At the end of each month a detailed account of the work done in the sale of stamps is made up, and this is referred to the Treasurer's office and checked up by his cash receipts and approved by him, and then transmitted to the Governor to file in his office. This renders it certain that the work in this office is correct each month.

Formerly there was no record of the stamps and tags purchased, only a record of the sales and cash turned into the State Treasury. I at once opened a debit and credit account with the stamp business, correcting this defect, which shows the purchase and sale of all stamps and tags.

We have comparatively little trouble now in having those who purchase stamps to send the money with their order direct to the State Treasurer, who sends the order only to this department. This was for some time a source of annoyance, as it had been the custom to send the money and the order to this office. Manufacturers outside of this State often make this mistake, as it is usual in other States to send the money and order to the Agricultural Department, where it is expended to advance the work of the department, rendering an account of its use, and if a surplus, then it goes into the Treasury; while in Florida, all is turned into the Treasury and the department is left.

to be conducted as best it can upon what the Legislature may see fit to appropriate for specific itemized work, no appropriation being convertable from one object to another, should the opportunity be presented, if a surplus for one purpose and a shortage in another.

BULLETIN.

This pamphlet should be published monthly for the entire year, at least for eight months, for information to the public. The haste with which the appropriation bill is rushed through the last hours of the Legislature, worked a great hardship on this department for the last two years, as six months in one place and a year on another item, were omitted entirely from the enrolled bill, which forced us to stop the publication of the Bulletin for several months of 1904 and for the year 1905 until the appropriation to be made by the incoming Legislature can be made available.

The demand for the Bulletin has increased until our mailing list now passes the four thousand figure. It has been, and will continue to be our purpose, to print in each issue some matters of benefit to the agriculturalists of the State. The interest being manifested by consumers of fertilizers to know what the goods are worth and what the official analysis develops, the content of different brands to be, has made a demand for the Bulletin, as each issue contains the official and special analysis made by the State Chemist from month to month of each year, so that by the issue of the last Bulletin, for a season, one has a complete tabulated statement up to the date of the last issue.

From advices received from intelligent readers of the Bulletin and the increased demand, I feel sure it is doing a good work, and that the people of the State are entitled to this help from the department. We are willing to do the work if the Legislative branch will support the effort with sufficient means to pay for printing and postage. Here I will say that the postage to mail the pamphlet we are publishing, is not as great as when it was one-fourth the size and the number issued only about fifteen hundred copies. After several months correspondence with the U. S. Postal Department, I succeeded in having the Bulletin placed on the same basis as newspapers, which is a great saving to the State, amounting to some thirty to

forty dollars for each issue. In this connection I wish to state that I have been incorrespondence with our U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging them to make an effort to have all bulletins, maps, pamphlets, etc., sent out by State Agricultural Departments to benefit the farming class, put on the franking basis by the Government. I have received assurances from each of them that an earnest effort will be put forth to this end.

STATE CHEMIST BRANCH OF THE WORK.

The fertilizer work, and in fact the Agricultural Department proper, would be as a ship at sea without a rudder, if we were deprived of the benefit received from the laboratory work. The small sum allowed the State Chemist to travel and inspect fertilizers and to keep in touch with the dealers, has done much to aid in removing poor goods from the market and in forcing a compliance with the law in all its bearings. The State has received in actual cash many times the amount expended in this way, and as a direct result of the expenditure. In addition, it brings the department in close touch with the people.

The State Chemist and his able Assistant work in perfect harmony with the Commissioner, and we feel under obligations for the valuable aid received at their hands. They are alive to the work of bettering the condition of the producers of the State. The people are debtor to their most capable State Chemist, Hon. R. E. Rose, for valuable service that has been dollars in their pockets when they knew not from whence the benefit came. We urge the careful reading of the report given by the State Chemist, which is made a part of this report. The appropriation made by the last Legislature to improve the efficiency of the laboratory has more than repaid the cost in more prompt and efficient work.

The Fertilizer and Chemical Department is one branch of our work upon which every dollar expended by the Legislature has been as bread cast upon the waters, or seed sown on good ground, producing many fold as a return.

NEEDS OF THIS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

When we show that in four years the methods applied have put into the State Treasury the neat sum of \$81,-Agri. 14

543.49, it seems useless to argue that the work has materially increased and requires more help. The correspondence and book-keeping has increased in proportion to the revenue. I most earnestly urge an appropriation of fifty dollars a month for clerical assistance in this work, and for sufficient funds to do the printing necessary to conduct the work effectually. The State Treasurer has been asked each year to carry as cash the bills to purchase the stamps we use, or we would be forced to stop the sale of fertilizer stamps, or to treat the law as a dead letter. I have just explained that the Bulletin was stopped for want of funds to print it. I trust the Legislators, who are the representatives of the people, will have due regard for the needs of the department which is conducted more directly for the benefit of the masses than any other branch of our work.

WHO ARE BENEFITED BY THIS BRANCH OF THE WORK.

The citizenship of the State at large reap the fruits from an increased revenue. By the proper enforcement of the law, the consumers of all kinds of fertilizers and cotton seed meal, have a strong barrier against spurious and fraudulent goods being imposed upon them. They receive full and free information as to the values of the various ingredients that enter into the composition of fertilizers and the guaranteed analysis of what is in each package, together with the privilege of having the same verified by analysis, free of cost at the laboratory. Nor does it stop here. The importers and manufacturers, who are doing a legitimate business, fully realize that the enforcement of the law, g'ves them as much protection as the consumer, because it forces the cheap competitor to show his hand and sell on the merit of his product. In addition, the manufacturers use the analytical department freely to find proper value of the goods they purchase for mixing and for sale, which properly belongs to the commercial chemist and would cost \$15.00 to \$20.00 for each analysis made. We are disposed to help them all we can, until our work reaches a point we cannot execute the whole, when we have been forced to shut off this work to some extent. As it now stands, the manufacturer and importer have little ground to complain at the small tax he is paying.

FERTILIZERS.

Table showing number of tons of Commercial Fertilizer and Cotton Seed Meal sold in the State of Florida during year 1903 upon which the tax of 25 cents per ton was paid.

Months	Commercial Fertilizer	Cotton Seed . Meal	Amount	Number of Stamps and	
Months	Tons	Tons	Tax Paid	Tags Issued	
January	19,504.00	1,840.76	\$ 5,336.19	263,605	
February	18,441.00	1,420.00	4,965.25	232,710	
March	7,261.00	1,535.00	2,199.01	107,800	
April	1,450.00	321.00	442.75	23,170	
May	1,720.00	687.00	601.75	36,040	
June	4,034.00	825.52	1,214.88	70,650	
July	1,640.00	495.00	533.75	39,700	
August	1,145.00	160.00	326.25	16,950	
September	1,790.00	1,865.00	913.75	62,100	
October	4,200.00	1,472.00	1,418.00	77,940	
November .	4,925.00	1,680.00	1,651.25	99,250	
December	10,785.00	1,850.00	3,158.75		
Totals	76,895.00	14,151.28	\$ 22,761.58	1,197,415	

Table showing number of tons of Commercial Fertilizer and Cotton Seed Meal sold in the State of Florida during year 1904 upon which the tax of 25 cents per ton was paid.

	Commercial : Fertilizer	Cotton Seed . Meal	Amount	Number of	
Months '	Tons	Tons	Tax Paid	Stamps and Tags Issued	
January	22,377.52	2,485.00	\$ 6,215.63	313,850	
February	20,729.28	1,520.00	5,662.32	277,222	
March	8,569.80	651.00	2,307.95	123,028	
April	3,546.00	420.00	991.50	53,260	
May	2,797.00	275.00	768.00		
June	3,122.00	255.00	844.25		
July	3,410.00	471.60	970.40	53,632	
August	1,065.00	270.00	333.75	20,300	
September .	5,550.00	1,030.00	1,645.00		
October	4,685.00	1,732.52	1,604.38		
November .	8,460.00	1,400.00	2,465.00		
December	17,638.00	1,613.00	4,812.75	255,940	
Totals	101,949.60	12,123.12	\$ 28,520.93	1,512,872	

State Chemist's REPORT

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FOR YEARS 1903-1904

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1903

Agricultural Department, State of Florida, Division of Chemistry, Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1904.

To His Excellency, W. S. Jennings, Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of this Division of the State Agrucultural Department for the year ending December 31, 1903:

Total amount received for inspection fees, fertilizer stamps on cotton seed meal, commercial fertilizers, and manurial chemicals 22,761 58

Paid salary State Chemist	2,000	00
Paid salary Assistant State Chemist	1,591	
Paid traveling expenses State Chemist	808	95
Paid Laboratory supplies and Chemicals Paid improvements and additions to State La-	336	24
boratory	1,409	22
Total expenses	6,145	16
Balance to credit of General Revenue	16,616	42
	22,761	58

Respectfully submitted, R. E. ROSE,

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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1904

Agricultural Department, State of Florida, Division of Chemistry, Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1905.

To His Excellency, W. S. Jennings, Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of this Division of the State Agricultural Department for the year ending December 31, 1904:

Total amount received for inspection fees, fertilizer stamps on cotton seed meal, commercial fertilizers, and manurial chemicals. \$28,518 18

Paid salary State Chemist	2,000	00
Paid salary Assistant State Chemist	1,800	90
Paid traveling expenses State Chemist	829	13
Paid Laboratory supplies and Chemicals	1,048	38
Paid improvements and additions to State La-	271812220	
boratory	878	80
Total expenses	6,556	61
Balance to credit of General Revenue	21,961	57

\$ 28,518 18

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

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State Chemist's Report, 1904.

To His Excellency,

W. S. Jennings,

Governor of Florida:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904. Respectfully,

> R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

INSPECTION OF FERTILIZERS.

During the year four general inspections have been made, visiting all parts of the State, from Pensacola to Jacksonville, Miami, and Tampa; where the largest manufactories and depots are located. Numerous special trips have been made to interior points, visiting the factories at Gainesville, Orlando, Palmetto and depots at

Palatka, Ocala and other points.

The vegetable, pineapple, orange and strawberry growers, the cotton and tobacco fields of the State, have also been visited, drawing samples of fertilizers direct from the consumer, and explaining to the farmer personally the agricultural and commercial value of the goods used. Samples of fertilizers have been drawn from the factory, the local warehouse, the field, and the depots of importers, in all sections of the State, thus securing representative samples of the various brands sold throughout the State.

Special attention has been given to instructing the consumer in the proper method of securing a fair sample in sending in the "Special Sample" by the purchaser, under

Section 9 of the Fertilizer Law.

I am pleased to note that in most cases the "Special Sample" is now generally properly drawn, sealed, witnessed and sent direct to the Commissioner of Agriculture, as the law directs. In past years this has not been

the rule, but rather the exception.

The following regulations made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and published in the Monthly Bulletins of the Department, during the year, has had a beneficial effect upon the "Special Sample;" seldom are badly drawn, improperly packed, sealed, witnessed, or directed "Special Samples" now received by the Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"The attention of persons sending samples of fertilizers for analysis is called to the following:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKING AND FORWARDING OF FERTILIZER SAMPLES TO THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.
—SECTION 15 OF LAW.

Special samples of fertilizer sent in by purchasers, under Sec. 9 of the law approved May 22, 1901, shall be drawn in the presence of two disinterested witnesses, from one or more packages, thoroughly mixed and a FAIR SAM-PLE OF THE SAME OF NOT LESS THAN EIGHT OUNCES (ONE-HALF POUND), SHALL BE PLACED IN A CAN OR BOTTLE, SEALED AND SENT BY A DISINTERESTED PARTY TO THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AT TALLAHASSEE. NOT LESS THAN EIGHT OUNCES, IN A TIN CAN OR BOTTLE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR AN-ALYSIS. This rule is adopted to scure fair samples of sufficient size to make the necessary determinations, viz: Moisture, available and insoluble phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash; and to allow the preservation of a duplicate sample in case of protest or appeal. These duplicate samples will be preserved for two months from date of certificate of analysis.

The State Chemist is not the proper officer to receive special samples from the purchaser. The propriety of the method of drawing and sending the samples as fixed by the law is obvious.

The drawing and sending of special samples in rare cases is in compliance with law. Samples are frequently sent in paper packages or paper boxes, badly packed, and frequently in very small quantity (less than ounce), frequently there are no marks, numbers or other means of identification, the postmark in some instances being absent.

I would call the attention of those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege to Sections 9 and 10 of the law, which are clear and explicit.

COPIES OF THE FERTILIZER LAW.

Citizens interested in the fertilizer law of the State, and desiring to avail themselves of its protection, can obtain a copy free of charge by sending for same to the Commissioner of Agriculture."

More than twelve thousand miles have been traveled by the State Chemist and Assistant during the year inspecting the fertilizers sold throughout the State. Coming in direct contact with the manufacturer, dealer and consumer; the very great increase in the revenue of the office, and particularly the increase in the quality of the goods sold in the State—without increase in price—is attributable to this system of inspection, and personal contact, between the manufacturer, dealer, consumer, and the State officer charged with protecting the consumer, dealer, and honest manufacturer, from the vendor of deficient or fraudulent goods.

While the increase in the revenue to the State under the present law and system of inspection has been great—some two hundred and eighty per cent. during the four years of its existence—the increase in the value, or quality, of the fertilizer sold—at same prices as under the previous law—has saved to the consumer a very much greater sum. The increase in the quality of goods sold has averaged 10 per cent., the average value (or price) of fertilizers sold in the State has been \$32.50 per ton, the amount consumed 114,072 tons, representing \$3,707,339.00, 10 per cent. of which, \$370,339, represents the increased value of the goods purchased by our farmers, truckers and fruit growers.

While a very large amount of this increase in revenue is attributable to the increased consumption of commercial fertilizers, the present system of inspection by the State Chemist, and careful collection of inspection fees, by the Commissioner of Agriculture, particularly in the case of cotton seed meal, has had a greater influence on the revenue, and is solely creditable for the increased quality of goods zold throughout the State.

This increase in revenue and quality of fertilizers has fully justified the small appropriation made by the State for inspection, and enforcement of the law.

SPECIAL SAMPLES.

It is shown by the number of "Special Samples" (those sent in direct by the purchaser of fertilizers) that the law is becoming more generally understood by the farmer, fruit and vegetable grower. Purchasers who have any reason to doubt the correctness of the guarantee on the goods furnished them, do not hestitate to send in samples

for analysis.

This right to have a sample of the goods purchased analyzed by the State Chemist, under Section 9 of the law—without charge—the inspection fees covering the cost of analysis, as well as inspection—has doubtless had a direct influence upon the increased quality of the goods sold in the State. When properly drawn, sealed, witnessed and transmitted, the "Special Sample" has proved a safeguard to the consumer, legitimate dealer, and manufacturer, and a check upon the careless, ignorant, or fraudulent vendor or manufacturer.

It furnishes the consumer with the same protection demanded by the manufacturer, who buys his materials only upon the guarantee, and pays for them according to an-

alvsis.

By far the largest amount of commercial fertilizers used in Florida, are manufactured or mixed by factories in the State. Large amounts of fertilizing materials are imported direct by factories, and dealers located at our sea port cities; cargoes of potash salts direct from Germany are now frequently received by Florida importers, while large amounts of acid phosphate are manufactured at and exported from the various Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Florida consumers may now purchase their fertilizers and chemicals at Florida sea ports as cheaply as at any of

the sea ports of the country.

No consumer demands a higher class of fertilizers than do the vegetable and fruit growers of Florida. No class of producers are better qualified to judge the value of goods furnished; that the Florida dealer and manufacturer recognize the fact that they have to meet the critical demands of unusually intelligent and capable consumers is evidenced by the high average of the goods furnished, and the comparatively reasonable prices demanded therefor.

The average analysis of all mixed fertilizers, officially drawn and analyzed, during the year was as follows:

A A	Ammonia.	Available Phos. Acid.	Potash.
Guaranteed analysis Official analysis	3.75 p. c.	5.87 p. c.	6.83 p. c. 7.20 p. c.
Excess above guarantee.	0.20 р. с.	0.71 p. c.	0.37 р. с.

Or an average of 17.73 per cent., 354.6 pounds of actual plant foot per ton of fertilizer. This is above the average of similar goods sold throughout the United States, which is about 15 per cent., or 300 pounds of plant food per ton.

ANALYTICAL WORK.

During the year there have been made the following analysis:

Official samples	167
Total number of complete analysis	402

involving some 1,600 or more determinations.

We find that there were 86 brands of complete or mixed fertilizers, officially sampled and analyzed; that 49 official samples of cotton seed meal, potashes, nitrates, tobacco dust, etc., were analyzed.

Of the mixed or complete samples an excess greater than .20 than the guarantee was found, as follows:

Available phosphoric acid	
	58 samples. 44 samples.
- oddin (R2O)	11 samples.
A deficiency .20, less than the guarantee wa	as found, as
follows:	

 We find that 22 samples had an excess greater than .20 in all three elements guaranteed.

That 32 samples had an excess in two elements.

That 47 had an excess in one element.

Also that none were deficient to a greater extent than .20 in each or all of the guaranteed elements.

That 7 were deficient in two elements. That 43 were deficient in one element.

Eighty-six per cent. of the official samples show an excess greater than .20 in available phosphoric acid.

Sixty-seven per cent. show an excess in ammonia. Fifty-one per cent. show an excess in potash.

Seven per cent. show a deficiency greater than .20 in phosphoric acid.

Thirty-one per cent. show a deficiency in ammonia. Twenty-nine per cent. show a deficiency in potash.

The average of all the official samples show an excess over guarantee, as follows:

A	mmonia.	Available Phos. Acid.	Potash.
Guaranteed	3.75 p. c.	5.87 p. c.	6.83 p. c.
Excess	0.20 p. c.	0.71 р. с.	0.37 р. с.

Note.—An allowance of .20 (or twenty points) is allowed in all cases, on account of variations in samples. Except where extreme care is exercised it is found difficult to secure two samples that do not vary in results. This allowance, .20 points, for variation is generally made by members of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, though no rule has yet been officially adopted by the Association.

The average price, in ton lots, from the price lists of eight manufacturers and dealers quoting prices on 121 distinct brands, and selling the bulk of the fertilizers used in the State, was \$32.50 per ton.

The average State value of these goods was \$27.60 per ton, including cost mixing and bagging (\$1.25), showing an average excess of but \$4.90 per ton over "State values."

This profit or excess over "State values" (market values in ton lots of fertilizer materials at Florida sea ports) is less than corresponding profits reported in other States.

Showing that consumers demand a better grade of goods, with a larger percentage of plant food, and that Florida manufacturers and dealers meet the demand.

HIGH AND LOW GRADE FERTILIZERS.

In those parts of the State largely devoted to cotton growing, there are still used very considerable quantities of "low grade" goods, having not to exceed 240 pounds of "plant food," generally known as "8—2—2 grades" or "10—1—1" goods. Their relative value is much less than the higher grade goods demanded by the fruit and vegetable growers of the State, with their smaller areas of intensely cultivated fields.

The same quality of plant food (240 pounds) contained in a ton of "8—2—2 goods" may be had in 1280 pounds (or less) of higher grade goods, or less than two-thirds of the bulk or weight. In other words, two tons of the higher grade goods have more actual value than three tons of the lower grade, and will actually cost less at the factory, saving the profit (\$5.80) on one ton, also the freight, hauling and handling of a ton of useless matter.

Three tons of "8-2-2" goods contains 720 pounds of plant food, and will cost \$66.00, or 9.2 cents per pounds of

actual "plant food."

The "State values" for these goods, for 1904, was \$16.20 per ton, \$48.60 for three tons—a difference of \$17.40 over

"State values," 231 per cent excess.

Two tons of higher grade goods, containing 800 pounds of "plant food" (400 pounds each, 20 per cent.) of the best quality of material, can be purchased for \$64.00, or \$32.00 per ton.

These goods may be of either of the following formulas:

	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.	Pr Ct.	
1.	Cotton10	4	6	\$30 10
2.	Cane 8	4	8	30.30
3.	Vegetable. 8		7	32 20
4.	Fruits6	* 3	11	28.60
			-	
-	Average	4	8	\$30.30

These two tons of higher grade goods would have a "State value" averaging \$1.70 below the average market price of the materials necessary for their compounding, and the cost of mixing and bagging.

At current market prices for chemicals and fertilizer materials, at Florida sea ports (see market prices), in one ton lots, the above formulas will be mixed and bagged, by responsible Florida factories.

FORMULA NO. 1.-FOR COTTON.

1430 lbs. 14 pr. ct. Acid Phos = 200 lbs. = 10 pr ct. Avail'ble 320 lbs. 25 pr ct. Sulphate Ammonia=90 lbs.=4 pr. ct. Ammonia 250 lbs. 48 pr. ct. Sulphate Potash = 120 lbs. = 6 pr. ct. Potash.

20 pr ct. plant food

Market value of materials, mixed and bagged \$30.25.

FORMULA NO. 2 .- FOR CANE, CORN OR POTATOES.

850 lbs. of H G. Blood and Bone
10 per cent = 85 lbs. = 4 25 pr. ct Am'onia.
7 per cent = 56 lbs. = 2.80 pr ct Phos Acid.
750 lbs. 14 per cent Acid Phos. = 105 lbs. = 5.25 rr ct Phos Acid.
300 lbs. Su phate Potash 48 pr ct = 144 lbs. = 7.00 pr. ct. Potash.
100 lbs. Su phate Potash 26 pr ct = 26 lbs. = 1.30 pr. ct. Potash.

20 60 rr et plant food.

Market va ue of materia's, mixed and bagged \$30.25.

FORMULA NO. 3.-FOR VEGETABLES.

400 lbs Sulp'ate Am'onia $25 \cdot r$ ct = 100 bs = 5 pr. ct. Ammonia $1150 \cdot l$ bs 14 pr ct. Acid. Phos. hate $= 161 \cdot l$ bs = 8 pr. ct. Avai ab e. $250 \cdot l$ bs. Muriate Pot. sh. 48 pr. ct. = 120 bs = 6 pr. ct. Pot. sh. $= 200 \cdot l$ bs. Kaimit $= 120 \cdot l$ bs $= 1.4 \cdot r$ ct. Pot. sh.

20 04 rr. ct. plantfood

Market value of insterials mixed and bagged \$31 82

FORMULA NO. 4 -- FOR FRUITS, MELONS, STRAW-BERRIES.

460 lbs. Sulp'ate Potash 48 pr. ct. -220 lbs -11 pr. ct. Potash. 900 lbs. Acid Phosphate 14 pr. ct. -126 lbs -6.3 pr. ct. Phos Acid 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda 17 pr. ct. -34 lbs -1.7 Ammonia. 440 lbs. Cot'on Seed Meal 7 pr. ct. -30 lbs -1.5 Ammonia.

20.5 pr ct plant food.

These formulas are given simply to illustrate the relative cost, or market value of the materials used in compounding fertilizers, and to show the great difference in actual cost or value between the high and low grade goods sold.

In this connection, I quote as follows from Bulletin No. 99 of the Vermont Experiment Station, the State values of Vermont being practically the same as those found correct for Florida, being the retail prices (ton lots) for raw materials in the larger sea port markets:

"The brands may be classified as to valuation as follows:

Low grade, valuing at \$17 or less	\$14.43
Medium grade, valuing at \$17.01 to \$23	18.84
High grade, valuing at \$23.01 and upwards	26.36

The composition, selling price and valuation of the average brand of each group appears below:

A	vailabl	e	Total	Averg'e	Averg'e
nitrogen	phos	Potash	plant food pounds	se ling price	state valuation
Low grade 1.13	8 28	2 50	11.9	\$25 84	\$14.43
Medi'm grade2.22	8 72	3 66	14.4	29 07	18.84
High grade 3.23	8.05	8 42	19 7	35.62	26 36

A survey of this table indicates that:

- 1. The proportion of nitrogen increases in regular graduations from group to group; that of phosphoric acid is fairly uniform in the lower and upper grades and increases a half per cent. in the medium grade, while the potash increases one per cent. in the medium and six per cent. in the high grade brands, as compared with the lower ones.
- 2. The low grade goods carry over seven times as much phosphoric acid as they do nitrogen and over three times as much phosphoric acid as they do potash. These proportions become, roughly, four and two and one-half in the medium grades. In the high grade fertilizers there are but two and one-half times as much phosphoric acid as nitrogen, and rather more potash than phosphoric acid. The latter grade more closely resembles the proportions commonly present in plants than do either of the other grades.

3. The medium grade goods, for an eighth advance in price over the cost of the low grade brands, offer a fifth more plant food and nearly a third more commercial value.

"The high grade fertilizers for but little more than a third advance in price over the cost of the low class goods, furnish two-thirds more plant food and five-sixths more commercial value."

Mary Mary mark moduling .

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STATE VALUES.

It is not intended by the "State valuation" to fix the price or commercial value of a given brand. The "State values" are the market prices for the various approved chemicals and materials used in mixing or manufacturing commercial fertilizers, at the date of issuing a bulletin, or the opening of the "season." They may, but seldom do, vary from the market prices, and are made liberal to meet any slight advance or decline.

They are compiled from price lists and commercial re-

ports by reputable dealers and journals.

The question is frequently asked: "What is 'Smith's Fruit and Vine' worth per ton?" Such a question cannot be answered categorically. By analysis, the ammonia, available phosphoric acid, and potash may be determined, and the inquirer informed what the cost of the necessary material to compound a ton of goods similar to "Smith's Fruit and Vine" would be, using none but accepted and well known materials of the best quality.

State values do not consider "trade secrets," loss on bad bills, cost of advertisements, and expenses of collections. The "State value" is simply the price at which the various ingredients necessary to use in compounding a fertilizer can be purchased for cash in ton lots at Florida sea

norts

These price lists, in one, five and ten lots, are published in this report, with the "State values" for 1905 deducted therefrom.

The valuation for 1905 being the same as for 1904, excepting in case of ammonia, which has been advanced to 15½ cents per pound, or to \$3.10 per unit of 20 pounds.

STATE VALUATIONS.

For Available and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash for the Season of 1905.

'Available Phosphoric Acid		cents a pound
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid		
Ammonia (or its equivalent		
Potash (as actual potash, E	20)5	cents a pound

Available Phosphoric Acid\$1.00 per unit

Insoluble Phosphoric Acid20 cents per unit Ammonia (or its equivalent in nitrogen) ... \$3.10 per unit \$1.10 per unit With a uniformeallowance of \$1.50 per ton for mixing

and bagging.

A unit is twenty pounds, or 1 per cent. in a ton. find this to be easiest and quickest method for calculating the value of fertilizer. To illustrate this, take for example

a fertilizer which analyzes as follows:
Available Phosphoric Acid6.22 per cent.x\$1.00— 6.22
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid1.50 per cent.x .20— .30
Ammonia
Potash
Mixing and bagging 1.50
Commercial value at sea ports
Available phosphoric acid8 per cent.x\$1.00—\$8.00
Ammonia
Potash 2 per cent.x 1.10— 2.20
Mixing and bagging 1.50
Commercial value, at sea ports\$17.90

The above valuations are for cash for materials delivered at Florida sea ports, and they can be bought in one ton lots at these prices at the date of issuing this Bulletin. Where fertilizers are bought at interior points, the additional freight to that point must be added.

If purchased in car load lots for cash, a reduction of

ten per cent. can be made in above valuations, i. e.:

Vvailable Phosphoric Acid90 cents per unit Ammonia (or equivalent in nitrogen)) \$2.79 per unit

The valuations and market prices in succeeding illustrations, are based on market prices for one ton lots.

MARKET PRICES OF CHEMICALS AND PERFILIZ-ING MATERIALS AT FLORIDA SEA PORTS. JANUARY 4, 1904.

Less than 5 to 10 10 tons Ammoniates. 5 tons. tons. Nitrate of Soda 17 per cent.

Ammonia	\$55.00	\$54.50	\$54.00
cent. Ammonia	72.00	71.50	71.00
monia	55.00	54.50	54.00
POTASH			
High Grade Sulphate Potash			
48 per cent. Potash (K2O) Low Grade Sulphate Potash 26	52.00	51.00	50.00
per cent. Potash (K2O) Muriate of Potash 50 per cent.	32.00	31.00	30.00
Potash (K2O) Nitrate Potash, 13 Am., 42 Pot-	46.00	45.00	44.00
ash (K20)	82.00	81.00	80.00
Kainit 12 per cent. Potash	14.00	13.50	13.00
Canada Hardwood Ashes 4 per	11.00	10.00	10.00
cent. (K2O) Potash	17.00	16.50	16.00
AMMONIA AND PHO	SPHORIC A	ACID.	
Ti-L C 4- Pl 4 4 P 40			
High Grade Blood and Bone, 10			
per cent. Ammonia 7 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	37.00	36.50	36.00
Low Grade Blood and Bone, 6½	31.00	50.50	50.00
per cent. Ammonia, 8 per			
cent. Phosphoric Acid	29.00	28.50	28.00
Owl Brand Tankage, 5½ per		20.00	20,00
cent. Ammonia	20.00	19.50	19.00
		- 20.00	746
Raw bone 4 per cent. Ammonia		1	
22 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	31.00	30.50	30.00
Ground Castor Pomace 6 per			
cent. Ammonia, 2 per cent.			
Phosphorie Acid	23.00	22.50	22.00
Bright Cotton Seed Meal 8 per			
cent. Ammonia market quo-			
tations of	28.00	27.50	27.00
Dark Cotton Seed Meal, 6 per			1
cent. Ammonia, market quo-			
tions	22.00	21.50	and the same of
an		THE WORLD	-

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

46.00	45.50	45.00
17.00	16.50	16.50
15.00	14.50	14.00
25.00	24.50	24.00
25.00	24.50	24.09
ous.		
25.00	24.50	25.00
16.00	15.00	15.00
21 00	20.50	20.00
	12221	4 M 00
16.00	15.50	15.00
16.00		15.00
	15.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 25.00 16.00	17.00 16.50 15.00 14.50 25.00 24.50 25.00 24.50 25.00 24.50 25.00 15.00

in addition to the cost of the materials used.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S NEY YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.— FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots, except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 24, 1904.

AMMONIATES.

future	A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	@	3.20 3.30
Fish scrap, dried, 10 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f. o. b. fish		-	
works, per ton	2.60	&	10
ground	31.50	@	33.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia f.			
o. b. fish works	2.20	&	35
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11			1
p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone			
phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balt. or Phil.	2.65	&	10
Azotine, per unit	2.60	@	2.65
Tankage, concentrated, 15@16 p. c.,			
f. o. b. Chicago	2.40	@	2.45
Tankage, 10-17 p. c. and 10-15 p. c.,			2 33
f. o. b. Chicago	2.40	@	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.	2.25	&	10
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	+ 23 37		
per ton	16.00	@	17.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.	16.00	@	17.00
Garbage, tankage	8.00	@	9.00
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago, per unit	2.45	@	52373(2)
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b.	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	0	
New York	2.60	@	2.65
Dried blood, high grade, f. o. b. Chicago.	2.65	a a	
Nitrate of soda, 96 p. c. spot, per 100 lbs.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		S57776
future, 98 p. c	2.35	@	2.40
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c. spot	2.35	@	- CORCO
future, 95 p. c			
ruture, 95 p. c	2.02		
рноврнатв.			
Acid phosphate	60	@	67
Bones, junk, per ton	16.00	@	16.50
butcher	16.00	@	17.00
ground, steamed	23.00	@	24.00
unground, steamed	19.00	@	
hard boiled	21.00	@	
Bone black refuse, 52 to 72 p. c.bone			
	11.00	@	16.90
phosphate	11.00	6	

So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Ashley River	3.25	@	4.25
nor 2 000 lbs f o h Ashley River	3.25		
		@	3.50
So. Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ahley River Florida land pebble phosphate rock, f. o.	3.50	@	-
b. Fernandina, per ton	3.75	@	4.00
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock, f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton	7.25	@	7.50
POTASHES.			
Muriate potash, 80 p.c., spot, per 100 lbs.	1.88	@	1.914
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future	1.83	@	1.86
Manure salt, 20 p. c., actual potash	64	@	67
dbl. m're alt, 48 p. c	1.12	@	1.14
Sulphate potash (basis 90 p. c.)	2.11	@	2.14
Kainit, in bags, 2,240 lbs	10.05	@	10.55
Kainit, in bulk, do	9.05	@	9.55

COMPOSITION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

	Pounds per Hundred.			
	Ammonia	Phosphoric Acid	Potash	
Nitrate of Soda Sulphate of Ammonia Dried Blood	17 to 19 21 to 24 12 to 17			
Concentrated Tankage Bone Tankage		1 to 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Dried Fish Scrap Hoof Meal	8 to 11 13 to 17	6 to 8		

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PHOSPHATE MATERIALS.

Park of the last	Pounds per Hundred.		
	Ammonia		Phosphoric Acid
Florida Rock Phos Florida Pebble Phos Florida Super Phos			
Ground Bone	3 to 6 2 to 4	5 to 8 6 to 9 13 to 15	15 to 17 10 to 20 2 to 3

POTASH MATERIALS AND FARM MANURES.

	Pounds per Hundred.			
Teal To Sect	Actual Potash	Am'nia	Phos. phoric Acid	Lime
Muriate of Potah	50	1		
Sulphate of Potash	48 to 52			
Double Sul. of Pot. & Mag.				
Kainit				
Sylvinit	16 to 20	1		Í
Sotton Seed Hu. Ashes.		The state of the s	7 to 9	10
Wood Ashes, unbleached	Among the second second		1 to 2	30 to 25
Wood Ashes, bleached			1 to 11	35 to 40
Tobacco Stems	5 to 8	A TOTAL TOTAL		31
Cow Manure (fresh)	0.40	0 to 41	0.16	0.31
Horse Manure (fresh).	0.53	0 to 60	0.28	0.21
Sheep Manure (fresh).	0.67	1.00	0.23	0.33
Hog Manure (fresh)	0.60	0.55	0.19	0.08
Hen Dung (fresh)	0.85	2.07	1.54	0.24
Mixed Stable Manure	0.63	0.76	0.26	0.70

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION.

To convert—	
Ammonia into Nitrogen, multiply by	0.824
Ammonia into Protein by	5.15
Nitrogen into ammonia, multiply by	1.214
Nitrate of soda into nitrogen, multiply by	16.47
Nitrogen into Portein by	6.25
Bone phosphate into phosphoric acid, multiply by.	0.458
Phosphoric Acid into Bone Phosphate, multiply by	2.184
Muriate of Potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.632
Actual potash into muriate potash, multiply by	-1.583
Sulphate of potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.541
Actual potash into sulphate of potash, multiply by	1.85

For instance you buy 95 per cent. of nitrate of soda and want to know how much nitrogen in it, multiply 95 per cent. by 16.47 you will get 15.65 per cent. nitrogen; you want to know how much ammonia this Nitrogen is equivalent to, then multiply 15.65 per cent. by 1.214 and you get 18.99 per cent., the equivalent in ammonia.

CHEMICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Under the law and the regulations of the department, chemical equivalents of the three essential elements, Ammonia, Available Phosphoric Acid, and Potash, are not allowed in the guarantee. A few instances have been noted, particularly in cotton seed meals, when the Ammonia is guaranteed, and followed by a statement of the protein contents:

As. Ammonia	per cent.
Protein	per cent.
Or Ammonia8]	per cent.
Protean41:18 1	per cent.

Such a guarantee is misleading, as the terms "Ammonia" and "Protein," are equivalent, and only represent the "Nitrogen" (or ammonia) content of the goods.

Multiplying the nitrogen by 1.21 gives the ammonia thus, 3 per cent. nitrogen X1.21 gives ammonia 3.63 per cent. or nitrogen 3 per cent. X6.25 gives "Pritein" 18.75 per cent.

Exactly as multiplying one "dollar" by ten would give the ten "dimes," equal to the dollar. Or multiplying by 100 would give 100 cents, also the equivalent of a dollar. In neither case has the value been increased—simply larger or smaller denominations, expressing the same thing.

FORMULAS FOR VEGETABLES.

As vegetables growing for the early markets is one of the most important industries of the State, a few accepted formulas have been selected from those recommended by various Experimental Stations, and from the experience of practical growers and manufacturers of standard commercial fertilizers. It is conceded that ammonia (or nitrogen) is required in relatively large quantities for succulent crops, such as cabbage, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, string beans, and for young fruit trees, to induce growth.

That phosphoric acid, is required for fiber production,

and to mature the woodly parts of plants.

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That potash is demanded by starch and sugar producing plants, potatoes, beets, sugar cane, peaches, oranges, pineapples, etc., to mature their sugars and starches. The predominate element required for different classes of vegetables or plants, is other things being equal.

For foliage crops, cabbage, lettuce, spinage, etc., ammonia. For woody plants and for fiber, phosphoric acid.

For fruits, sugar and starch productions, potash.

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El, "malest at to Stock."

For Celery-7 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

For Irish Potatoes-6 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

7.	300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda	yields 5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia 7.2 pr. ct. avail phos acid 8.1 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.	
:2.	300 lbs. Nitrate Soda 600 lbs. Fish Scrap 800 bs. Acid Phos., 14 pr. ct. 300 lbs. Muriate Potash	yields 5.8 pr. ct. Ammonia 6 8 pr. ct. avail phos acid 7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.	
3.	200 lb4 Nitrate Soda 900 lbs. Fish Scrap 600 lbs Dissolved bone black 300 lbs Muriate Potash	yields 6.6 pr. ct. Ammonia 7.8 pr. ct. avail phos acid 7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2.000 lbs.	
4.	220 lbs. Nitrate Soda 500 lbs. Dried Blood 970 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr. ct. 310 lbs. Muriate Potash	yields 6.8 pr. ct. Ammonia 8.0 pr. ct avail phos acid 8 0 pr. ct Potash
	2,000 lbs.	
.5.	600 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal	yields 5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia 6.0pr ct. avail phos acdi 8 3 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.	
7	For Dadishas and Thursies 5	per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent.

For Radishes and Turniys-5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

For Asparagus—5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

200 lbs. Nitrate Soda..... 700 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal... 8'00 lbs. Acid Phos 13 pr. ct. yields 6.1 pr. ct. avail phos acid 300 lbs. Muriate Potash.....

1.2,000 lbs.

6. 300 lbs. Nitrate Soda ... 2.000 lbs. For Beets and Lettuce-6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphorie Acid, 8 per cent. Potash. 300 lbs. Nitrate Soda. 800 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal...
600 lbs. Acid Phos. 13 pr ct. yields 4 9 pr ct avail phos acid. 300 lbs. Muriate Potash.... 2,'00 lbs 2. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda..... 2,000 lbs... For Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers and Melons-6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda..... 7.1 pr. ct. Potash ... 200 lbs. Muriate Potash.... 2,000 lbs. For Spinach-5 per cent. Awmonia, 8 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 6 per cent Potash. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda..... 2,000 lbs. 2. 800 lbs. Nitrate Soda.

2,000 lbs.

For Egg Plant ande Tomatoes 5 p on cent., Amma per cent. Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda: 700 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal. 700 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal... 840 lbs. Acid Phos 18 pr. ct yields 6,3 pr ct avail phos acid 260 lbs. Murlate Potash.... 2.000 lbs. For Onions, 5 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent.. 200 lbs. Nitrate Soda. 750 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal... 750 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct... 300 lbs. Muriage Potash... yields 5.1 pr. ct. Ammonia... 5.1 pr. ct. avail phos acid 8.5 Potash... 2,000 lbs. For Sweet Potatoes, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda... 400 lbs. Fish Scrap 3.5 pr. ct. Ammonia. 1,180 lbs. Acid Phos. 11 pr. ct. | yields | 7 8 pr ct avail phos acid | 820 lbs. Muriate Potash.... 2,000 lbs. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda... 2,000 lbs. For Beans and Peas, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash. 100 lbs. Nitrate Soda...... 450 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal...

Note.—In the preceding formulas, H. G. Sulphate may be substituted for Murinte of Potash wherever it occurs.

Murinte is ordinarily used by vegetable growers, though the sulphate is preferred by many. H. G. Sulphate, 48 per cent. potash, is now quoted at \$52.00 per ton or \$1.00 per unit of potash. Murinte, 50 per cent. potash, is quoted at \$46.00 per ton or 02 cents per unit.

2,000 lbs.

Mark Spines in crement March Christians

Deligion Committee

FORMULAS FOR COTTON.

The following formulas for cotton are the result of careful experiments by trained investigators on worn soil. It was found that cotton required a combination of nitrogen ... phosphoric acid and potash. Phosphoric acid is the dominant element, however, with nitrogen standing next in importance. The relative proportion of the three important. elements of plant food is one part nitrogent, two and a half of phosphoric acid, and three-fourths of potash. The quantities required by a crop of 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre are nitrogen 20 pounds, phosphoric acid 50 pounds, and potash 15 pounds. The different formulas. given below are so caluclated as to contain very nearly these quantities of the three important elements, and are so so varied as to meet the requirements and convenience of almost every farmer. No one formula can be said to have any special advantage over the other; just use the one you can get together with the greatest convenience and least cost to yourself. Each one will analyze about 20 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 15 pounds of potash in the whole formula. Fertilizers: may be applied either in drill or broadcast where used liberally, but if used sparingly, drilling is considered preferable. Each formula represents the amount to be applied per acre to get the best results.

Muriate of Potash	30	lbs.
Acid Phosphate	334	lbs.
Nitrate of Soda	125	lbs.
Muriate of Potash	20	lhs.
Acid Phosphate		
Cotton Seed Meal	-05	lbs.
	-	1
Cotton Seed Hull Ashes	261	Ibs.
Aicd Phosphate	201	lha.
Lotton seed meat	200	100-
Wood Ashes (unleached)	164	lbs_
'Aicd Phosphate	261	lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal	286	lbs.

Muriate of Potash 30 Acid Phosphate 334 Dried Blood 167	lbs.
Muriate of Potash	lbs.
Acid Phos. with Pot. (2 P. C., K 2 0) 312	
Cotton Seed Meal	
Kainit 58	lbs.
Acid Phosphate 300	
Nitrate of Soda 70	
Stable Manure	lbs.
Muriate of Potash	lbs.
Acid Phosphate 300	
Nitrate of Soda 64	
Cotton Seed	
If you want to buy the goods already made, write to manager of fertilizer factory nearest you and ask fo goods to analyze as follows:	or a
. Per C	ent.
Available Phosphoric Acid 7.0	00
Ammonia 3.0	00
Potash	50
. If you prefer to make the goods yourself how 14	now

If you prefer to make the goods yourself, buy 14 per cent. acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal, and make up this mixture for each acre you intend to plant:

	Pounds.
'Acid Phosphate	. 200
Cotton Seed Meal	. 145
Kainit	

If you want to plant ten acres then buy ten times those quantities and mix together. The mixture will analyze about as above, 7 per cent. available, 3 per cent. ammonia and 21 per cent. potash. 1

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The Bulletin of the Florida Agricultural Department, containing crop and weather reports, reports of current fertilizer analysis, etc., of direct interest to our farmers, has become a valuable adjunct to the State's Agricultural Department. In addition to the tabular reports of crops, conditions, acreage, etc., climatic reports and routine fertilizer work, each issue has information as to approved methods of fruit culture, vegetable growing, stock raising, generally compiled from the results of Experimental Stations by eminent specialists. The demand for this bulletin is large and constantly increasing.

Means to issue this Bulletin every month in the year should be provided. At present, the issue has to be sus-

pended in August and September.

The demand for this Bulletin is great throughout the State. The various questions treated are practical, and usually upon subjects of great interest to the farmers, fruit growers and stockmen of the State.

MECHANICAL CONDITION.

Other things equal, the fertilizer in the best mechanical condition, finely ground, and uniformly mixed, will give the best results. Florida has now a number of fertilizer plants with machinery and facilities for the proper preparing and mixing of materials equal to any. There is no reason why improperly ground and mixed goods should be accepted.

CHEMICAL COMBINATION; WET AND DRY MIXING.

The question is frequently asked, if an intimate mechanical mixture, is equal to a perfect chemical combination of fertilizing elements in field results. Much depends on materials used; pure salts, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, acid phosphate and similar soluble materials, finely ground and intimately mixed, doubtless give satisfactory results, if properly applied. Other materials, coarse tankage, blood and bone, garbage, factory waste, hoof meal, dried flesh, horn, hair, fish scrap, coarssly ground, and mixed dry, are certainly not in a quickly available condition, they will, in time, yield up their fertilizing elements, after decay, or chemical decomposition, (or combination).)

On general principles, such material should be mixed with the necessary solvents and allowed to "ripen" (chemically combined) before being used. There is no doubt that much of the popularity of certain brands of goods and their uniform satisfactory results, is due to the careful mixing of the ingredients, their proper chemical cobination by solvents, with ample time allowed for the mass to combine and become thoroughly incorporated, uniform

and homogenous.

Such fertilizers, though frequently composed of cheap material, factory waste and bye products, and of no greater chemical value, than others, give better results in the field. Our vegetable growers, tomato, celery, lettuce, beans, etc., and our strawberry growers demand a quickly available fertilizer, such as is ready for immediate assimilation by the plant, only a thoroughly prepared, finely ground, or chemically dissolved, material will meet these demands; coarse material of any kind will not meet the immediate demand of these quick growing crops; many first-class fertilizers suitable for fruit trees, and general field crops, occupying the soil for the entire season or for years, are unfit for these quick growing crops.

AVAILABLE PHOSPHATES, SUPER PHOSPHATES, DISSOLVED BONE.

The use of mineral phosphates, as fertilizer is of comparative recent date. The Carolina deposits for years was the only surces of supply. Much prejudice had to be overcome to induce farmers to believe that "rocks" were as good as bones in the manufacture of "guano." The result was that thousands of tons of Carolina rock were sold, and are still sold as "dissolved bone," this prejudice to a certain extent still exists and growers demand that their goods be made from "dissolved bone" or "bone black," and pay larger prices therefor) and get simply "acid phosphate" or dissolved Carolina, Florida, or Tennessee "rock phosphates," in every way as good, and as valuable as "dissolved bone," so far as the available phosphoric acid is concerned. This prejudice costs our farmers thousand of cionars every year and causes manufacturers and dealers to misrepresent one of the most valuable of our fertilizing materials.

The universal opinion of agricultural chemists, experimental stations, and practical farmers is now, that avail-Agrl. 16.

able phosphoric acid, be it derived from "bone," Florida, Carolina or other minueral phosphate, or from "Thomas Slag," is identical, and of the same value chemically or agriculturally. In this connection I am pleased to again quote from the report of the Hon. John M. McCandless.

State Chemist of Georgia, as follows:

"It should be borne in mind always that State valuations are relative and approximate only, and are only intended to serve as a guide. It is much to be desired that farmers should study the analysis giving the actual percentage of plant food more, any pad no attention whatever to names and brands. They should realize, for instance, that in nine cases out of ten, brands known as "Pure Dissolved Bone" contain not a particle of bone, but are made simply out of phosphate rock. They are every "whit and grain" as good as if they were made from bone, the available phosphoric acid from being just as available and identically the same as the available phosphoric acid from bone. The proof that such brands are not made from bone is that they contain no ammonia, and if they were made from bone the percentage of ammonia would be stated, and it would be charged for. This is only one instance of the folly of being influenced by names and brands-many might be given. Remember that a multiplicity of brands is also expensive to the manufacturer, and you have to pay the cost in the long run. Study the markets, select a time for purchasing when general trade in fertilizers is dull, club together with some of your neighbors whose credit is of the best, or better who have a little spare cash, and then order from a reliable manufacturer, stipulating, if you have a preference, just what materials the goods shall be made from, and especially the guaranteed percentage of ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. Let the maker call it anything he pleases. In this way you will be sure to have a first-class goods bought at the lowest market price."

The generally accepted opinion of agricultural chemists, experimental stations, agricultural colleges, and practical growers, is that available phosphoric acid, from any source is equally valuable, hence it is folly to demand and pay for dissolved bone, or dissolved bone black, higher prices, particularly when acid phosphate as such can be

purchased for less money.

FREE ACID IN ACID PHOSPHATE OR SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Some complaint has of late years been had from this source, and much of the prejudice against "mineral phosphates" has doubtless arisen from this cause. In properly prepared acid phosphate, dissolved bone, or super phosphate, there should be no free acid, all acids should be combined with the line of the "bone" or "rock" to form gypsum or sulphate of lime, a neutral salt, beneficial and not harmful to growing crops, frequently used as a top dressing, particularly on meadows. Unfortunately in the desire to increase the "availability" of the goods, an access of acid is sometimes used; or goods still "wet" or "green" that have not had time to "ripen" or chemically combine the acid with the lime to form sulphate are sold to the consumer, or mixed with other materials forming "green" fertilizers. In most cases, particularly in "mixed goods," time will correct this fault and the goods become "dry" or neutral. In this connection it is well to call attention to the well established fact, known to all practical farmers that fresh, undecomposed stable manure, and particularly fresh hen dung will "burn" or "fire" plants, if used without decomposing or compositing.

Peruvian guano, a most valuable natural fertilizer, when applied in quantity or in direct contact with seed or plants, will certainly "burn" and destroy them, commercial fertilizers, are artificial guanos and have exactly the same effect as natural guano or fresh hen dung, they should not be applied direct to growing plants, nor in contact with seed; nor should any crop be planted until the commercial fertilizer or stable manure has had time to thoroughly decompose and assimilate with the soil. Many disasters have doubtless occurred from neglect of this precaution, and frequently the fertilizer manufacturer has been blamed for losses caused by the inexperience and

CAUTION TO BUYERS OF COTTON SEED MEAL.

haste of grower himself.

Its value as a Stock Food, and Fertilizer, Depends on the Nitrogen Contents; also called Ammonia or Protein.

The value of Cotton Seed Meal, as a stock food, and as a fertilizer, has became generally known during the past few years. Its use is now universal among stockmen, and particularly among dairymen; its value—when pure and unadulterated—is greater as a flesh and milk producer, than any other feed; it stands at the head of the list of consentrated flesh, and milk, formers; and in proportion to its actual food value, it is the cheapest source of muscle and milk.

This fact has led to an enormous demand, not only in America but in Europe. As the demand has increased, so has the price; at the same time this demand, and ready sale, has caused more or less adulteration, and lowering of quality.

The same ingredients that make cotton seed meal a valuable stock food—that is the nitrogen—also gives it

its value as a fertilizer.

The Nitrogenous elements in cotton seed meal and similar foods are classed Proteins. These Proteins are simply the Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25.

The dairyman, and stockman, desires that the Protein content of the feed be expressed in the guarantee; the gardener and fruit grower desires to know the Nitrogen or

Ammonia content of his fertilizer.

These terms, Nitrogen, Ammonia, and Protein, as here used, are identical; and mean the same substance; they are simply different expressions for the same substance in different forms; just as, "one dollar," "ten dimes," and "one hundred cents," means exactly the same amount of money, and are each equivalent to the other.

The Nitrogen in cotton seed meal—or other substance—multiplied by 1.22 gives the equivalent in Ammonia. While the Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25 gives the equivalent in Protein, or the Ammonia multiplied by 5.15 gives its equivalent in Protein. While multiplying Ammonia by

0.814 gives Nitrogen.

Hence the terms, Nitrogen, Ammonia and Protein, when

so used, are equivalent and interchangeable.

This, unfortunately, is not generally known, and leads to much confusion of terms, and is frequently taken advantage of by some dealers and manufacturers, to mislead,

in fact to deceive the purchaser.

Proteins are those Nitrogenous substances represented by the Albuminus—the white of eggs—by Fibrin—muscular tissue, lean meat, and Casine,—the curd of milk, they are generally known as flesh or muscle formers. When they ferment or decay, they form Ammonia, a most ill smelling gas. The Nitrogenous substance multiplied by 6.25 gives the Protein; thus, 3 per cent. Nitrogen multiplied by 6.25 equals 18.75 per cent. Protein.

Or 3 per cent. Nitrogen multiplied by 1.22 is equivalent to 3.66 per cent. Ammonia; or 3 per cent. Ammonia multiplied by 5.15 is equivalent to 15.45 per cent. Protein.

Just as one dollar, equals ten dimes, or one hundred cents, or ten dimes equals one dollar. I desire to make it clear that a guarantee, expressed in more than one of these terms is misleading; that but one, the Ammonia, is permissible under the Florida Statute, and rules of the Agricultural Department, and to caution dealers not to handle goods having equivalents of the materials required in the guarantee, expressed on the guarantee tag, or package.

The fact that some dealers and manufacturers, still insist on expressing two or more equivalents in their guar-

antee is the reason for this lengthy explanation.

The facts are, but one term should be used in expressing the Nitrogen contents of a cotton seed meal or fertilizer. The Florida law says that it shall be expressed as Am-

monia.

The following is copied from a guarantee on a brand of "Prime" Cotton Seed Meal:

Nitrogen															$6\frac{1}{2}$	per	cent.
Ammonia		,													8	per	cent.
Protein .															.41	per	cent.

The obvious intention being to lead the purchaser to believe he is securing $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of food stuff, when in fact he gets $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nitrogen, and nothing else. This Nitrogen being equivalent to 7.93 per cent. Ammonia; or

equivalent to 40.62 per cent. of Protein.

Under the Florida law, and the regulations of the Agricultural Department, this guarantee should have expressed the 8 per cent. of Ammonia only; the buyer if he desired to know how much protein he had, by simply multiplying the 8 per cent. by 5.15 would know he had 40.20 per cent. of Protein. (The factors used in this article are not minutely exact.)

The State value of the above sample would be as follows:

Or \$25.25 per ton at sea ports. Had credit been claimed in the guarantee for the 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 1.50 per cent. of Potash contained in the meal, a further credit of \$3.65 would be allowed, making a total State value of \$28.90 per ton.

Another brand sold as "Bright" or "Prime" Meal, has the following guarantee:

Nitrogen	4.12	per	cent.
Ammonia		per	cent.
Protein	25.75	per	cent.

Implying that there are 34.87 per cent. of Nitrogenous material guaranteed, when 'n fact the only guarantee under the Florida law is the 5 per cent. Ammonia, with a State value of \$16.25 as compared to the first example \$25.25, showing a value of \$9.00 per ton less than the 8

per cent goods.

This low grade meal is sold as "Prime" or "Choice" Meal. In color and texture it closely resembles "Pure Bright Feal," and is calculated to deceive the casual observer. It, however, is not guaranteed above 5 per cent. Ammonia, hence there could be no recovery in case of suit, if the analysis shows 5 per cent. Ammonia, though the purchaser bought it for Prime Meal. Prime bright cotton seed meal carries not less than 7.50 per cent. of Ammonia (equivalent to 38.62 per cent. of Protein), and generally as shown by analysis of this and other States, 8 per cent. or more of Ammonia, which is equal to 41.20 per cent. of Portein.

Dark cotton seed meal, or Sea Island cotton seed meal, is guaranteed to carry 5 per cent. Ammonia, 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 1.00 per cent. Potash. Its State value is a sfollows:

Ammonia, 5 per cent. x \$3.00	\$15.00
Phosphoric Acid, 2 per cent. x \$1.00	
Potash, 1 per cent. x \$1.10	
Bags, etc.	

\$19.35

Its market value is very close to the State value. The dark meals are far superior both as a fertilizer and as a

feed, to the low grade or adulterated bright meals; and sells for less per ton; it is a pure meal and sold upon its merits.

This is not the case with adulterated bright meal with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ammonia guaranteed. These meals are adulterated with ground rice hulls, and similar valueless materials; not only useless, but in fact harmful to the animal. Buyers should examine the tags on their purchases, accept no "Bright Meall" with a guarantee of less than 7.50 per cent. Ammonia; no dark meal with less than 5 per cent. Ammonia; make no allowance, do not consider at all the Protein or Nitrogen if stated, as it is all covered or expressed by the Ammonia guarantee.

You can convert the Ammonia into Protein if you desire by multiplying by 5.15; or into Nitrogen by 0.824 exactly as you can convert your dollars into dimes by multiplying by 10, or into cents by multiplying by 100, and though figures may be increased the values are not

changed.

By the rules of the Cotton Seed Meal Crushers Association, "Choice" meal must contain at least 8 per cent. Aumonia (equivalent to 41.19 per cent. Protein) and "Prime" meal must contain at least 8 per cent. of Ammonia, or, if from the South Atlantic States, 7.50 per cent. Ammonia, (equivalent to 38.62 per cent. of Protein).

This is the standard fixed for Choice and Prime meal by reputable manufacturers. If less than these amounts of Ammonia—7.50 per cent. or 8 per cent.—are guaranteed on "Choice" or "Prime" meal, it has undoubtedly been

adulterated.

I am pleased to say our Florida manufacturers, "The Florida Cotton Oil Company" at Jacksonville and Tallahassee; "The Florida Manufacturing Company" at Madison, (who make dark meal only); "The Pensacola Cotton Oil Company," and the mills of the Southern Cotton Oil Company," generally have been found to meet their guarantse and frequently exceed them.

I also note that the proportion of hulls in most meals examined this season is greater than formerly, reducing

the Ammonia content proportionately.

Most of the low grade; adulterated goods are offered as prime meal, though not guaranteed above 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. of Ammonia, are generally found in the northern part of the State, particularly in the northern tier of

counties; this condition is very largely due to the indifference, or carelessness of the dealers and consumers themselves. If the buyer insists upon pure goods, 7.50 per cent. or 8 per cent. Ammonia, refuses to accept adulterated material, demands the guarantee be on each sack, and under our law, declines to pay for goods not meeting the guarantee; the sale of such goods will soon cease.

Instances, however, are known where two lots of meal, one with a guarantee of 8 per cent. Ammonia, and other with a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ammonia, were offered at the same time and place at that same price, by a local dealer to his customers, (for which he had paid the same price per ton), and in many instances the consumer preferred the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. goods, as it "looked better" in spite of the guarantee on the tags, one offering 8 per cent., the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of food value. In both cases the guarantees were upheld by analysis; one lot was worth \$24.00 per ton, the other \$13.50 per ton relatively. Both sold for \$1.35 per hundred pounds at retail, or \$27.00 per ton. In this case the dealer and consumer were both defrauded, though the dealer would be liable in damages to the consumer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The fact that a large number of minerals, clays, ores, etc., are sent to this division for identification and classifying, and that numerous valuable deposits of minerals or cres are indicated by these specimens, shows the necessity of a Geological Survey of the State. The fact that deposits of valuable minerals have been recently discovered in the State, in addition to the vast deposits of phosphates, emphasizes this need.

Such a survey prior to 1890 would have saved millions of dollars to the citizens of the State, and is still needed to protect our land owners by giving them the necessary information as to the nature and value of the various minerals, ores, of the State.

WATER ANALYSIS.

A very large number of inquiries are made, and numerous samples of potable or drinking water, are received by this division for analysis. In all cases where the public is interested—city supplies, neighborhood wells, etc.,—the analysis is made and reported. In most cases the inquiry is purely of an individual or personal nature; often evidently simple curiosity, or an effort to obtain a certificate of analysis of a "mineral spring" for individual profit or gain, at the expense of the State. In such instances the inquiry is referred to a commercial laboratory, it being evidently improper for the State to compete (by free aualysis) with commercial laboratories.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year this division has co-operated with the State University and Superintendents of Institutes, and furnished lectures at numerous Farmers' Institutes throughout the State, generally lecturing upon fertilizers, commercial and domestic, their economic value and proper application. These Institutes have been well attended, and have certainly been of considerable value, in correcting mistakes, leading to more rational use and correct application of fertilizers.

The Farmers' Institute has become a factor in progressive agriculture in most of our States, paticularly in the West. As Florida is peculiarly an agricultural and stockraising State, the necessity of a well organized and energetically operated system of Farmers' Institutes, supported by the State, and properly equipped, is apparent. It is to be hoped that this work, so auspiciously begun, will be continued, and its scope widened; that ample funds will be provided for its maintenance.

PURE STOCK FEED.

I again desire to urge the necessity of a Pure Stock Feed Law. The fact that a number of the States have passed such laws, requiring the various mixed feed sold in them to be sold under guarantee as to the feeding value of the material, and subject to inspection and analysis—as in the case of fertilizers—has caused this State to be flooded with inferior stock feeds that are sold for much more than their food value justifies, when compared to such standards as corn, oats, and other unmixed feed stuff. Florida, in proportion to her population, probably purchases more stock feed than any other Southern State, by far the greatest amount of stock feed used in the State

is imported. Much of it is sold for prices far in excess of its value.

A law similar to that now in force in Louisiana, which has so materially increased the quality of the stock feed used in that State, would save many thousands of dollars to our citizens, and prevent the imposition on our people of material that cannot be sold in other States. Such a law is of great necessity to our people generally, and stockmen particularly.

PURE FOOD, DRUGS, ETC.

A pure food law was enacted during the session of 1903. There is no provision, however, for its enforcement, no inspector provided for; no funds appropriated and no officer changed with its enforcement; that such a law—a practical law—is necessary is very evident, from the presence of adulterated and inferior goods, etc., sold throughout the State.

STANDARD OF PURITY FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

A standard of purity for food products has recently been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. This standard has been compiled by eminent chemists and specialists appointed for the purpose. That such a standard should be adopted by the State, and dealers required to comply therewith, is patent to any one who will consider the importance of the question.

UNIFORM FERTILIZER LAWS.

The Florida fertilizer law is based on the report of a joint committee of the "Association of American Agricultural Colleges," and the "Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," approved by the "United States Agricultural Department;" with few changes to meet local conditions. It was compiled by a committee of the "Florida State Agricultural Society" with a view to protect the Florida farmer, and the manufacturer of honest commercial fertilizer, from the vendor of adulterated and inferior goods.

That it has met the requirements, and has accomplished the desired results, to a certain extent is evidenced by the higher class of goods sold in the State; the large increase in revenue, and the fact that complaints of inferior or worthless goods are of far less frequent occurrence than prior to its enactment and enforcement.

INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES.

Many inquiries for approved formulas fir insecticides and fungicides are received by this division. A full list of such was published in the June Bulletin, No. 83, of 1903.

Florida growers interested in spraying and other means of checking insect pests, should write the director of the Florida Experiment Station at Lake City for "Farmers' Institute Bulletin" No. 1; also for Bulletins Nos. 29, 34, 40, 42, and 46. The following "Farmers' Bulletins" issued by the U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., are also valuable for those interested in Insecticides and Fungicides-Nos. 38, 47, 70, 80, 91, 127, 130, 145, 146 and 115. They are sent free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As the number of formulas published is very great, frequently practical duplicates of each other, a few approved receipts are appended sufficient to meet all practical needs

and not confuse by a number of similar formulas.

For fungus diseases, etc., the use of "Bordeau Mixture" is now practically universal. For insects, mites, scales, etc., Paris Green (wet and dry), Kerosene, Emulsion, Resin Mixtures, and Sulphur are now the most commonly used; probably more depends on the method, time and thoroughness of the application, than on the efficacy of the material used. If the application is not prompt and thorough, it will certainly be of little, if any, value.

A few receipts are appended of simple mixtures easily prepared, and of acknowledged worth. As a general insecticide probably nothing is more universally satisfactory than a solution of soap—soap suds—particularly if made of the common yellow rosin soaps. "Resin Wash,"

"Resin, Lime Mixture," etc., are simply soaps.

A soap solution, one pound soap to five or ten gallons of water, will be found a generally satisfactory insecticide, if thoroughly applied, at proper intervals. The addition of a small quantity of Paris Green, or a mixture of soap solution and sulphur wash, is excellent for scales, mites, and white fly.

The various "Whale Oil" and other "Fish Oil" soaps, potash soaps, etc., have no intrinsic value over other soaps. Equally as good results may be had with any common

laundry soap, if properly and persistently applied.

FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

4 pounds copper sulphate, (blue vitrol). 4 pounds lime, (unslaked). 25-50 gallons water.

Dissolve the copper in hot or cold water, using a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime in a tub, adding the water cautiously and only in sufficient amount to insure thorough slaking. After thorough slaking, more water can be added and stirred in until it has the consistency of thick cream. When both are cold, pour the lime into the diluted copper solution of required strength, straining it through a fine mesh sieve or a gunny cloth and thoroughly mix. The standard mixtures are:

(a). 25 gallons (full strength solution, or 4-4-25 formula).

(b). 50 gallons, (half strength mixture, or 4-4-50 for-

It is then ready for use. Considerable trouble has frequently been experienced in preparing the Bordeaux Mixture. Care should be taken that the lime is of good quality and well burned and has not been air slaked. small amounts of lime are slaked it is advisable to use hot water. The lime should not be allowed to become dry in slaking, neither should it become entirely submerged in water. Lime slakes best when supplied with just enough water to develop a large amount of heat which renders the process active. If the amount of lime is insufficient, there is danger of burning tender foliage. In order to obviate this, the mixture can be tested with a knife blade or with ferro-cyanide of potassium (1 oz. to 5 or 6 oz. of water). If the amount of lime is insufficient, copper will be deposited on the knife blade, while a deep brownish red color will be imparted to the mixture when ferro-cyanide of potassium is added. Lime should be added until neither reaction occurs. A slight excess of lime, however, is desirable.

The Bordeaux Mixture is best when first prepared. Stock solutions of lime and copper can be made, and mixed when required.

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2. The following, known as the 6-4-50 formula, is in very general use:

6 pounds copper sulphate.

4 pounds lime.

50 gallons water.

3 BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR PEACH FOLIAGE.

The Bordeaux Mixture as ordinarily applied frequently injures to some extent the foliage of the peach, etc., causing a shot hole effect on the leaves. This injurious effect has been shown to be largely obviated by the use of the following:

3 pounds copper sulphate.

6 pounds lime.

50 gallons water.

This is known as the 3-6-50 formula. Some experimenters have also recommended the following for peach foliage.

(a). 2-2-50 formula (Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 180).

(b). 3-9-50 formula.

The latter contains three times as much lime as copper sulphate.

BORDEAUX RESIN MIXTURE.

5 pounds resin.

1 pound caustic potash, or soda.

Sulphuric acid, 1 part.

1 pint fish oil.

5 gallons water.

To make resin solution, place resin and oil in a kettle d heat until resin is dissolved. Cool slightly and then

and heat until resin is dissolved. Cool slightly and then add lye slowly and stir. Again place the kettle over the fire, add the required amount of water and allow the whole to boil until it will mix with cold water, forming an amber-colored solution. Take 2 gallons of the resin solution and add to it 10 gallons of water. Mix this with 40 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Recommended for Asparagus Rust on account of its adhesive properties. (N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. (Geneva) Bull.

188).

5 IRON SULPHATE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

Water (hot) 100 parts. Iron sulphate, as much as will dissolve. Sulphuric acid, 1 1part.

Prepare solution just before using. Add theacid to the crystals and then pour on the water. Valuable for treatment of dormant grape vines affected with Anthracnose, application being made with sponge or brush.



INSECTICIDES.

PARIS GREEN—DRY.

1 pound Paris green. 20-50 pounds flour.

Mix thoroughly and apply evenly; preferably when dew is on the plants.

PARIS GREEN—WET.

1 pound Paris green. 1-2 pounds quick lime. 200 gallons water.

Slake the lime in part of the water, sprinkling in the Paris green gradually, then add the rest of the water. For the peach and other tender leaved plants, use 300 gallons of water. Keep well stirred while spraying.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

½ pound hard soap, shaved fine. 1 gallon water.

2 gallons kerosene.

Dissolve the soap in the water, which should be boiling; remove from the fire and pour it into the kerosene while hot. Churn this with a spray pump till it changes to a creamy, then to a soft butter-like mass. Keep this as a stock, using one part in nine of water for soft bodied insects such as plant lice, or stronger in certain cases.

MECHANICAL EMULSION.

A substitute for the last. Made entirely by the pump, which draws water and kerosene from separate tanks and mixes them in the desired proportion by a mehanical device. vice. Several pumps for this purpose are now on the market.

11

5 pounds pulverized resin.

1 pound concentrated lye (caustic soda).

1 pint fish or other animal oil.

5 gallons water.

Place the oil, resin and 1 gallon of hot water, in an iron kettle and heat till the resin softens, then add the lye and stir thoroughly; now add 4 gallons of hot water and boil till a little will mix with cold water and give a clear, amber-colored liquid; add water to make up five gallons. Keep this as a stock solution. For use, take 1 gallon stock solution, 16 gallons water, 3 gallons milk of lime, 4 pound Paris green.

The object of this preparation is to obtain an adhesive material which will cause the poison to adhere to smooth leaves. It has been highly recommended by the New York

State (Geneva) Experiment Station.

LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.

(Oregon Formula.)

50 pounds unslaked lime.

50 pounds flowers of sulphur.

50 pounds of common salt.

Slake the lime in enough water to do it thoroughly; add the sulphur and boil for an hour at least, adding water if necessary. Then add the salt and boil 15 minutes more. Add water to make 150 gallons and spray hot through a coarse nozzle.

12 LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.

Marlatt's Formula, (from Smith.)

30 pounds unslaked lime.

30 pounds sulphur.

15 pounds salt.

60 gallons water.

Boil with steam for four hours and apply hot.

13 ARSENITE OF LIME.

1 pound of white arsenic.

2 pounds of fresh burned lime.

1 gallon water.

Boil together for 45 minutes and keep in a tight vessel. Add one quart of this to a barrel (50 gallons) of water for use. This insecticide has been recommended by a number of Experiment Stations, but has not yet been sufficiently tested to receive an endorsement.

14 ARSENATE OF LEAD.

4 ounces arsenate of soda (50 per cent. strength).
11 ounces acetate of lead.

150 gallons water.

Put the arsenate of soda in 2 quarts of water in a wooden pail, and the acetate of lead in four quarts of water in another wooden pail. When both are dissolved, mix with the rest of the water. Warm water in the pails will hasten the process.

COMBINED FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES.BIL.

15 BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN.

4 ounces Paris green. 50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

16 BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF LEAD.

1 gallon Arsenate of Lead (made by formula No. 13).

50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

17 BOBDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF

1½ quarts Arsenite of Lime (made by formula-No. 13).

50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

SOAP MIXTURE. -

1 bar soap (10 cent size).

5 gallons water.

Apply warm, as it thickens on cooling.

Recommended for rose midew, red spider, plant lice, etc.
Any common laundry soap, particularly the yellow resin
soaps, dissolved one pound of soap to five or ten gallons
of water, is an efficient application for white fly, red
spider, plant lice, etc. The addition of ‡ pound of Paris
green to each 50 gallons of soap solution adds to its efficiency.

Agrl. 17.

18

Equal parts of soap solution and sulphur wash—made by dissolving 20 pounds of sulphur with 10 pounds of caustic soda—is a most excellent general application.

Sulphur wash is prepared as follows: First mix 20 pounds of flowers of sulphur into a paste with cold water, then add 10 pounds of pulverized caustic soda (98 per cent.) The dissolving lye will boil and liquefy the sulphur. Water must be added from time to time to prevent burning, until a concentrated solution of 20 gallons is obtained. Two gallons of this is sufficient for 50 gallons of spray, giving a strength of 2 pounds of sulphur and one of lye to 50 gallons of water. An even stronger application can be made without danger to the foliage. This mixture can also be used in combination with other insecticides.

The chemical combination of sulphur and lime known as bisulphide of lime is perhaps a better liquid sulphur solution than the last as a remedy for mites. It may be very cheaply prepared by boiling together for an hour or more, in a small quantity of water, equal parts of flowers of sulphur and stone lime. A convenient quantity is prepared by taking 5 pounds of sulphur and 5 pounds of lime and boiling in 3 or 4 gallons of water until the ingredients combine, forming a brownish liquid. This may be diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

"WHITE FLY."

Numerous letters are received by the Agricultural Department asking for receipts and directions for destroying white fly.

It is evident from the widely distributed addresses of these inquiries that this pest has become widely scattered over the State, and that in a few years, if means are not provided, it will generally infect all the groves of the State. The white fly can be found in different localities, from Tallahassee to Fort Meyers.

That is can be eradicated from infected groves admits o no doubt, as it certainly has been so eradicated, for a time at least; that it may reappear is probably certain, and most likely it will require constant vigilance to keep it within bounds.

The use of Resin Wash No. 4 is the most common remedy, if used as a spray, at the time the young are crawling

it is effective. Good results have also been had by using a solution of common laundry soap—resin soap,—while equally good results have been had from the use of soap powders—"Pearline" and "Gold Dust." It is evident that in each and all of these applications, the virtue is not in a particular kind of soap, but the fact that the soap fills the breathing pores and thus suffocates the insect. The same results occur in the use of Kerosene Emulsion.

A mixture of soap solution, or resin wash with sulphur wash, as described in No. 18, will be found effective, if applied at proper times—in the winter when the young are dormant—in spring and summer when the young are crawling. The work must be thoroughly done; one good spraying is better than two poorly applied ones. This matter is a serious one, affecting as it does one of the prin cipal industries of the State. It demands joint action of all neighborhoods now affected, and should receive the careful attention of the various counties, and the State Legislature, with a view of some general effort being had looking to the proper control of the pest.

All orange growers interested in ridding themselves of the "fly," or keeping their groves uninfected, should send to the State Experimental Station at Lake City for Bulletin No. 67, "White Fly," by Prof. H. A. Gossard, in which

the subject is exhaustively treated.

SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE AGRI-CULTURAL DEPARTMENT, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

An increased appropriation for traveling expenses and inspection, from \$750 to \$1,000 per annum.

An increased appropriation for chemicals and apparatus, \$750 to \$1,000 per annum.

An appropriation sufficient to publish the Bulletin monthly during the entire year.

An efficient Pure Food and Drug Law. An efficient Pure Stock Food Law.

The adoption of the United States Standards of Pure Foods, Drugs and Chemicals.

In conclusion, I desire to again call you attention to the industry, constant carefulness and eminently scientific

work of the Assistant State Chemist, Mr. M. G. Donk; to whose efforts, much of the present high standing of the State Laboratory is due. In no case has an appeal from the determinations of the State Laboratory been decided adversely to the State Chemist. To the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. B. E. McLin, I am under many obligations, for his courteous, firm, and prompt decisions, in matters pertaining to this division of the Agricultural Department of the State, and for his uniform maintenance of the fertilizer law, in decisions in matters of appeal from the State Chemist.

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R. E. Rose, State Chemist.

Analysis of Special Samples under Sec. 9, Act approved May 22, 1901.

(Samples taken by purchaser).

NAME OR BRAND.	No.		Phosp	phoric	Acid		Potash (K20)	BY WHOM SENT.
	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia		
Special Mixture	473		7.35	2.26	9.61	4.60	9.03	T. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Fla.
								F. S. Hickock, Hastings, Fla. John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
								John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.
								R. D. Knight, Little River, Fla
Kentucky Brand-Pulver-								Willson & Toomer Fert. Co.,
ized Tobacco Stems								
Cotton Seed Meal	480					7.02		Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy.
								J. F. Adams, Winter Park, Fla.
Sulphate of Potash	483						50.48	Thos. W. Williams, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer	484	9.85	6.78	1.70	8.48	6.15	6.77	J. G. Powers, Terra Ceia, Fla.

work of the Assistant State Chemist, Mr. M. G. Donk; to whose efforts, much of the present high standing of the State Laboratory is due. In no case has an appeal from the determinations of the State Laboratory been decided adversely to the State Chemist. To the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. B. E. McLin, I am under many obligations, for his courteous, firm, and prompt decisions, in matters pertaining to this division of the Agricultural Department of the State, and for his uniform maintenance of the fertilizer law, in decisions in matters of appeal from the State Chemist.

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	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia		BY WHOM SENT.	
Special Mixture	473	.,	7.35	2.26	9.61	4.60	9.03	T. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Fla.	
Fertilizer	474		8.62	0.46	9.08	1.64	13.32	F. S. Hickock, Hastings, Fla.	
Bone Compound (No. 1)	476	19.00	9.75	2.67	12.42	2.20	1.62	John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.	
Acid Phosphate (No. 2)	477	22.45	12.61	2.51	22.45			John M. Calhoun, Marianna, Fla.	
Special Mixture	478		6.08	0.76	0.84	4.36	7.86	R. D. Knight, Little River, Fla	
Kentucky Brand-Pulver-				ET SHE				Willson & Toomer Fert. Co.,	
ized Tobacco Stems	479					2.89	10.14	Jacksonville, Fla.	
Cotton Seed Meal	480					7.02		Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy.	
Fertilizer	481	14.25	4.90	0.32	5.22	3.57	12.99	J. F. Adams, Winter Park, Fla.	
Sulphate of Potash	483						50.48	Thos. W. Williams, Tampa, Fla.	
Fertilizer	484	9.85	6.78	1.70	8.48	6.15	6.77	J. G. Powers, Terra Ceia, Fla.	

	No.		Phosp	horic	Acid		(0)	
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture.	Available.	Insoluble.	Total.	Ammonia.	Potash (K20)	BY WHOM SENT.
Sea Island Cotton Seed Sea Island Cotton Seed M'l Sea Island Cotton Seed M'l Fertilizer	486 487 488		5.20	0.77	5.97	4.92 5.62 1.86	 13.15	Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla. Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla. Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla. H. O. Wordenhoff, Plant City, Fla Mrs. E. M. Lane, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer (light) Fertilizer (dark) Dried Blood	490 491		6.12	0.66	6.78	14.85	7.24	Mrs. E. M. Lane, Delray, Fla. J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Wood Ashes Stems	493	• • • • •				3.18	9.25	J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla. J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla. J. T. Stanley, Jensen, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	495					7.75		Schroeder & Auguinbaw, Quincy. James B. Bours, Jacksonville, Fla Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Fertilizer (acid phosphate)	498	14.40	13.64	0.53	14.17	0.00	0.00	J. D. Clark, Mt. Pleasant, Fla. B. G. Hewet, Pebble, Fla.

	No.		Phosp	horic	Acid.		Potash (K20.)	A THE STREET STREET, STREET
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture.	Available.	Insoluble.	Total.	Ammonia		BY WHOM SENT.
Fetilizer No. 2	500	11.35	7.10	1.16	8.26	4.51	8.49	B. G. Hewet, Pebble, Fla.
								Peter Gardener, Palatka, Fla.
Guano	502			£	26 13	3.71	3.14	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	503		13.68	2.05	15.73			Prof. O. J. Moore, Lisbon, Fla.
Crude Carbonate of Potash	504						38.85	J. Hirschburg, Tallahassee, Fla.
White Carbonate of Potash	505						62.62	J. Hirschburg, Tallahassee, Fla.
								W. M. Girardeau, Monticello, Fla.
								P. L. Fiveash, Alliance, Fla.
Fertilizer	508	7.35	8.12	1.20	9.32	4.01	8.71	C. B. Robbinson, Corno, Fla.
Ootton Seed Meal	509					7.13		J. E. Wirick, Jr., Lloyd, Fla.
Fertilizer	510		6.10	5.57	11.67	2.08		R. L. McMullen, Clearwater, Fla.

	No.		Phos	phoric	Acid		(K20)	
NAME OR BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K	BY WHOM SENT.
Fertilizer No. 1	512 513 514 514 516 518	1.10 1.15 10.10 11.30 14.20	7.87 9.11 8.43 10.52 9.91	0.73 3.00 2.68 3.26 2.95	8.60 12.11 11.11 13.78 9.86 2.03	2.24 2.12 2.13 2.47 3.80 5.02	1.28 1.84 2.15 1.89 4.44 3.81	Johnson & Co., Leesburg, Fla. J. W. McKeown Co., Concord, Fla. J. H. Dishong, Dover, Fla. R. L. Goodwin, St. Pierce, Fla. Armour Fertilizer Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3 Fertilizer No. 2 Fertilizer No. 1	520 521 522 523 524	1 .61 6.95 1(.95 1 .25 9.25	7.75 8.49 7.22 8.17 8 03	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.76 \\ 1.95 \\ 1.39 \\ 3.02 \\ 0.72 \end{array} $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 10.51 \\ 10.44 \\ 8.61 \\ 11.19 \\ 8.75 $	2.29 2.15 4.46 2.22 4.44	2.23 13.71 8.07 2.26 11.44	J. H. Hinton, Dover, Fla. E. J. Yates, Lakeland, Fla. H. Price Williams, Miami, Fla. T. D. Hawkins, King's Ferry, Fla.

	No.		Phosphoric		Acid		(0)		
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory No	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K20)	BY WHOM SENT.	
Fertilizer	526	10.90	7.74	2.96	10.70	4.87	13.79	S. B. Robbinson, Seven Oaks, Fla.	
Armour's H. G. Tobacco.	597		The said			0.00	9 01	1	
Fortilizer	500	14.00	# 01	9.01	0 01	2.60	3.91	Armour Fert. Wks., Jacksonville	
Fortilizer	520	10.90	7 19	2.00	10.19	4.45	3.00	H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla. F. G. Sampson, Boardman, Fla.	
Dark Cotton Seed Meel	520	10.20	1.12	3.00	1 04	4.00	1 40	F. G. Sampson, Boardman, Fla.	
Bright Cotton Seed Meal	591				9 01	9.97	1.49	N. H. Fogg, Altamonte Springs.	
Rock Phosphate	522				24.05	0.01	1.01	N. H. Fogg, Altamonte Springs. John S. Flanagan, San Antonia	
Ashes	533				04.00		0 60	A. J. Rosetter, Enterprise, Fla.	
Fertilizer	534		1 69	0.77	9 40	4 00	7.00	W. J. Dyer, Stuart, Fla.	
Fertilizer No. 1	535		6.08	0.11	6 09	4.00	0.00	A. P. DeWolf, Crescent City.	
Fertilizer No. 2 (Sulphate	000		0.00	0.00	0.33	4.20	9.04	A. P. Dewolf, Crescent City.	
Potash)	526	-		t i			17 94	A. P. DeWolf, Crescent City.	
Fertilizer	537		9 79	3 19	19 84	2 00	1 60	L. A. Adams, Luanna, Fla.	
Fertilizer	538		7 22	4 19	11 34	2.00	9 97	R. L. West, Plant City, Fla.	
Rock Phosphate	539			1.12	33.46	, 2.20	2.01	John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.	

	No.		Phosp	horic	Acid		(K20)		
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K	BY WHOM SENT.	
Fertilizer	. 540		5.28	1.38	6.66	3.48	7.84	S. P. Lamb, Anthony, Fla.	
Cotton Seed Meal	. 541		1		2.29	6.78	1.71	J. E. Snow, East Lake, Fla.	
Tobacco Ashes	. 542				2.53		12.12	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.	
Muck Soil	. 543		1	1	0.39	1.61	Tr.	W. Lippencott, Lakeland, Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 544		7.60	9.05	15.05	3.41	12.36	L. C. Hefner, St. Petersburg, Fla.	
Cotton Seed Meal	. 546					6.84		Lewis Lively, Tallahassee, Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 547		11.08	2.67	13.75	2.82	1.87	Jas. B. Holmes, Jensen, Fla.	
Wood Ashes	. 548						0.68	Chase & Co., Sanford Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 549		7.94	1.86	9.80	5.28	17.02	S. B. Robinson, Seven Oaks, Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 550		10.55	0.61	11.16	1.85	2.58	A. W. Turner, Coe's Mills, Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 551		5.39	0.37	5.76	2.65	10.90	Horrace Prior, Como, Fla.	
Fertilizer	. 552		9.25	1.66	10.91	1.50	0.97	Alexander & Baird, Beresford, Fla	
Fertilizer	. 553	15.33	7.31		7.31		2.61	C. C. Wills, Woods, Fla.	
Bright Cotton Seed Meal	. 554					7.57		J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.	
Dark Cotton Seed Meal.	. 555					6.82		J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.	

E AL IN VIOLENCE	No.		Phosp	oh oric	Acid		(K20)	
NAME OF BRAND	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K	. BY WHOM SENT
Ashes	556				1.08		2.28	John J. Beers, Emporia, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	557				2.44	6.77	1.73	J. W. Scott, Quincy, Fla.
Dissolved Animal Bone	558		9.86	5.85	15.71	2.67		Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville.
Fertilizer	559		7.22	0.36	7.58	4.36	5.91	Rome Tinny, Ozond, Fla.
Raw Bone Meal	560				25.86	4.14		Jas. B. Holmes, Jensen, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1	561	9.05	6.58	0.48	7.06	4.48	11.23	J. C. Cowburn, Crescent City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2	562	7.10	6.39	0.68	7.07	4.42	12.86	J. C. Cowburn, Crescent City, Fla.
		14.50	9.67	1.14	10.81	2.12	6.37	E. V. Lundbery, Crescent City, Fla
H. G. Acid Phosphate No.			1185 1185	2000			7.42	
1	564	13 40	43.49	0.33	43.82			O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
							6.97	O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3	566	11.95	5.84	0.73	6.57			O. B. Robinson, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer	567				2.20	5.62	6.06	Geo. W. Rufle, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1	568		7.45	3.55	11.00	2.72		Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2	569		8.24	7.20	15.44	2.38		Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3	570		8.67	7.85	15.52	2.98	9.46	Wm. Edwards, Plymouth, Fla.

	No.		Phosp	phoric	Acid		(K1)	CARLES DE LA CARLE	
NAME_OF BRAND	Laboratory No	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (F	BY WHOM SENT	
Fertilizer	571	8.25	7.35	0.32	7.67	3.74	12.28	J. C. Hull, Orlando, Fla.	
Cotton Seed Meal	572				2.23	6.46	1.56	A. M. Munroe, Crown Point, Fla.	
Bone Meal	573				26.52	4.53		James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.	
Tobacco Dust	574					2.99	8.92	James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.	
Rock Phosphate	575				35.77			J. S. Flanagan, San Antonia, Fla.	
Epecial Mixture No. 2	576		8.21	0.30	8.51	4.57	13.40	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 1	577		6.55	0.30	6.85	6.00	12.58	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
Dissolved Animal Bone									
Black	578				21.09			F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
Nitrate of Soda	579					17.48		F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
Nitrate of Soda No. 2	580					15.89		F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
Sulphate of Ammonia	581					25.21		F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	582						49.08	F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
H. G. Acid Phosphate	583		17.51	0.40	17.91			F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
			5.15	2.13	7.28	6.19	8.18	C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce, Fla.	
Ground Kentucky Tobacco									
Stems	585					2.24	8.92	L. B. Abdill, Eldred, Fla.	

	No.		Phos	phoric	Acid		6	- BY WHOM SENT.
COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash(K20)	
Bright Cotton Seed Meal.	588 590 591 592 598 594 595 596 597 598 599 600	9.40 36.25 6 45	8.89 7.10 2.28 2.40 6.18 0.77	1.76 0.70 0.78 1.07 0.81	7.80 3.06 3.47 6.49 5.28 1.03	5.32 7.35 2.88 7.07 15.00 6.18 2.62 3.15 5.84 5.25 7.29 6.36 7.64	14.90 12.18 7.05 43.68 7.04 10.83 13.87 0.19 7.56	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla. Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla. Florida C. O. Co., Jacksonville. Ed V. Lunberg. Crescent City, Fla. Geo. W. Ruple, Ft. Pierce, Fla. E. E. Thompson, Avon Park, Fla. J. G. May, Ft Pierce, Fla. E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville Jas. N. O'Kane, Mulberry, Fla. C. W. Butler, St. Petersburg. Fla. R. L. Goodwin, Ft. Pierce, Fla. R. L. Goodwin, Ft. Pierce, Fla. J. W. West, Gibson, Fla. J. W. West, Gibson, Fla.

	No.		Phos	horie	Acid			
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash(K20)	BY WHOM SENT.
Ashes	602						1.52	Jno. E. Morirs, Sanabell, Fla.
Compost	003	49.00	0.17	0.15	0.32	0.67	0.22	Ino E. Morris' Sanabell Fla.
Fertilizer	600		7.28	3.50	10 78	3.58	2.52	E. G. Bags, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer	607		5.07	2.01	7.90	9.90	10.05	Ankeney Fruit Co., Eldred, Fla. Galloway Refriger'tor Co Gallo'y Fla
Fertilizer	608	6.20	18.07	0.50	18.57	0.21	0.28	Manatee Fert. Co. Palmetto, Fla.
Fertilizer	609		4.22	4.98	9.20	3.73	3 33	Harvey E Heitman. Ft. Myers, Fla
Cotton Seed Meal	010					8.56		W S McCall Sheriff Gadaden Fla
Day Break Fertilizer	611		9.21	0.54	9.75	1.36	2.60	B F Glass Glass P. O Fla
Special Mixture	612		4.90	2.86	7.76	3.54	5.78	R. E. Rose, Tallahassee
Crude Nitrate of Potach	013					7.92	1 - ac	Issaac Stewart, DeLand, Fla.
Ground Ky Tobacco Stems	615					13.08	45 68	E. E. Thompson, Avon Park, Fla.
Raw Soft Phosphate	616	***	8 29	18 05	21 67	2.81	0.72	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville J. A. Tompkins, Citra, Fla.
Fertilizer	617				0.25	4.14	18 28	G. Donet, Astatula Fla.

	No.		Phosp	ohoric	Acid		2	
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory]	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K20)	BY WHOM SENT.
Cotton Seed Meal	618					7.74		R. H. Rice, Umatilla, Fla.
Goulding's Acid Phosphate	619	10.80	20.82	0.25	22.57			Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Meal Mixture	620	10.80	12.51	0.58	13.19	2.50	0.47	Goulding Fert. Co , Pensacola.
Bone Compound	621	11.55	10.45	2.41	12.86	2.67	2.34	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola.
Cotton Seed Meal	622					8.07		Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee
Cotton Seed Meal	623					7.70		Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahatsee.
Cotton Seed Meal	624					7.73		Tallahassee C. O. Co., Tallahassee
H. G. Blood, Bone and Pot-							22.77	r c ar m Diana Ma
ash	625		3.71	2.11	7.82	7.09	11.21	J. G. May, Pt. Pierce, Fin.
Cotton Seed Meal	626		200			1.48		Tallahassee C. C., Tallahassee
Fertilizer	627		4.48	2.26	6.74	4.71	6.52	H. M. Foy, Ellenton, Fla.
Ashoa	8.08	1000000	STATE	- No. 15 1		10100102751	8.87	J. J. Schaburger, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer	629		.2 59	2.19	7.48	5.52	14.06	Samuel Turner, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Special Mixture (200)	630	9.05	6.18	2.59	8.77	4.92	4 98	Samuel Turner, Ft. Pierce, Fla. C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce, Fla. C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce
Special Mixture (100)	631	7.05	5.86	8.02	13.88	5.42	9 62	C. F. Olmstead, Ft. Pierce

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

	No.		Phos	phori	e Acid		0	
NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory	Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash(K20)	BY WHOM SENT.
Bat Manure	632				15.77	8.46		O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla. O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure (Cristal No. 1.)	684				20.98	0.81		O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
								O. R. Price, Ft. Myers, Fla.
Bat Manure (White No. 1.).	686				3.69			O. R. Price, Ft. Myers. Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	637					7.97		J. M. Holding, Hallandale, Fla.
Rock Phosphate	638				27.85			A. L. Eichelburg, Ocala, Fla.
Rock Phosphate	639				19.69			A. L. Eichelburg, Ocala, Fla.

For values see heading "Bureau of Fertilizers."

Note-This department is not aware of the source of the goods, or the names of manufacturers of "Special Samples" sent in by purchasers. Dealers frequently send in samples of goods for examination before purchasing. A "Special Sample" sent in by a dealer or manufacturer hence is not an evidence that the goods are offered by him for sale. The "Official Samples" taken by the State Chemist, or his assistant, on following pages, state the name of the goods and the manufacturers, the guaranteed analysis, and the amount of fertilizing ingredients found by the State Chemist.

Moisture not determined in samples sent in paper or wood boxes.

Tobacco stems and tobacco dust contain some phosphoric acid, but it is bought for the potash and ammonia content. Cotton seed meal contains some phosphoric acid and some potash, but is bought for the ammonia content.

Where only the insoluble phosphoric acid is given in the table, it has been determined as total

phosphoric acid.

Not less than eight ounces (2 pound), is required for a "Special Sample."

Special attention is called to the "Caution to Purchasers of Cotton Seed Meal" on another page. This adulterated meal is sold as bright or prime meal---though the guarantee is but 4½ per cent. of ammonia--it is evidently adulterated with rice hulls, its value is but little more than half that of prime meal.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY. R. E. ROSE, STATE CHEMIST, ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS, 1904, MARION G. DONK, ASSISTANT CHEMIST. Samples taken by State Chemist under Section 1, Act approved May 22 1901.

	ber			PHOSPHORIC ACID					
NAME OF BRAND	Laboratory Number		Moisture	Available	Insoluble	Total	Ammonia	Potash (K20)	BY WHOM AND WHERE MANUFACTURED
Cotton Seed Meal	811	Guarant'd Analysis					7.35 8.12		Southern Cotton Oil Co., Washington, Ga.
Tobacco Dust.,	312	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					1.20 1.38	2.50 2.80	Tampa Fert Co, Tampa, Fla.
Hard Wood Ashes	313	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis						5.50 4.60	Blackshear Manufa'g Co., Blackshear, Ga.
H G. Dissolved Bone Black	314	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10.00 11.30	16.00 20.26	0.29	20.55			Armour Fert. Co., Jack- sonville.
Acid Phosphate	815	Guarant'd Analysis	13.90	14.00 13.76	0.35	13.90			Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa, Fla.

Steamed Bone Flour	316	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	5.75	13.38	13.46	23.00 26.84			Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa, Fla.
H. G. Vegetable Manure.	317	Guarant'd Analysis	10 09 12 10				4 00 4 16		Tampa Fert. Co., Tampa, Fla.
Fruit and Vine Manure.	318	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 8 95				2 00 2 42	12 00 11 09	Гатра Fert. Co, Татра, Fla.
Ober's Fruit and Vine.	319	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	11 00 6 95	6 00 8 93	2 00 1 54	10 47	2 50 3 27		Oberr & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Ober's Vegetable Ma- nure	320	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	14 00 13 70	6 00 7 87	1 00 1 78		5 00 5 43	6 00 5 96	Ober & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Baugh's Special Orange Trec	321	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	12 00 6 20	5 00 8 18		10 15	2 00 2 39		Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Baugh's Vegetable Ma-	322	Guarant'd Analysis	12 00 13 35				5 00 5 48		Baugh & Sons, Baltimore; Md.
Double Strength of Pot-	323	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 7 55				1 50 2 05		Florida Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Peruvian and Fish Gu- ano	824	Guarant'd Analysis. Cfficial Analysis	10 00 8 35				4 50 4 92		Florida Fertilizer Co., Gainesville, Fla.
Potato Mixture	325	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 7 90		2 00 2 53		3 00 3 79	9 00 8 23	Florida Fertilizer Co. Gainesville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS Continued.

A TO THE PARTY A	_	1	1	1				
Peruvian & Fish Guan ^o Double strength of Potash	326	Guarant'd Analysis	7.00	5.00 6.35	1.00 4.65 11.00		0.00 Florida Fertilizer Co 9.56 Gainesville, Fla.	o.,
Orange Tree Fertilizer	327	Guarant'd Analysis	9 00 5 20		2 00 1 83 7 45	3 00 1 3 74 1	0 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 0 78 Gainesville, Fla.	0.,
Vegetable Fertiliz'r No 1	328	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 8 80		2 00 2 76 6 71	4 50 4 41	5 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 6 04 Gainesville, Fla.	0.,
Fish and Potash	329	Guarant'd Analysis	9 00		2 00 1 29 4 48	6 00 6 35	5 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 6 66 Gainesville, Fla.	0.,
Bean Special	330	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 4 90		3 00 3 04 7 28	3 50 4 61	8 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 7 85 Gainesville, Fla.	0.,
Cuke Special	331	Guarant'd Analysis	9 00 4 75	3 50 3 15	2 00 2 21 5 36		8 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 8 52 Gainesville, Fla.	ο,
Early Trucker	332	Guarant'd Analysis	7 00 6 80	4 00 3 52	2 00 1 98 5 50	5 00 5 43	5 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 5 09 Gainesville, Fla.	o.,
Lettuce Special	333	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	9 00	4 00 4 74	2 00 7 28		6 00 Standard Fertilizer Co 6 99 Gainesville, Fla.	0.,
Strawberry Special Fer- tilizer	334		8 00 9 80	6 00 5 91	2 22 8 13		5 00 VaCar. Chem. Co., S 5 14 vannah, Ga.	da-
								_

Champion Citrus Compound	335	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 11 25		0.95	6 77		14 00 11 50	Va. Car. Chem. Co., Savannah, Ga.
Old Dominion Potato Manure	336	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis		7 00		6 51	5 00	8 00	VaC r. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Special Vegetable Grower	337	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 12 12	8 00 8 28	1 80	10 08	3 00 3 01		VaCar. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
Tiptop Tomato Trucker.	338	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 12 50	7 00 7 23	1 70	8 93	4 00 4 59		VaCar. Chem. Co., Savannah, Ga.
Fruit and Vine	339	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 11 35	6 OC 5 88	i 03	6 91	2 50 3 09	10 00 9 81	VaCar. Chem. Co., Savannah, Ga.
Southern States Special.	340	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis	11 65	6 00 8 49	1 53	10 02	4 00 3 59		Va -Car. Chem. Co, Savannah, Ga.
Cotton Seed Meal	341,	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis				2 50		1 50	Southern Cotton Cil Co., Pensacola.
Sterns Ammoniated Raw Bone	342	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	15 00 15 75	8 00 9 47		11 58			Standard Guano & Chem. M'f'g. Co., New Orleans.
Baltimore Soluable Bone	343	Guarant'd Analysis	15 00 14 95	10 00 10 32	- 1 00 3 70	14 11			Georgia Chemical Co., Augusta, Ga.
Cumberland Standard Fertilizers	344	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	14 00	8 00	100	9 17	2 00		Mutual Fertilizer Co., Sa- vannah.

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Scotts H. G. Acfd Phosphate	345	Guarant'd Analysis	12 00 14 00	14 00 15 27	2 00 1 84	i7 i1	•••••		VaCar. Chem. Co., Mont- gomery, Ala.
Champion Farmers'	346	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	15 00	8 00	1 00 .	10 63	2 00 2 37		Standard Guano & Chem. M'f'g. Co., New Or eans.
Vegetable Compound	347	Guarant'd Analysis				ii 75	4 0C 2 51		Goulding Fertilizer Co., Pensaco'a.
Baltimore Soluble Bone	348	Guarant'd Analysis	15 00 13 75	10 00 10 06	1 00 2 03	12 14	1 00 0 84		Georgia Chemical Works, Augusta, Ga.
Bone and Potash	349	Guarant'd Analysis	15 00 12 30	10 00 10 82	1 00 2 57	13 39		2 00 1 84	Georgia Chemical Works, Augusta, Ga.
H. G. Acid Phosphate	350	Guarant'd Analysis	16 00 13 20	15 00 16 92	1 00 0 43	17 35			Goulding Fertilizer Co., Pensaco'a, Fla.
Hard Wood Ashes	351	Guarant'd Analysis						5 50 5 06	W. R. Fuller & Co., Tam- pa, Fla.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	352	Guarant'd Analysis		,				50 00 50 28	W. R. Fuller & Co., Tam- pa, Fla.
Acid Phosphat	353	Guarant'd Analysis	14 25	14 00 14 75	1 02	15 47			W. R. Fu'ler & Co., Tampa, Fla.
Sulphate of Ammonia	354	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					24 00 25.09		Manatee Fertilizer Co., Palmetto, Fla.

Vegetable Fertilizer	355	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00 12 40		2.00 2.76	8.24	4.00 4.18	6.00 7.05	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa,
Fruit and Vine No. 1	356	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 8 70			9 64	2 00 2 97	12 00 12 38	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	357	Guarant'd Analysis						49 00 49 08	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa, Fla.
Fruit and Vine	358	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 10 20			9 22	2 00 2 29	12 00 11 88	W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa, Fla.
Baugh's Vegetable Manure	359	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	12 00 9 85		4 00 1 45	9 07	5 00 4 91		Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Dissolved Bone Black	360	Guarant'd Analysis		17 00 18 26	3 74	22 00			Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
H. G. Vegetable Fish Guano	361	Guarant'd Analysis				8 35	4 00 4 00	8 00 7 05	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
Acid Phosphate	362	Guarant'd Analysis		14 00 15 47	2 34	17 81			Manatee Fert. Co., Palmetto, Fla.
Blood and Bone	363	Guarant'd Analysis	10 00	6 00 5 71		15 50			W. R. Fuller Co., Tam. a,
Blood Bone and Potash.	864	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 10 90			9 48			W. R. Fuller Co., Tampa, Fla.

Orange Tree Special	365	Guarant'd Analysis. 12 00 Official Analysis 7 80		2 00 0 38 7 95	2 50 12 0 2 27 13 6	Manatee Fert. Co., Palmetto, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal	365	Guarant'd Analysis. 12 00 Official Analysis			5 00 4 89	Florida Mn'fg Co., Madi- son, Fla.
H. G. Sulphate of Potash	367	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis			49 0 49 7	Manatee Fert. Co., Palmetto, Fla.
L. G. Sulphate of Potash	368	Guarant'd Analysis			27 0 25 8	Manatee Fert. Co., Palmetto, Fa
Cotton Seed Meal	369	Guarant'd Analysis			8 00	H. E. Bridges, Memphis, Tenn,
Cotton Seed Meal	370	Guarant'd Analysis. 7 05 Official Analysis		2 40	8·00 1 76 8 51	Abbeville Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville, Ga,
H.G. Sulphate of Potash	371	Guarant'd Analysis. 8 00 Official Analysis			49 0 48 5	E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Pine Apple	372	Guarant'd Analysis. 8 00 Official Analysis 7 90		1 00		E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Tomato	373	Guarant'd Analysis. 12 00 Official Analysis 8 85	4 00	2 00 1 48 6 76	5 00 9 0	E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
H. G. Blood, Bone and Potash	374	a			7 00 10 0	E. O. Painter Fortilizer Co., Jacksonville.

Gem Bean Fertilizer	375	Guarant'd Analysis		6.50 5 00		7.91	5.00 5 10		E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
Special Mixture No, 1	376	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 9 50	6 00 5 95		6 91	5 00 5 23	5 00 5 95	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Fertilizer	377	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis		5 00 6 15		7 11	4 00 3 63		Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Mape's Fruit and Vine	378	Guarant'd Analysis		5 00 5 44		8 01			Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
Mape's Vegetable Ma- nure	379		12 00	6 00	2 00 .		5 00 4 86	4 00	Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
Mape's Orange Tree Manure	380	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	12 00	6 90 6 93	2 00		4 00	3 06	Mape's Formula & P. G. Co., New York.
Bradley's Fruit and Vine Fertilizer	381		13 00	5 50 6 71	1 00 .	****	2 25	10 00	American Ag'l & Chem. Co., New York.
Baugh's Fruit and Vine Manure	382	Guarant'd Analysis		5 00 7 23	2 00		2 00		Baugh & Son, Beltimore,
Bradley's Vegetable Fertilizer	383	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	13 00	6 00	1 00 .		4 00	5 00	American Ag 1 & Chem. Co., New York.
Bradley's Nursery Stock	384	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	13 00	8 OC 8 66	1 00		4 50 4 22	3 00	American Ag'l & Chem. Co., New York.

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Fruit and Vine	385	Guarant'd Analysis				6 55	2,50 2 68		VaCarolina Chem, Co, Savannah, Ga.
Special Fruit and Vine	386	Guarant'd Analysis				6 95			Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Cotton Seed Meal	387	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			12000000	2 50 3 13	7 50 8 15		W. A. Brode & Co., Mem- phis, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal	388	Guarant'd Analysis				2 00 3 08	7 50 7 58		A. A. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
Simon Pure No. I	389	Guarant'd Analysis							E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure Special	390	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis	12 00 7 50				4 00 4 73		E. O. Painter Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville.
Simon Pure No. 2	391	Guarant'd Analysis		6 00 7 89			5 00 5 64		
Upland Cotton Seed Meal	392	Guarant'd Analysis					6 00 4 21		Valdosta Guano Co., Valdosta, Ga.
Bright Cotton Seed Meal	393	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis				::::::			H. E. Bridges, Memphis,
Ground Castor Pomace	394	Guarant'd Analysis				1 50	6 00 5 88	1 00	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville.

Armour's Dried Blood	395	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	12 00				16 00 17 63		Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
Armour's Nitrate of Soda	396	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					17 00		Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
of Potash	397	Guarant'd Analysis	5 00				50 00 48 09		Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
Armour's Double Manure Salt	398	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	5 00				24 00		Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Acid Phos- phate	399	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis		16 00					Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
Armour's Acid Phos- phate	400	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis		14 00						Works
Armour's White Cloud Cotton	401	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00	Ballion S	1 00 .		2 00	2 8)	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
Armour's Water Melon Special	402	Guarant'd Analysis	10 00	5 00	0 25		3 00	8 00	Armour's Fert. Jacksonvide.	Works
Armour's Fruit and Root Crop Special	403	Guarant'd Analysis	175,0770	8 00	1 00	10 00	2 00	5 00	Armour's Fert.	Works
Armour's Blood, Bone and Potash	404	Guarant'd Analysis	10 00	8 00			5 00	7 00	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
deal Fruit and Vine	405	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 000	8 80			3 00	10 00	Willson & Toom Co., Jacksonvile	er Fert

Cotton Seed Meal	406	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis	7 65	,	 2 40	8 00 7 98		Mc. Rae C. O. C. Mc. Rae, Ga.
Prime Cotton Seed	407	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			 	8 00 8 84		National C. S. Products Co.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal	408	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			 	4 50 4 50		Ga. Fert. & Oil Co. Valdos- ta, Ga.
Cotton Seed Meal	409	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			 		50 00	phis, Tenn.
Muriate of Potash	410	Guarant'd Analysis.	*****		 			Goulding Fert. Co., Pensa- cola.
Cotton Seed Meal	411	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			2 00 I 75	7 50 7 12		Leidel C. O. Co., Demopolis
Imperial Brand Cotton Seed Meal	412	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis			 1 75	4 50 4 19	1 50	Grant Bros. & Co, Mem- phis, Tenn.
Prime Cotton Seed Meal	413	Guarant'd Analysis.			 2 50		I 50	Mertz, Ibach & Co., Mo- bile, Ala.
Armour.s Practical	414	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 6 65	6 00 7 48				Armour Fert. Works, Jack- sonville.
Armour's Largo Special Fruit and Wine	415	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 8 55				10 00 12 10	Armour Fert. Works, Jack- sonville,

Armours Practical Pine	416	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 2	00) 85	7 3	00	3 (14 8		50 96		00 13	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Golden Fruit- er	417	Cuarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 2	00 45		99	1 (00 45	12 4		50 47		00 60	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Vegetable	418	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Acalysis		00 4:	7 8	00	2 (10 4		00 19		00 62	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Fancy Pine Apple Speciale	419	Guarant'd . Official Ana ysts		00 80		00 66	3 (9 6	270 0 000	00 88		00 84	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Special Tree Grower	420	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 6	00 25	6 5		1 3			7.7	50 82		00 11	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Orange Tree	421	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis		00 50		00	2 (3 8	00	11 0		50 64		00 42	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Corn and Cotton Grower	422	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis		00 75	7 8	00 92	1 (2 2	00 26	· ii i		00 55		00 01	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works
Armour's Fruit and	423	Guarant'd Analysi .		00 80	6		1 (8 1	250	50 82	11 11		Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's Fish and Potash		Guarant'd Ana'ysis. Official Analysis	10 11	00 20	3 4		20		6 1	3.5	0(4(6 7	00 31	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,
Armour's A'l Soluab e	-	Guarant'd Analysis.	100	00 40	8 8		2 0	00	10 5		5(22		00	Armour's Fert. Jacksonville.	Works,

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rmou's Star Bean Fertilizer	426	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis	10 0		1 00 2 18	8 90		00 Armour Fert. Works, Jack- 69 sonville.
rmour's Lettuce Sp 3	427	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 0					00 Armonr Fert. Works, Jack- 21 sonville.
rmour's Strawbe ***	428	Guarant'd Analysis	10 (00 Armour's Fert. works, 03 Jacksonville.
Armour's Celery Grow-	429	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 (00 5 10 70 5 70		8 10		00 Armour's Fert. Works, 40 Jacksonville.
Ashes	436	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					4	00 Wilson & Toomer Fert. 92 Co.,
H. G. Tobacco Dust	431	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					0 93 4	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Option Seed Meal	432	Official Analysis Guarant'd Analysis.						Goulding Fert. Co., Pen-
Fround Castor Pomace.	433	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis						Wilson & Teomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Nitrate of Soda	434	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis					17 00	Goulding Fert. Co., Pen- sacola.
Acid Phosphate	485	And the same and t	-	15.00		00000000		Goulding Fert. Co., Pen-

		,			114				
Ideal Fertilizer,	436	Guarant'd Analys s. Official Analysis.	08 7 60		1 00 0 92	7 36	4 00 4 17		Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Peruvian F. and V. Manure	437	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 8 10		7 00 3 26	10 58	3 00 4 48		Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
7deal Vegetable Ma- nure	438	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 12 25		1 00 0 51		4 00 4 58		Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Special Mixture No. 1.	439	Guarant'd Analysis	8 00 9 20	6 00 6 91	1 00 1 09	8 00	5 00 4 49		Wilson & Toomer, Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Blood, Bone and Potash	440	Guarant,d Analysis. Official Analysis	8 00 7 25	4 00 4 83	2 00 2 19	0 72	5 00 4 29		Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Ideal Sugar Cane Fer- tilizer	441	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.	10 00 9 30		1 34	9 14	3 00 2 91		Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Florida Special Pine- apple		Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	6 00 6 25	4 00 5 53	4 00 3 96	9 49	4 00 4 11	7 00 7 85	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Special Mixture for Corn		Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis	10 00 11 70	8 00 8 87	1 00 1 21	10 08	2 50 2 81		Wilson & Toomer Fert Co., Jacksonville.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS, MISCELLANEOUS EX-AMINATIONS, 1904.

242.—"Live Stock Medicine."
Sulphate of iron (copperas).
Sulphur.
Sulphate of soda (glauber salts).

H. I. Drane, Kakeland, Fla.

Sand, clay, insoluable matter 94.03 per cent.

100 per cent.

J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine, Fla.

244.—Peat, or Muck.
From W. A. Davis, Wewahatchie, Fla.

· 245.—Boiler Scale.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of magnesia and phosphate.

R. A. Ellis, Aripeka, Fla.

246.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of iron and phosphate.
Mrs. Rebecca Cushing, Pensacola, Fla.

247.—Impure carbonate of lime, with silica (sand), trace of phosphate and iron.

H. E. Pollard, Pelot, Fla.

248.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate. T. J. Bailey, Hudson, Fla.

249.—Soil.

No ammonia, no potash, trace of phosphate. Jessie Nixon, Bailey, Fla.

250.—Bog Iron Ore.
Nodes of iron oxide.
Josiah Britt, Leon county.

251.—Limestone.

Carbonate of lime.

252.—Conglomerate, carbonate of lime, sand, silica, clay (alumina), no phosphate.

R. L. Martin, Ocala, Fla.

253.—Syrup, from Japanese Sugar Cane.

Degrees, be	aume .														.4	10.00
Per cent., s	ucrose														.4	45.59
Per cent., g	lucose														.5	26.91
Per cent., a	sh															1.51
Per cent., w	ater										Ü		j	i	. 5	26.00
Dans 414						=	170	33	72	8	18	8	ø	3	200	

N. H. Fogg, Altamont Springs.

254.—Toilet Powder.

Composed of carbonate of lead and carbonate of lime, with trace of oil.

H. H. Palmer, Jacksonville, Fla.

255.—Iron Ore.

Brown hematite.

J. A. Eubanks, Henderson, Fla.

256.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.
John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.

257.—Marl No. 3; carbonate of lime, no magnesia, no phosphates.

Dr. J. M. Hawks, Hawks Park.

258.—Iron Ore.

Brown hematite; 40 per cent. matalic iron.

259.—Spring Water; Chalebeate Water.

Oxide of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia.

J. A. Eubanks, Hendersonville, Fla.

260 .- Spring Water.

Total solids: 111. parts per 100.000 parts. Composed of chloride of sodium (common salt), sulphate of magnesium (epsom salt), carbonate of lime.

J. H. Boyton, Boyton, Fla. Agrl. 19. 261.—Spring Water.

Total solids 168 parts per 100.000 parts; composed of sodium chloride (common salt); magnesium sulphate (epsom salts), carbonate of lime, and ferous oxide; nitrogen, 28 ammonia, 1 part per million.

T. Henry Asbury, Clearwater, Fla.

262.—Water.

Total solids: 34 parts per 100.000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia and sodium chlorida.

S. W. Watts, DeLand, Fla.

363.-Water.

Total solid per 100,000 parts, 66 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnue-sium, chloride of sodium, oxide of iron, sulphate of sodium, sulphate of aluminum.

R. L. Nutt, Tavares, Fla.

264.—Sample of earth.

Sand, clay, and carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

W. S. Turner, Ft. Meyers, Fla.

265.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 5.2 parts per 100,000 parts. Total solids too small for separator. Nitrogen—estimated as ammonia—0.09 parts per million.

266.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 3.7 parts per 100,000 parts. Total solids too small for separator. Nitrogen—estimated as ammonia—0.09 parts per million.

These waters are remarkably free of mineral solids. L. A. Willson, Quincy, Fla.

267.-Water.

Total solids: 26.2 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sodium chloride and oxide of iron.

W. W. Stratton, Jacksonville, Fla.

268.—Phosphatic Marl.

Carbonate of lime, with 2.27 per cent. of phosphoric acid.

John H. Blake, Palmetto, Fla.

269.—Sample No. 1.

Carbonate of Lime.

270.—Sample No. 2.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

J. D. Shaw & Co., Lee, Fla.

271.—Conglomerate.

Sand, clay, carbonate of lime, iron oxide, with. trace of phosphate.

John L. McFarlin, Quincy, Fla.

272.-Low grade iron ore (bag ore).

273.-Low grade iron ore (bag ore).

274.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore). 275.—Low grade iron ore (bag ore).

J. H. Chason, Willis, Fla.

276.—Red Cchre and Clay.

Iron oxide, silicate of alumina. Marion Phelps, Levyville, Fla.

277.—Mica.

Silicate of magnesia.

N. Barco, Crystal River, Fla.

278.—Fuller's Earth.

Hydrated silicate of alumina, with trace of iron oxide.

E. Neve, Tampa, Fla.

279.-Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.

280.-Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.

281.—Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.

282.-Fuller's Earth, sand and iron.

All similar to No. 278.

J. R. Houston, Tampa, Fla.

283.—"Green Vitrol."

Sulphate of copper.

C. H. Jernagan, Milton, Fla.

283.—Clay, impure kaolin. Mrs. M. L. Guthrie, Hudson, Fla.

284—No. 1, Silicate of Lime. Petrified shell casts.

285.—No. 2, Phosphatic Nodules.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.

286.—No. 3, Crude Floridine.

Infusorial earth, impure silica. 287.—No. 4, Calcined Infusanal Earth. 99 per cent. silica (siliic acid).

Hodges & O'Hara, Buffalo Bluff, Fla.

288.—Conglomerate.
Sand, clay and peat.
T. M. Weir, Tampa, Fla.

289.—Fuller's Earth. Benj. L. Blackburn, Tampa, Fla.

290.—Calcarious Marl.

Carbonate of lime, silicate of alumina, with trace of phosphate.

H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla.

291.—Peat Soils.

Sour and undecomposed vegetable matter, and sand; wet muck.

Henry S. Pennock, Neptune, Fla.

292.—Carbonate of Lime, with trace of iron oxide.
Coraline limestone.
Johnson & Clark. Ojus, Fla.

293.-Water.

Total solid: 14. parts per 100,000 parts; composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesium, chloride of sodium, with trace of iron oxide.

D. H. McDonald, Longwood, Fla.

294.—Rock.

Carbonate of Lime, with oxide of iron and trace of phosphate.

.W S. Blaidsdell, Victoria, Fla.

295.—Rock.
Carbonate of lime, with oxide of iron and trace of phosphate.
J. R. Sewell, Winter Garden.
296.—Oxide of iron, brown ochre. S. J. Norton, Titusville, Fla.
297.—Water.
Total solids: 13. parts per 100,000 parts; com posed of sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium with trace of oxide of iron. T. B. Byrd, Tallahassee, Fla.
298.—Calcarious marl, carbonate of lime, with trace of
phosphate.
J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine, Fla.
299.—Carbonate of lime, and silica, oxide of iron.
J. A. J. Hathaway, Caryville, Fla.
300.—Crude Kaolin.
G. W. Bean, Port Tampa City, Fla.
301.—Saw Palmetton Juice.
Tannins
Non-tannins
Soluable solids
302.—Copper Ore.
Copper
Iron
Quartz
Dr. Chapin, Tallahassee, Fla.
303.—Limestone.
Moisture 1.3 per ent
Carbonate of lime60.72 per cent
Oxide of iron 1.24 per cent
Silica30.25 per cent
Alumina 6.43 per cent
Phosphate, trace.
H. J. Drane, Lakeland, Fla.

304.—Tank Water. Total solids: 5.2 parts per 100,000 parts; posed of zinc sulphate and organic ma with trace of chlorine; unfit for drinkin Wm. A. Holshouser, St. Petersburg, Fla.	tter,
305.—Surface Soil.	
Insoluable matter90.42 per	cent.
Phosphoric acid 0.084 per	cent.
Potash 0.06 per	cent.
Ammonia 0.23 per	
Lime 3.29 per	cent.
Iron and alumina 0.54 per	
F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
306.—Sub-Soil No. 1.	
Insoluable matter94.53 per	cent.
Phosphoric acid 0.13 per	cent.
Potash 0.09 per	cent.
Ammonia 0.13 per	
Lime 0.57 per	cent.
Iron and alumina 1.26 per	cent.
F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
307.—Sub-Soil No. 2.	
Ammonia	cent.
F. D. Waite, Palmetto, Fla.	
308.—Muck Soil.	de.
Examined for Ammonia only.	
Ammonia 2.74 per	cent.
From Kissimmee, Fla.	
900 Mark Sall	
309.—Muck Soil.	
For Aammonia only. Ammonia 1.41 per	annt.
	cent.
From Ormond, Fla.	
310.—Muck Soil.	
For Aammonia only.	
Ammonia 3.40 per	cent.
From Ft. Lauderdale.	

311.—Muck Soil.		
For Aammonia only.		
Ammonia	. 2.76	per cent.
From West Palm Beach.		
312.—Muck Soil.		
For Aammonia only.		
Ammonia	1.92	per cent.
From DeFuniak Springs.		
313.—Muck Soil.		
For Aammonia only.		
Ammonia	3.15	per cent.
From Dania, Fla.		
314.—Bog Ore.		
Iron oxide, clay and sand.		11111
W. L. Dixon, Mascott, Fla.	-	
315.—Bog Ore.		
Iron oxide, clay and sand.		1
W. D. Sheppard, Irvine, Fla.		
316.—Calcarious Marl.		
Soft limestone; no phosphates.		
S. H. Richmond, Cutler, Fla.		
317.—Water examined for oil.		1000
Ferous oxide, trace.		111
No oil.		1 1 11
W. H. Johns, Jacksonville, Fla.		
318.—Toilet Powder.		
Zinc oxide	85	per cent.
Kaolin	5	per cent.
Starch	10	per cent.
Mrs. Geo. Hunt, Argyle, Fla.		
319.—Flint (Silica).		
320.—Conglamerate, iron clay, sand.	AT ST	1 1 1
S. A. Fackler, Crystal River, Fla.	2 2 3	11
321.—Calcarious Mail.	127 246	
Carbonate of lime, clay, sand.		4
State Chem 4		11 1 10 73

322.—Phosphate Nodules. Lime, clay, sand, trace of phosphate. C. C. Mergan, Ft. Ogden, Fla. 323.—Silica—Muck Ashes. Impure "Floridine," or inusonal earth (?). W. S. Blaidsdell, Victoria, Fla. 324.—Iron Pyrites, Sulphide of Iron. J. Q. Carpenter, Pitts, Fla. 325.—Iron Pyrites, sulphide of iron. Capt. Tom Sweet, Plant City, Fla. 326.—Blue Clay. Impure fuller's earth, alumina, iron, oxide. 327.- Joint, or Pipe Clay. Similar to 324, with streaks or lamina of fair quality of fuller's earth. R. W. Starrs, DeFuniak Springs. 328.—Clay Soil. Potash 0.31 per cent. ·Lime 7.98 per cent. Iron and alumina 8.62 per cent. 329.—Sandy Soil. Insoluable matter94.53 per cent. Potash 0.11 per cent. Lime 0.41 per cent. Iron and alumina 0.44 per cent. E. B. Epps, Bradfordville, Fla.

330.—Sand (silica).
Sand, with oxide of iron (no sulphur).
John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.

331.—Impure Carbonate of Lime.

Lime and clay, with trace of phosphatc.

C. W. Annable, Dade City, Fla.

332-Soft Limestone, Mail.

Carbonte of lime, with clay and sand.

333.-Impure Oxide of Iron.

Oxide of iron, clay and sand.

C. H. Nugent, Ocala, Fla.

334.—Brown Ochre.

Impure oxide of iron, clay and sand.

Jas. A. Herrin, Braidentown, Fla.

335.—Impure Pyrites.

Sulphide of iron, and sand, partly decomposed by oxidation.

John D. Philips, Bailey, Fla.

336.—Iron Nodules, Bag Ore.

Iron Oxide and sand; no phosphates.

H. C. Bush, Hudson, Fla.

337 .- Calcarious Soil, Marl.

Carbonate of lime, clay, sand, with organic matter (vegetable matter); no phosphates.

R. H. Marks, Sanford, Fla.

338.—Soft Limestone, Marl.

Carbonate of lime, and sand ;no phosphates.

L. L. Moody, Palatka, Fla.

339.—ellow Clay.

Oxide of iron, alumina, and sand.

340.—Blue Clay, with limestone pebbles.

Alumina, silica, oxide of iron.

Carbonate of lime.

J. P. Little, Sumner, Fla.

341.—Impure Fuller's Earth.

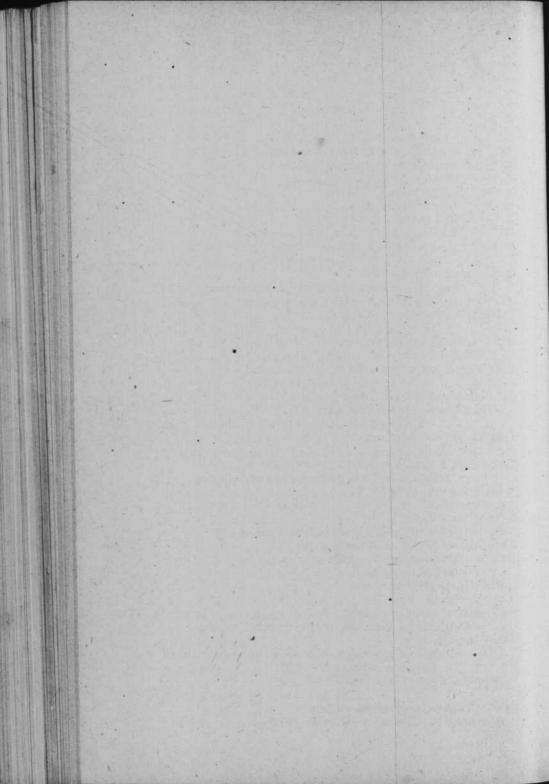
Silicate of alumina, with carbonate of lime.

342.—Impure Tale.

 Silicate of magnesia, silicate of lime, silicate of alumina, with iron oxide.

John D. Blocker, Carrabelle, Fla.

343.—Graphite (crystaline carbon). Southern Fertilizer Co., Orlando, Fla.



Prison Department

STATE PRISON.

The more one feels responsibility resting on him, the more interest will be manifested in any work he may engage in, hence my interest in this branch of official duty is more keenly felt than perhaps any other work under my supervision. That there are errors, defects and shortcomings in the conduct of the prison system I am aware, nor will it be otherwise so long as man's nature is such as to render it necessary to have prisoners. I have studied the work with care, and from time to time set in motion plans for improving the system as defects would present themselves. With the able counsel of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the earnest efforts of the Supervisor, and the co-operation of the original lessees, we have been able to make more perfect the system, until now, at the end of my first four years service. I feel that I know the prisoners of the State, as a whole are in a better condition than at any time in the past, insofar as I have been able to gather information for comparison. It required a year to get matters fully in hand, when a new lease commenced. This change. from natural causes, brought confusion, discontent and restlessness among all prisoners. Only those who have done the work have any conception of the time, labor and mental tax that ensued for a year or more, until lessees who were directly handling the prisoners could learn their proper relationship to the State and the prisoner, as well as for the prisoner to recognize the fact that new conditions had not changed his responsibilities under the sentence of the court. It has been found necessary from time to time to abolish some camps, to discharge captains and guards, until most of those handling prisoners now, realize what the consequences are. I will state here, that no complaint from any source whatever has reached this department, but that it has at once been investigated and remedied, if found true. It is no more than just to say that the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co., through Mr. W. F. Coachman, has never hesitated to aid us in finding defects and promptly remedying same in any manner we might suggest. There has been no additional requirement calling for more expense to properly care for the prisoners, that they have not promptly enforced upon their sub-lessees.

I cannot do better than repeat what I have said before, that I recognize that my position calls not only for sympathy and gentleness, but to aid in carrying out the sentence of the court. The prisoner being debtor to society and the law, for having infringed upon the rules of both, he must pay the penalty in servile labor, first as a punishment, second as a means to work reformation. There is as great a diversity of character even among prisoners as we will find among men in the general walks of life. Some are stubborn, obstinate and bitter; others are gentle and readily succumb to kind treatment. Very few care to perform labor beyond what is strictly demanded of them.

The long night chain to which each prisoner was locked, has gone from our system. The common shackle, or ball and chain are seldom seen in the camp any more. Some obstinate incorrigibles are required to wear a light shackle until they exhibit a willingness to submit to regulations. I find the same conditions prevail among lessees as is seen with men who work free labor. Some menhave better judgment, more tact, who can easily get the confidence of their men, which is necessary to successfully handle either free or prison labor. The best conducted camps, where the most attention is given for the comfort of the prisoners, is where the work returned is most satisfactory and more remunerative to the lessee. The class of sub-lessees now handling the prisoners; are generally men of business, generally regarded as honorable, upright citizens, not men from the lower strata of life with brutal passions, or wicked, cold and rigid hearts, but men of the character and stamp that we transact business with from day to day in the ordinary avocations of life. It requires time, thought and earnest effort for one who has never handled prisoners to get his duties properly adjusted. I cannot illustrate better than to quote from a very intelligent business man, who worked prisoners for a time under the present lease. The camp had not been up to the proper standard; this member of their firm assumed personal control as captain, or manager. When I visited this camp he stated: "This work is the toughest business proposition I have every tried to solve. I know I have learned a great deal and improved conditions much, yet I realize there is much more to learn." Observation and actual experience has taught me, it does not follow because a camp has unsatisfactory reports concerning it, that the sublessee is a bad man. Several causes may develop; he may be deceived in his manager or captain, or improper guards controlled by jealousies or revenge; sometimes it comes from meddlesome discontents in the immediate community; from either of these sources there may, and not infrequently does creep in, either imaginary or real evils which must be discovered before they can be remedied. The same conditions would prevail, let us work our prisoners where and however we may. From day to day, month to month and year to year, it is our constant watch and work to minimize these causes and effects as far as practicable. In this work, the continuous efforts of the supervisor are indispensible.

PUNISHMENTS.

I find from close observation, that we have more punishments than ordinary at a camp where quite a few new recruits are sent up from the courts, and especially is this noticeable when they come from either of our larger cities. They have never learned the lesson of obedience, are indisposed to labor and are more insolent. For a time they disturb the temper of those who are working smoothly. Nothing but corporeal punishment, sometimes repeated and more severe, will have any effect on them. Some prisoners could bear severe punishment and never show the effects, while others with light punishment, will bear the marks plainly. It is seldom a prisoner receives more severe punishment than is merited. If such is found to be the case, the man inflicting it is at once removed. We require that but one man at any camp can inflict the punishment on a prisoner, and he is the captain of guards. We have the names of all such officers of guards on record in our office. Should be be absent for any cause, one man is selected in his stead to serve during his absence. To hold a position of this kind long, the man will have to exhibit some capacity to handle the business, or the lessee could not use him, hence we generally have men of good practical sense to administer punishment. This class of men receive from \$50 to \$150

per month, indicating that they are men of some merit and character.

GUARDS.

This has been a perplexing problem in the prison work. We now have as complete a system as conditions will admit of. True we may be able to evolve improvements as experience gives us information for the future as in the past. Prior to the last three and a half years. this office had no record of who was guarding, when employed or discharged or for what cause, hence a discharged guard, who was wholly unfit for the service, could apply to guard at another camp remote from where discharged and impose himself on the management. Through the aid of the supervisor, advising this department, this evil was reduced considerably. I first issued an order to all lessees to hire no guard coming from another camp, who did not procure a written certificate from the manager of the camp he had left, that he was in good standing as a guard. The next step was to require all applicants to sign an oath, constituting them State guards, or police. From step to step we progressed until now we have the following guard application in printed form, which is sent to the supervisor and this office in duplicate; one is filed in this office, one returned to the guard, the name of the guard and place of guarding put on record in this office and if discharged for cause, we record the fact opposite his name, so that in future should he apply alsewhere we do not approve, but return the blank with an order to dismiss him promptly, if he cannot clear his record properly. I will take the space to here copy the full form to advise those who take an interest in prison matters, how we conduct this very important part of prison supervision.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AS GUARD OF STATE PRISONERS.

Florida, and do hereby state and represent in this behalthat I am qualified to fill such position; that I have a relative or friend in the State prison, or other person, that I am interested in release of from the State prison; that have guarded State prisoners for the following name lessees:	10
to whom reference is made for my service and persons conduct; that I am familiar with the law, rules and reg lations enacted and prescribed by the management state Prisoners and for the conduct, powers and duties guards, and if employed will observe them.	a u oi
(Applicant for Employment as Guard	
STATE OF FLORIDA, I,	of me he of we not to
(Witnessing Officer.)	

EMPLOYERS' REMARKS.

The Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture.

Tallahassee, Fla.:

tion for the guidance of managers of State Prisoners, and that he is familiar with each and all of them;
(Employer or Captain to fill in.)
(Leave This Sheet Blank.) APPLICATION for Appointment as GUARD OF PRISONERS, FLORIDA STATE PRISON. Number Name
P. O. Address
OFFICE OF
Lessees Florida State Prisoners, Fla.,, 190 Hon. Supervisor State Convicts,, Fla. Respectfully transmitted, (Signed) Lessees. This Application to be sent by Sub-Lessee to office of Lessee.
APPOINTMENT.
Office of SUPERVISOR STATE CONVICTS.
, Fla.
, 190
Upon the within recommendations, you are hereby appointed a guard of Florida State Convicts at the Camp of
located at, Fla. Said appointment to become effective on this date and to remain in full force Agrl. 20.

—until disapproved by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture—during the pleasure of your employer.

Supervisor State Convicts.

INFORMATION FOR GUARDS.

Note—A guard discharged from the service at any camp need not apply for a position of like nature at any other camp, unless he can present a written recommendation from the Commissioner of Agriculture or Supervisor of State Prisoners, stating that the causes of his discharge having been investigated, he is eligible for appointment.

A guard having resigned or left the service for any cause, before submitting an application to guard at another camp must have a written recommendation from

previous employer.

Keep this paper for your own protection. Your number is placed at the top of this paper, and you are so recorded on all books connected with the guard system; and in applying for second appointment you must apply under said number, presenting this paper.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUB-LESSEES.

Any person connected with the Convict System of the State of Florida, authorized to employ guards must—before engaging the personal services of such person or persons as guards—thoroughly satisfy themselves that such applicant or applicants are of good moral habits, not addicted to the use of any kinds of stimulants; that they have no relatives in the State Prison nor other person in whose release they are interested; that applicant has never been discharged for unbecoming conduct at any other camp; and if so, that his actions have since been justified; that if he has been previously in the service that he has good recommendations, and that you are thoroughly convinced applicant is fully qualified to assume charge of State prisoners.

Office of COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

From the above, one readily sees that the State has as complete supervision of her guards as if she hired them and paid them out of the funds arising from prison hire, as is done in some States. In fact, we have more complete control than is in reality carried out in States where the State is supposed to hire and pay for the guards. In order to obtain a better class of men as guards, such as we have demanded should guard, the lessees pay from \$18 to \$25, with board and lodging, per month for day guards. There are but few \$18 men in the service that have been in sufficient time to learn the business and entitle them to guard wages. The State of Georgia is limited by statute to \$22.50 a month, without board. This of course will not and cannot procure capable guards. Since introducing this system, in June, 1903, we have handled in this office 946 guard applications, which has entailed on this branch of our work considerable clerical labor, nearly if not quite equaling the entire clerical work on the prison business prior to four years since. The guards,-trustworthy guards, competent guards, honest guards, firm but discreet guards, is THE problem in handling prisoners.

PRISONERS—HOW WORKED.

State prisoners are worked under the present lease on turpentine farms and phosphate mining. About 300 in the latter line of work, and 800 in the former. Both the turpentine and phosphate work is in the open air, as there is no tunnel or dark underground work such as there is in coal or iron mines in other States. The sunlight and air are never shut out. In this climate we could not flud more healthful employment, as is verified by the attached

tables. True, it is work, and hard work, but such is the sentence of the court, and such it would be in any other avocation in which they might be engaged. Distributed as our prisoners are in their present labors, the opportunity for serious epidemics is reduced to the lowest point. Comparatively permanent barracks, with sleeping cell, dining hall, cooking department and sick wards, separate and well ventilated, renders the health and comfort of the prisoner much more certain than could possibly be given with temporary or portable cells for confinement, such as would be necessary to place State prisoners on our public roads. This might answer for short time men, but once we place the regular State prisoner to work in this way, we will soon find after one to three years, that our prisoners will die as if stricken by a plague. There is but one way to improve on the present system in this State, with splendid outdoor climate, and that is to place them on a plantation at a heavy expense to the tax-payers, in addition to depriving the people of the revenue now being derived from their hire, which reduces the necessary expense the criminal class is to the law-abiding citizen. To place the prisoners on the roads, in a penitentiary or on a plantation, would not remove any of the difficulties that lead up to improper treatment. Guards, captains and bad prisoners would still be the problem. There has not been a defect that could not have naturally occurred in any other line of work.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

I wish to state plainly that three-fourths of the reports relative to cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners has originated in County convict camps and with County prisoners at State camps, over which this department has no control whatever. Any one who will go to the trouble to investigate, will note the broad difference in the camps, their equipment for comfort, the character of bedding, clothing and food. The State prison system has suffered much in reputation at the hands of County prison camps; the newspalers not drawing the distinction when discussing the subject, thus prejudicing the public mind, unintentionally, against the present system of handling State prisoners.

REVENUE DERIVED.

From the best information obtainable, I must again insist that Florida derives more net revenue from the hire of her State prisoners than any State in the South, or in the Union for that matter, when numbers are considered. The net revenue paid into the State Treasury for the last two years is as follows: For 1903, \$156,687,78, and for 1904, \$158,000.52. Total for the two years, \$314,688.30. The first year, 1901, of my term, was under the old lease for \$21,000 per annum. For the second year, 1902, the first year of the present lease, the State-Treasurer received \$138,588.75. Making a total for the three years now past under the present lease of \$453,277.05. This is the net cash covered into the State Treasury. This money is distributed to the different counties, according to their assessed valuation of property, which makes it of interest to a county to have its property assessed at something near its real value, as it derives greater revenue from the prison fund, and can therefore lower its millage for county expenses.

The people of the State have cause to congratulate themselves on the results, but I must state, as 1 have intimated before, we are treading on dangerous ground. Our people must not allow their minds and consciences to be warped into the idea of forcing revenue to defray governmental expenses out of the unfortunate criminal class. This class should labor, should be wealth-producers in or out of prison. As criminals, they have forced heavy expense upon the law-abiding, and should return, insofar as is a reasonable demand, a recompense by their labor. With Shylock, we may demand the pound of flesh and obtain it to our dishonor. Reasonable hire that can afford proper care and treatment, is humane, proper and honor-

able.

When estimating what other States receive, we should investigate the comforts given the prisoner, note the expense assumed on the part of the State, which comes out of the gross lease, inquire into the class only that are leased and the per capita loss when distributed over the large number who are not only bringing in no revenue, but are an actual expense.

Reverting to the idea of educating ourselves down to a plane where we would rest content, while prospering on blood money, I cannot but throw out a thought for future consideration, when we as a people have advanced to a proper standard, our ideas of true humanitarianism. Not as the demagogue would play to the gallery, the fanatic urge, nor as those controlled by a sickly sentimentality, who would have us believe that the criminal classes are entitled to more care and humane consideration than the honest, industrious, law-abiding poor of our State. But emphasizing with more certainty, if possible, the idea that prisoners should labor, should be wealth producers, not only because it is the sentence of the law, but because they are citizens within our borders. And those who directly reap the fruits of their labor should pay a reasonable hire commensurate with proper care. But there is a question, as to what should be done with the proceeds of this labor which reaches above and beyond the best financial plan. Long before I had any connection with prison matters, while studying the question of penology, my mind was impressed with the idea that our system wholly overlooked an interested class. Think for a moment of the father, the elder son or only brother of an orphan family, violating the law of his State, for which he must spend years, if not his entire life, in the service of the State. The broken-hearted wife and her little ones, the lonely mother with small sisters and brothers, or the young sisters alone in the world, all left without a bread-winner; all absolutely innocent of any crime or offense against society or the rigid rules of law, yet for the offense of the husband, the son or the brother, the State, the good, humane, Christian people of the State, take from the innocent and helpless this only stay, and convert to its, or their own use, for revenue only, the proceeds of his life work. In all good conscience, I ask those who wail so vehemently for humane treatment out of one corner of their mouths, and demand so strenuously out of the other corner for more revenue, why have you not thought of the inhumanity placed upon the innocent? If we could reach a reasonable, equitable and just compromise with our sentiments and our greed, we would allow half of the hire we receive, to go as a satisfaction for the expense the criminal has forced on society, and the other half to the support of those dependent, homeless, heart-broken innocents, left to bear the real punishment and suffering. We have no right in good conscience and morals to any more. And as the wheels of true civilization move on, this principle will gain its proper footing. Some States today pay in

cash a bounty for good behavior that reaches up to \$100 a year for the long term men, and this is done where the States are at heavy expense to maintain their prisoners, and not, as in our State, where they are giving a strong cash balance into the Treasury, to reduce the millage on our taxable values. It would be truly refreshing to hear the would-be humanitarian crying aloud for the help of the innocent, as well as for the guilty offender. Connected' with the prison work as I am, studying it as I do, working for the betterment of the system as I have for four long years, coming in contact with so many people, who have: just as many different ideas of how the whole matter could! be completely harmonized and made perfect, and learning: by observation the real characters and motive powers that: control, direct and force to action, some professed guarddians of the prison class, guardians of the public morals, as well as its finances, when tired and worn from hours of mental labor along prison lines, (while such characters never gave the real subject an hour's honest thought), I cannot but whisper to my weary heart, Pharisee, Pharisee, get behind me, and out of my way, for I am busy at work, striving to be a betterment to the unfortunate.

THE PRISON FUND-HOW DISPOSED OF.

After deducting from the amount paid to the State Treasurer by the lessees, the sum appropriated by the Legislature to be paid from the funds arising from the hire of prisoners, and other statutory sums, such as salary of supervisor, the ten (\$10.00) dollars paid each discharged prisoner, and one hundred (\$100.00) dollars reward paid for the recapture of escapes, who were at large prior to the present lease, and other such matters of expense attached to the conduct of the business. The remainder is now distributed to the different counties of the State in proportion to their assessed property values, as sent to the Comptroller's office. These distributions are made quarterly. This has been in operation since July, 1903, under an Act of the Legislature, session of 1903. (See Laws of Florida, Chapter 5156.) Hence the Treasurer's records do not show the exact amount earned by the State prisoners, as some of these items are paid by the lessee company and the voucher presented for credit on the semi-annual settlements. It is proper to say in this connection that the payments from

the lessees are made quarterly in advance, estimated on the basis of the number on hand the first day of each quarter, and semi-annually a recasting of the accounts is made on the basis of actual time served.

For detailed information, showing the amount distributed to each county, I refer you to attached distribution tables.

METHODS IN USE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AT THIS OFFICE.

Each month a report is made by each sub-lessee of the daily food diet in pounds and measures, indicating kind or character of the food, the number of garments for clothing, articles for bedding, number of punishments, number of lashes, etc. These reports are made up on printed forms sent out from this office. When filled out, they are sent to the supervisor who compiles them on printed forms from this department. Upon this blank, the supervisor gives the last date he was at the camp reported on, and any general remarks he may desire to make. These are collected in a neat, convenient form to inspect and make comparison as to the amount, variety and character of food furnished by different camps. At a glance, one accustomed to review these reports each month, (as I have done for each month since I have been in office), can observe a camp that is falling below a proper standard.

In addition, for two and a half years, I have requested what I term a special report by the supervisor in writing, on each camp he visits and each time he visits the camp, in which he indicates what he may find to be the condition of the camp, any recommendations made, and if they have been complied with. When information comes to me from any source, the supervisor is promptly advised to investigate closely for such defect when next at the camp. If the information indicates any serious matter that needs prompt attention, I wire him to proceed to the camp and search out the trouble, its cause, and to remove the cause. Once in nearly every sixty days, the supervisor visits my office when passing to the West, or going from the West East, where we can discuss conditions, remedies and needed changes for the best.

When my duties, which are so varied in kind and character, will admit of it, I go in person to the camps with the supervisor, that we may together compare the condi-

tions of the camps and prisoners. I recognize the prisoners' view of my power as an official of the State, and realize the fact that I must be very discreet, or I will be the cause of discontent, unrest and confusion after I have gone. Those who have never assumed the responsibility can form but little idea of what this means. It requires tact, and the exercise of one's very best judgment, to make the visit a benefit to the guards, the captains, the management, and the results of these effects to redound to the betterment of the prisoners' condition, and at the same time, leave the impression on the prisoner that he has

duties that must be performed under the law,

That the prisoners may feel free to report to the supervisor his troubles, I try in every case to impress on them that he is their mediator, their legal guardian, and that on him I depend for information as to their treatment. To enter a camp of 100 criminals to hunt for a truth, one must be alert or he will do all injustice. I must depend on the supervisor for details to a great extent. By his frequent visits he learns to know the source from which complaints come, learns to know the captain in charge, the guards on duty, their general character and demeanor. I have learned long since that the way of the supervisor is hard and trying. Those who are hunting an easy job had better pass this one by. A camp cannot be infested with bad men to govern it long at a time; we are sure to find it out, and then it is an easy matter to settle. I find but one road out, so we simply clear the way at once.

I wish to emphasize a point I have sometimes referred to in the past. The idea that camps should be slipped upon by night or day, as if to catch a thief, is simply nonsense; there is nothing in such an idea that would ever raise the prison system above the most degrading character of slavery. Any man who is working honestly and energetically in the business, who cannot tell when a camp is normal or on dress parade, has not sense enough to handle the business. Endeavor to gain the confidence of the guards, the captains and lessees that they will respect your orders because they are right, have them to feel their business is an honorable one, that there is personal responsibility on each and every one, instill self-respect and pride, and you are building for time, a system that will stand, and not one to topple and fall as soon as your back is turned. When I find I have a sub-lessee or captain that I feel must be watched from behind a tree all day. I need

his room more than his work in the prison cause, and I take it. I never advise a management I am coming, nor do I slip around and hide from them. When you have to watch your clerk all day to keep him from pilfering your cash, don't you discharge him? If you go slipping around watching a good clerk by day and night, trying to catch him doing wrong, if he has sense enough to be worth having, he will regard you as a bad man yourself, have no confidence in or respect for you, and will leave you the first opportunity. Human nature is the same in prison work as outside of it.

PARDONS.

The number of new applications for pardon or commutation of sentence during the last two years has been 189. The number of pardons granted have been 81, as shown by the attached tables. Of this number, 17 were from the number on file as applicants prior to January, 1903. There has been 759 applications since 1899. For some three years the Pardoning Board has granted very few full pardons. They issue conditional pardons, which are much in the nature of paroles in use in other States, which syscem is growing in favor where used and will continue to grow as we advance. No prisoner has been granted even a conditional pardon until the most thorough investigation has been made of the facts and conditions surrounding the case. Any prisoner with a conditional pardon can be recommitted to serve out his sentence, upon proper proof of his bad conduct in society, being such as to justify his recommitment.

To impose a sentence by the court under the law is three fold. One is to punish the offender for disobedience of the rules of society (or the law); second, to furnish an example to the wayward and admonish them that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" third, and more especially is this the true motive that prompts civilized societies or communities, such as States, to inflict punishment; the hope of reforming and making a better citizen out of him. (To illustrate, I recommend reading the prison report from the State of West Virginia, and others I might suggest.) He is placed in prison to learn the lesson of obedience, submission and energetic effort, or labor. It does seem that some are of the opinion that prisoners are sent to prison to pay to the State a pecuniary value for the offense committed. Persons who never sat on a pardon-

ing board know nothing of the responsibility, and some seem to forget that members of a pardoning board are under oath to do what their judgments and consciences dictate to them is right and just. Our system of law is such that the judge is helpless to limit the term of years in many cases, where a verdict is rendered indicating a certain degree of guilt. The jury does not fix the time; the law does this, and in many cases they are ignorant of the time their verdict will carry. The Supreme Court seldom reverses on fact, if there is evidence in the case that the jury might believe and on it predicate a verdict. Often the prisoner is technically guilty and morally innocent. The pardoning board, or the pardoning power, is as essentially a part of our system as the jury or judiciary. It is not uncommon for the judge and prosecuting attorney and the jury who tried the prisoner to advise the board that the facts did not justify so long a term as the law enforced under the verdict, and request the board to modify the sentence. Often new facts develop not known at the trial; many times the poor offender has no counsel, knows not what to do, and under advice from some one that it will go easier to plead guilty, finds himself incarcerated for years, when he should have either been acquitted or had a short sentence. There are prisoners in our prison today that I am satisfied are innocent men, placed there by unscrupulous people who wished them out of the way, or to avoid being punished themselves, they concocted a plea to make a scape-goat of an innocent person.

When close observation for a long time demonstrates that a prisoner has reformed, he is a better man out of prison helping protect his innocent daughters from the vultures in human form that hover over the pathway of the innocent, unsuspecting girl. There are many prisoners today in prison who would make better citizens, and are more innocent of wilful crime than hundreds that walk our streets with bold arrogance and would condemn the exercise of the pardoning power by the State Board. When if they had their just dues, places would be exchanged with the prisoners, and but for the exercise of abundant mercy at the hands of the Omnipotent pardoning board, they would long since have been reaping their just reward in the sulphurous flames of the bottomless pit.

It would be well for some to look at the records of other States and learn that Florida is not as far advanced on the lines of pardons as she should be, to keep pace with intelligent civilization. I will refer to Texas only, the State in advance of all other Southern States upon educational lines, and we find that this State of superior educational advantages showed in her last prison report some 300 cases that had received executive elemency, or fully ten per cent. of her prison population. God forbid that I shall ever see the day when I would not extend the pardoning hand to a prisoner, when my conscience and judg ment dictate to me that it is his just right to receive it, because a wrong has been done him, or he has reformed and would make an industrious, honest citizen if free.

THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

On January 19th, 1903, this new departure in prison management was put in operation. It is now a well established fact that this institution meets a long needed want, and that it should remain as now established, a permanent fixture in connection with the prison life of Florida, must certainly be apparent to all who are at all familiar with prison conditions in the past. My idea has been, since the inception of the plan, that it should be a basis for the State to use, in the not distant future for building up a State farm, to support all the women, minors, indigents, or those not suited for regular heavy manual labor. And when all the prisoners are taken under service for the State, this could be one of, or a part of the State prison farms or farm. As members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Governor Jennings and myself discussed this idea more fully, and exchanged views more frequently than other members. To a great extent the plans for maintaining or managing the prisoners was deferred to myself as Commissioner, and I at all times had the advice and sanction of the Executive, which was at all times accepted by the other members of the Board as satisfactory, we giving the subject more time and care than others could be expected to give, it not being immediately in their line of official work. A permanent central hospital, eventually to be owned by the State, was the central thought and plan. As indicated in my last report, Mr. W. F. Coachman, of the Lessee Company, having seen that it was wholly impracticable to care for our invalid class, as should be, with the old methods, was found a ready listener to the suggestion and a most willing helper to alleviate, as far as possible, the unsatisfactory

situation of the weak and helpless. As a consequence, we point with some degree of pride to the practical result, when calling attention to the Central Hospital at Ocala, or, as the management more properly express it, the "Marion Farms." I can only hope for the future, that those who know nothing of the effort required to lift this burthen to a respectable plane, not only for the credit of our State before the world, but for the betterment of the disabled criminal class, will ponder long before destroying that, which means much more to the State in its original draft and present progress of construction, than a mere temporary hospital. If it is destroyed, I must conclude, that it would have been much better had I saved the pains and time; it would have been better had I stifled the hope that I might lay the foundation for something permanent and stable, for the people and the prisoners of our State.

Some thirty odd thousand dollars have been expended

on this institution by the Naval Sfores Company.

I have presented the plan, the foundation for the future edifice is laid. What will you do with it—complete the building, or toss it all aside as a worthless toy, unworthy

the attention of intelligent thought?

For a detailed account of the work being done at this institution, I call attention to the report of the Supervisor of State Prisoners, Hon. N. A. Blitch, the tables hereto attached, and especial attention is directed to the very perfect report of the State Prison Physician, Dr. S. H. Blitch.

METHODS IN USE TO APPREHEND ESCAPES.

The tables giving specific detailed accounts of the individual prisoner will indicate the number of escapes appre hended for the two years, besides 54 that attempted to escape, and would have made good their effort but for the efficiency of the well trained bloodhounds aiding the quick and effective work of the system in operation, to say nothing of the unknown number that remain on account of their realizing the futileness of an effort to escape. The trained bloodhounds at each camp, as now required, the double photo and description card that goes to at least 300 State and city officials, bearing the guarantee (\$100) reward by the original lessee company, the certainty that continuous annual hire will still rest upon the company permitting the escape, if proper care to hold is not clearly

proven, and due diligence exercised to apprehend is not put forth, all work togther to minimize the escape roll as much as can reasonably be expected, when it is considered that our prisoners work in the open woods mostly, with no ball and chain or shackle to retard his effort to escape. This part of the work is a decided improvement on any we have had before in the State. The expense attached in its every detail is borne by the lessees.

IS CRIME ON THE INCREASE?

For the year 1903 there were fewer long-time sentences than usual, and strange to say, the character of the prisoners from a physical point of view was materially below the average; from what cause I am unable to state. It is a fact that more prisoners were sent to what we call the chain gang, or county class, than usual. This is especially noticeable in the counties where our cities are located. I have often heard it stated that the present method of distributing the prison fund had much to do with this condition. I do not know and cannot understand how this could be, when the criminal law remained the same as before the present method of distribution. It is true wehavehad more prisoners in the State prison for the last two or three years than formerly, but our population is on the increase. and as explained in my last report, the rapid growth of the turpentine and lumber industries in Florida has caused an influx of a floating population that follow this class of work. From Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, the turpentine and lumbermen have been followed by this undesirable and expensive class of people. By reference to the attached tables, giving the former home of the prisoner, this fact is established. One other cause for the increase is that the negro population is crowding into our cities and towns, leaving the quiet country home where industrial pursuits kept him from the evil effects of street loafers and the immoral dens of vice, which are fed from the idle class.

THE SUPERVISOR OF PRISONERS AND STATE PHYSICIAN.

The present Supervisor, Hon. N. A. Blitch, is giving his time honestly and industriously to the arduous duties devolving upon him. Integrity and energy with intelligent

direction of effort are the essential qualifications for this position, together with physical constitution capable of enduring much hardship. All who know Senator Blitch will join me in saying these qualifications are well combined in him. I have found him ever ready to support any plan suggested, always willing to bear his part of the responsibilities and to relieve me insofar as possible the care of details. The Supervisor's Report gives full accounts as to the prison camps and all matters pertaining to the detail work. I most earnestly recommend it to be

read, as it is made a part of this biennial report.

The State Physician, Dr. S. H. Blitch, is too well known as a physician and surgeon to need commendation at my hands that the people may know we have one fully qualified to handle emergencies in the line of his work. The State Physician was selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture and approved by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. The Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co. pay his salary to superintend the Central Hospital and to care for all prisoners placed in said institution. He passes on the physical condition of every prisoner allowed to enter the hospital, and when he says the prisoner is in condition to be returned to regular duty, he becomes at once a full time earning man. Those in the hospital do not work, except by his direction and consent.

This physician visits the concentration camp monthly, that he may examine the physical condition of all new prisoners before being distributed to isolated camps. least once a year he visits all the camps of the State, going out from time to time when conditions at the hospital will permit. He keeps in touch with the sanitary conditions of all camps and the physical condition of the prisoners through other local physicians and reports from the Supervisor. At any time the State authorities deem it best, they direct the physician to visit one or all the camps of the State. The State supplements his salary for these services. The annual reports of the physician are made a part of this report and I recommend them for careful consideration, where you will find in detail a full account of the hospital work. The Supervisor and State Physician are two essentials for the proper conducting of any prison system. The valuable assistance this department receives at the hands of the State Physician places me under many obligations, and I might well state, the invalid, indigent and diseased prisoners, as well as the good citizenship of the State, should feel grateful for his good services.

OFFICE WORK.

The different subjects discussed in connection with the prison business will indicate to any one that the office branch cannot but be many fold heavier than under old methods, when conditions and numbers handled is considered. The system of quarterly advance payments with semi-annual recasting of accounts, the quarterly distribution to counties on basis of property valuations, the more than quadrupling the number of camps to keep in touch with, as well as increase in number of prisoners handled. The system of guard management now in operation, all from necessity, impose additional office work and more skill than under old methods was required. Yet \$100.00 a month to do this work and the heavy volume of fertilizer work is all that has been allowed, being the same as was paid when the two departments were placed under the supervision of this office. I hardly believe any one will regard this situation a just one. A State should pay as reasonable salaries for services rendered as business men do, no more and no less.

CHAPLAINS AND LITERATURE FOR THE CAMPS.

The meagre sum of \$6.25 per quarter is not sufficient pay to defray the expenses of chaplains to visit some of our camps, situated remotely as they are. One sub-lessee company has supplemented the pay of the State, by paying as much as the State pays to aid a minister to preach to their prisoners. The prisoners and the people of the State are indebted to Rev. James Teeter, of Minneola, Florida, for having done more hard work, with practical results, to furnish the entire prison camps of the State with proper literature, than any other person or organization of persons in the State. As a result of his efforts, and the co-operation of this department, we now have at each camp a small bookcase filled with such books as are proper for prisoners to read. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Teeter for his great interest in the prisoners. The State was at no expense except to pay actual cost of building the bookcases, numbering the books and the freight and express charges for delivering them to the

camps. I feel that the State should recompense Mr. Teeter to some extent for the time expended in this work. One hundred dollars would be but small compensation. This much should be paid him; he has presented no bill, but our self-respect demands that we do this much. Suvervisor Blitch discusses more fully the chaplain matter in his report.

TABLES OF PRISON STATISTICS.

You will find in immediate succession to the Supervisor's and State Physician's reports the tables of prison statistics. I commend them for detailed information concerning each class of prisoners. Immediately following these tables will be found the prison rules, as promulgated by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. I believe it proper to reprint this, as was done in my last report that more perfect information may be before the reader of what is required and enforced.

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REPORT

Of Dr. S. H. Blitch, State Prison Physician, to Hon. B. E. McLin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Filed June 20, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,

Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report as State Physician during the year ending December 31, 1903, under order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions April 1, 1903.

In accordance with (said) authority I assumed the

duties of State Prison Physician on April 1, 1903.

GENERAL.

From April 1st to November 9th, 1903, bi-weekly professional visits in the interests of the State of Florida were made to the prison hospital located near Ocala, Fla.

From April 1st to December 31st, 1903, monthly professional visits were made to headquarters camp, or distributing point of newly arrived prisoners at Dunnellon, Fla.

From November 9th to December 6th, inclusive, I professionally visited every camp of State prisoners in the State of Florida.

From December 6th to December 31st, inclusive, biweekly trips to State Prison Hospital at Ocala were made.

During this period I have come in personal contact with, and in a general way instituted inquiries, and made examinations into the physical condition of 1,428 prisoners. All that were confined in the various places throughout the State of Florida during this period.

The visit to the several camps embraced in the period from November 9th to December 6th is in accordance with the intent of order of Board of State Institutions, and is my first annual visit. In view of the fact that the inauguration of State Prison Physician Bureau in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture is a radical departure from former methods in the prison system of the State of Florida, I made this trip principally to familiarize myself

with the work that is naturally to follow, and also made the same with a view to familiarize myself with the general conditions that obtain at the several camps. Therefore, the same cannot, at this time, be reported upon in

detail, but only in a general way.

I have the honor to submit that the sanitary condition of the turpent ne and phosphate camps distributed throughout Florida, operated under the lease system, are, in my professional opinion, in as good condition as existing circumstances will admit. There were a few camps at which changes, and cleansing looking toward the betterment of the general health of the prisoners under confinement was deemed advisable, and so instructed. I am pleased to be in a position to further advise that such changes have been made in so far as I have been able to determine without a return to these several stations.

The prisoners as a whole were in excellent physical condition. The pro rata of sick prisoners found on this inspection was so small that it is not deemed necessary to even go into any details in the matter. As an extenuation for my not detailing this transaction it will be only necessary to state that there was not a single prisoner under confinement at this time in the State Prison who had the symptoms of tuberculosis, and further that there were only two prisoners confined to quarters with malaria, the great common enemy of Florida. I cannot refrain from saying here that in my judgment such a condition is unparalleled in any institution of like kind in the world. found a few prisoners who being partially disabled were still considered by the several contractors as capable of some work, and had therefore not been sent to hospital at Ocala. The disability of these prisoners apparently being ehronic, I instructed that they be transferred to the hospital, and am pleased to say that in each instance such instructions were promptly carried out.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

In complying with detailed instructions contained in order of Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have visited the headquarters camp at Dunnellon, Fla., at the end of each succeeding month between April 1st, and December 31, 1903, with other trips there in the month during this period that it was deemed advisable, and have moroughly examined the condition of each arrival of 377

State prisoners. I regret exceedingly to have to report of this number I have found it necessary to send to the prison hospital at Ocala 35 of said arrivals of this number of 377. This would indicate that these unfortunates that are monthly sent to State prison from the various courts in Florida have not received the proper attention. You will note by referring to record of prison transactions during 1903 that the greater part of the prisoners handled as disables have been recruited from ranks of new arrivals. would recommend that this matter receive immediate and prompt attention from the official whose duties it is to correct same, taking such steps that will look toward the betterment of the minor places of confinement within the IT HAS FURTHER BEEN MY OB-State of Florida. SERVATION THAT PRISONERS RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS CAMP WERE IN NINE CASES OUT OF TEN IN SUCH A FILTHY, UNSANITARY AND DEBILITATED CONDITION THAT WERE NOT FIT, WITHOUT THOROUGH RENOVA-TING AND REMOVAL OF VERMIN, TO COME IN CONTACT WITH THEIR FELLOW PRISONERS. am perfectly willing, in line with my duties, to assist any authority to correct this existing condition of affairs, and point out suggestions to them wherein the same possibly could be corrected.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL, OCALA, FLA.

As noted above, I have professionally, in the interest of the State, visited the State Prison Hospital, located near Ocala, Fla., bi-weekly, and in view of the fact that in addition to being State Prison Physician, I am also hospital surgeon in charge of this institution, it is unnecessary to state that the larger part of my professional life since the inauguration of the institution January 19, 1903, has been given to the care and restoration of the unfortunates confined at this point. Therefore, in submitting a report on the Hospital it will be necessary for me to report not only in the capacity of State Prison Physician, but also in the capacity of Hospital Surgeon.

During the year this institution has handled seventyseven (77) prisoners, composed of the decripit, chronic, and otherwise worn-out prisoners of the State Prison of Florida, whose wornout condition on arrival showed that

Same while examined the condition of each arrival

the treatment that they had received in years gone by had not been such as was due the State prison of Florida.

During the same period the Hospital has returned to the several camps, as able bodied, twenty-nine (29) of

such prisoners received.

As my professional opinion I desire to state that at least 60 per cent, of the prisoners received at the Hospital during the year 1903 would have been a total loss to the State of Florida by the end of said year had they not received the benefit of hospital treatment.

The mortality at the hospital I have considered, in view of the advanced stages of the prisoners received, as remarkable, only having one death during the year, and this caused from an incurable malady, hemorhagia apoplexy.

If the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture desires a detailed report of the various cases treated, I will be pleased to submit them, but in view of the fact that I am making this report in a general way, and not detailing same, I have deemed it expedient not to specifically discuss the condition of treatment given each prisoner sent to the Prison Hospital.

The hospital, while considered ample to accommodate all prisoners at the time it was first inaugurated, has since become too small to meet the requirements and plans and specifications looking toward the enlargement of same

are now on the way.

E SHELL BOOK WAS A

Ample arrangements have been made to properly isolate contagious and infectious diseases, and to separate the sexes as well as the colors, and while this institution is in its infancy and operated by private capital, I trust that the State may see its way clear, at some future date, to provide its own institution for the care and maintenance of its decrepit prisoners.

Yours very truly, S. H. BLITCH, State Prison Physician.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF STATE CONVICTS, Ocala, Fla., December 31st, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,

Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

Sir-I have the honor to submit herewith this, my report as Supervisor of State Convicts from October 28th, 1903, (date of my commission) to December 31st, 1904.

In the proper performance of my duties as supervising inspector of State convicts I have personally during the period mentioned above, visited each of the twenty-eight convict camps where State convicts are located every sixty days, or about seven times, and have seen, interviewed and otherwise been in close touch with each of the 1,587 individuals who during this period have constituted the population of the Florida State Prison.

I have also during this period personally enforced the authority of the law as pertains to the duties of Supervisor of State Convicts, and especially seen that each and every Rule and Regulation in regard to the care and maintenance of State convicts by contractors and such other suggestions and orders as have from time to time been advised by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, has been complied with.

I take pleasure in reporting further that the standard set by the State for its prisoners has been carefully and cheerfully maintained by the several contractors, and that in every instance where an irregularity was apparent, the Lessee Company and their several contractors have promptly and without hesitation made the necessary cor-

rections.

At the time of my entering upon my duties as Supervisor the State Convict Camps had, mainly through the efforts of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, ably assisted by my predecessor, (but with one or two exceptions) already reached a high standard, and I take pleasure in now advising that the exceptions noted have taken rank with the best camps.

PRISON POPULATION.

On November 1, 1903, there were 1,071 prisoners under confinement in the Florida State Prison. Since that time there have been 516 prisoners received from the several county jails, and 431 released by expiration of sentence, death, pardon, etc., making the entire population that has come under my supervision about 1,587.

LOCATION.

These prisoners are distributed in 28 camps, extending from Escambia county (west) to the southern end of DeSoto county on the south, to Duval county on the north, and to Brevard county on the east, as follows:

	Average :	No.
Contractor and Location,	Prison	ers.
P. H. Baker, Campville, Fla		23
Blount Turpentine Co., Rye, Fla		33
J. Buttgenbach & Co., Dunnellon, Fla		85
J. Buttgenbach & Co., Holder, Fla		85
Dutton Phosphate Co., Dutton, Fla		150
Fla. N. S. L. & C. Co., Wimauma, Fla		22
Hall & Bigham, Wildwood, Fla		47
Hall & Collier, Odessa, Fla		34
D. Holmes & Bro., Glen, Fla		35
Horne & Petteway, Gabriella, Fla		40
J. K. Larkins & Co., Center Park, Fla		30
Meldrim & Lewis, Minneola, Fla		35
Merritt, Powell & Co., Gardner, Fla	:	30
R. L. Milliner & Co., Caryville, Fla		25
W. B. Phifer, Abbott, Fla		30
J. R. Powell & Co., Rural, Fla		50
Pritchett Bros., Turnbull, Fla		45
Wm. Pritchett & Co., Titusville, Fla		50
J. D. Renfree, Mayo, Fla		25
Shingler & Co., Indian Springs, Fla		40
R. G. Skinner, Hogan, Fla. (2 camps)		75
M. W. Ulmer, Largo, Fla	********	25
Varn Brothers, Cantonment, Fla	The section	25
Varn Turpentine Co., Rye, Fla		25
J. W. Ward, Jr., & Co., Floral City, Fla		45
Weeks Bros. & Co., Sagano, Fla		40
State Prison Hospital, Ocala, Fla		45
		-

In giving the location of the prison camps, I name the several postoffices; however, every camp is actually situ-

ated from two to fifteen miles away, in the center of the contractors' work.

In visiting each of these camps during the current year I have traveled about 18,000 miles by railroad and water, and about 2,000 miles by private conveyance. The mileage traveled also includes the special eight or nine trips made to camps outside of regular routine.

EMPLOYMENT.

The division of convict labor at the several camps is about as follows:

On turpentine works	700
On phosphate works	310
Cooking, washing and incidental work	95
Not at service (disabled)	50

BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES.

In compliance with standard stockade buildings or prison camps, I beg to submit that nearly every contractornow has his prisoners comfortably housed in the regulation "L"-shaped building, and the other stockades not of standard style have been with the approval of myself renevated, repaired and altered to meet requirements. buildings are all frame, substantially built, windows and doors fully barred and locked, and the floors double and triple. Particular attention has been paid by me to sanitation and ventilation. All furnishings, including clean, neat beds, mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow cases, covering and night shirts, kitchen and dining room ware, etc.,. as prescribed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, have always been found by me to meet requirements fully, and in some of the camps the contractors have added thereto for the further comfort and care of their prisoners. The policing of the interior cells and grounds: surrounding them is excellent at all of the camps, and a camp visited at any hour of the day or night and not found in perfect order and clean, has seldom been found. during the current year.

CLOTHING AND FOOD.

It is with pleasure that I am in a position to report that ample clothing has been supplied the prisoners by all contractors, and that all have been given good, wholesome food, and in addition to the regular ration as designated, very often extras are supplied. There is a good garden at most of the camps, and at those where they have no gardens (only one or two camps) green vegetables are purchased. All food is well prepared and thoroughly cooked and served in ample quantities.

DEATHS.

I notice that the death rate during the current year has been somewhat higher than that of last year, there having been 29 deaths from all causes. However, 7 of these were violent, in attempts at escape, etc., and 9 were

at the Ocala Prison Hospital.

I have carefully investigated the death of each prisoner that has occurred during my term of office and of those dying at the camps and the Prison Hospital the certificates of the several physicians will show conclusively that in no case could same have been avoided. A peculiar circumstance also in this connection is to be mentioned, that a large proportion of the death rate this year has been from the ranks of the "recruits" or latterly arrived prisoenrs, from diseases contracted prior to their arrival at prison headquarters. Said diseases in some instances not developing until after the prisoners had passed the rigid examination of the State Physician. Of the older inmates of the prison the death rate is much below 2 per cent., indicating that the prison has not been conducted adversely to the general health of its population.

ESCAPES.

The prison population suffered a reduction by escapes during the current year to the extent of 35 individuals, with 11 recaptured. These have also been thoroughly investigated by me and it has been found after careful investigation that the parties under whom they were serving had in nearly every instance fully surrounded themselves with ample safeguards, and that by no possible chance could these escapes have been foreseen. This large num-

ber of escapes is due in a large measure to the "open woods" work on which the prisoners are at labor, and while thoroughly trained bloodhounds are kept for such emergencies at every camp, owing to the physical endurance of the convict himselt, very often when he clears himself of the rifle fire of the woods guard he is able to distance the dogs until he receives other aid, and so gets clear. The contractors do not shackle or otherwise restrain their prisoners while at work, nor can any remedy to correct this danger be suggested. I have personally seen that the Lessee Company immediately following an escape has thoroughly advertised same to all police officers and others and has been active through the telegraph and their identification card with a photograph of the escape attached in trying to recapture.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners is excellent. I have never on any one tour of inspection in the whole number of camps found more than 5 or 6 prisoners unfit for service on account of temporary sickness, except, of course, at the Prison Hospital. I think this in a large measure is on account of the outdoor servitude at which the prisoners are employed.

GUARDS.

Through the system of guard employment now in force and which has been in operation long enough to prove its worth, I am pleased to state that the class of guard that has shown a disposition to be restless, inhumane or otherwise rough has been eliminated from the service, and the present management of the several camps and their corps of employes are gentlemanly, courteous and perfectly fair in their handling of the State prisoners. This has been a matter of great concern and has received a large part of my attention.

CHAPLAINS.

The majority of the camps are supplied with chaplains who hold regular service at regular periods at the several camps, but a few of the camps are so isolated that it has been found impossible to secure chaplains for such camps as the appropriation for this purpose is in many cases too small to meet actual expenses in this work. However, in

each camp there is found among the inmates one or several "preachers," who conduct regularly the religious service at these isolated camps.

LITERATURE AND RECREATION.

Through the efforts of the Commissioner of Agriculture and those persons in this State interested in the work of reform, each camp is now supplied with a library, consisting of Bibles, refined reading matter, and wholesome and instructive pamphlets under the personal charge of a librarian designed as such, and whose duties are specific. I find that to a very large per cent. of the prisoners this reading matter is very acceptable, and as all camps now have regular periods for recreation and rest, it furnishes an opportunity to read such literature. This innovation (which is now well established) is an advance. In this connection I desire to express my admiration for the Rev. Mr. Teter, of Minneola, Fla., through whose untiring efforts these libraries have become possible.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL.

I have paid much attention to the institution established in January, 1903, through the efforts of the Governor of this State and the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture—the State Prison Hospital and Farm. This institution, while owned and maintained by the Lessee Company and their contractors, is in every sense of the word a State institution. The State officers-Commissioner of Agriculture, State Prison Physician and Supervisor of State Convicts-dictate the actual details of its operation. Especially is this true of the State Prison Physician, who has been authorized by both the State officials and the Lessee Company to assume entire control. The establishment of the Prison Hospital at once raised the Florida Prison System into the rank of first class, and if any one could see the healtfelt expression of the disabled convicts when informed of their transfer to this place, they would not doubt that it is the highest step yet made, looking toward that standard of excellence other States have set us. A prison camp, no matter how well appointed, cannot possibly be expected to be supplied with the finer methods of surgical or medical treatment, and I know of a great many prisoners whose service have been

saved to the State (that otherwise would have been lost) by proper and timely treatment at this place. The contractors generally recognize the worth of this institution and very promptly send in all convicts who become seriously disabled either by accident or disease. Its worth from a point of humaneness cannot be estimated.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting the above, it has not been deemed necessary to specifically set forth in detail the little irregularities as found from time to time, nor to detail investigations into deaths and escapes which have been specifically reported upon to you from time to time, and as indicated at the beginning of this report, my efforts have been largely exerted in the direction of maintaining the high standard already reached by the majority of the camps and building up those that were a little in bad repute.

In justice to the several managers of these camps I will say that in every instance where defects have been apparent, immediately upon calling their attention to same my suggestions were at once complied with. The prisoners in these camps demonstrate by their splendid physical condition, their appearance of contentment and cheerfulness that the efforts of the Board of State Institutions, speaking through the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture and your humble assistant, together with concerted action of the Lessee Company and their contractors, have materially advanced the Florida Prison System.

Respectfully,
(Signed) N. A. BEITCH,
Supervisor of State Convicts.

OFFICE OF STATE PRISON PHYSICIAN, Ocala, Fla., December 31, 1904.

Hon. B. E. McLin,

Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1904.

GENERAL.

On January 1, 1904, there were on hand at the several camps in the State of Florida and at the Ocala Hospital for Prisoners, 1,123 prisoners. Referring to my report of June 20, 1904, which relates entirely to the business transacted by this office during the year 1903, it will be found that the condition of the entire twenty-eight State prison camps at the end of 1904, through the efforts of the office of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture operating through the bureau of State Prison Physician and State Supervisor of Convicts, were in a highly satisfactory condition, and that the personal appearance of the convicts proved that the recent prison reforms had been successful to a remarkable extent.

It will also be found in said report that from April 1. 1903, to December 31, 1903, this office had been active in examining the entire prison population with the view of concentrating all those at the Ocala Hospital who were in need of hospital treatment. At the same time great care and attention was given to the sanitary arrangements at all camps, to the treatment and care of convicts from a medical point of view and to minor details of the camp

life pertaining strictly to the duties of this office.

Having at the end of 1903 absolutely assured myself that the work of properly establishing the duties of my office with all contractors, and the prisoners, was well under way, and the new departure kindly and gratefully received by the several interests involved, the year just ending has been almost entirely devoted to supporting that accomplished in 1903. I have been in close touch with all the sub-lessees, and have at least once monthly either by personal visits of inspection, or personal conference kept record of the health, disabilities, etc., of the prison population.

I regret, however, to say that several of the camps visited by me in the early part of 1904 have not again had my personal inspection; but, however, have been subjects of my efforts by conference with the managers, reports

from them about monthly, etc.

All camps reinspected by me during the current year have, where defects were first pointed out that would menace possibly the health of the prisoners under confinement there, received prompt attention and said defects remedied, which proves that the contractors are in sympathy with the work incident to this office.

The condition of the population generally from a health standpoint is very excellent, the reports from all camps throughout the State during the entire year ending, total about one-half of 1 per cent. of services lost through temporary sicknesses, rheumatism, malaria, dysentery, etc., and when it is considered that some 1,540 prisoners have been handled by the Florida State Prison during this period, the health rate is astounding. This, however, does not contemplate the days services reported lost by those prisoners who were sick in the Ocala Hospital.

There have been a few cases of measles at one or two of the camps in the State, but the managers of these camps acting upon my instructions promptly notifying me of same, immediate steps were taken to prevent epidemic conditions and the disease promptly stamped out. There have been no other contagious outbreaks in the State

prison.

There have been 29 deaths in the State prison population during the year, all of which have been promptly submitted to me by the Lessee Company. Of this number 9 were considered from violent cause in attempt to escape, accidental, etc., and being subject to inquest by coroner's jury were not investigated by this office.

Of the remaining 20, all occurred at the turpentine and phosphate camps, divided about as follows: Three from sunstroke, 3 from dysentery, 1 from apoplexy, and 4 from fever. The remaining 9 deaths were at the Ocala Prison Hospital, and will be taken up in the Hospital report,

following herewith.

The prisoners dying at the several camps from illness were in each case found to be too exhausted to make the trip to the Hospital and were treated at the several camps. Some of these cases I was in consultation on. But where the condition of the prisoner was not thought dangerous the local camp physician had entire charge. I shall give this matter the closest attention during the following year.

I beg further to advise that between the dates of October 11 to 23, 1904, inclusive, I was absent from the State in attendance at the National Prison Congress, in Quincy, Ill., in accordance with instructions of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, report of which follows under separate headings. During my absence the Hospital prisoners had the benefit of Dr.——'s services whenever needed.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

As contemplated in the order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have once each month visited the Headquarters Camp at Dunnellon, Fla., and rigidly examined all of the new arrivals at this point (which includes the entire number committed by all courts in the State of Florida). In my report of 1903 I pointed out the unsatisfactory condition of these "recruits," and showed 35 of them having been sent to the Ocala Hospital for treatment between April 1 and December 31, 1903. I am pleased to inform you that during 1904 my examination of the 408 recruits received in the year developed only 12 prisoners to be sent to Ocala Hospital for medical treatment, and I must thank the proper authorities for promptly taking steps to correct the evils heretofore existing in the minor places of confinement.

I regret to have to inform you, however, that the class of prisoners received during 1904 has not averaged well from a labor standpoint, and that nearly 20 per cent. of those received, through some previous disability or lack of physical development could not and never will be able to perform even a small part of an average day's adult task. In all such cases I have pointed out these individuals to the contractors securing them and insisted on light employment, and insofar as I can learn the contractors have favored these unfortunates, giving them such work as water boys, drivers of wagons, washerwomen and washermen, housemaid and such kindred du-

ties, that are consistent with their ability.

I am very much gratified at the earnestness of the managers of convicts to comply with the wishes of the State Authorities in all such matters, and must compliment them on same.

STATE PRISON HOSPITAL, OCALA, FLA.

During 1904 my duties as Hospital Surgeon and State Prison Physician have required my headquarters at this institution, and the greater part of my professional time each week has been devoted to this place. On January 1, 1904, there were 48 prisoners under treatment here; during the entire year there has been admitted for all causes 49 prisoners and returned to camp, released by competent authority and died, 50 of the inmates. Divided as follows: Returned to camps as serviceable, 28; released, 14; died, 9.

Of the nine (9) deaths, 2 were the result of tuberculosis of the lungs, 1 from apoplexy, 2 from paralysis, 1 from empyema, 1 from extravagation of urine and 1 from

cancer (female).

Of the ninety-one (91) other cases under treatment during the year 1904, 15 of same were surgical, and 76 from various causes, all as follows: Physical disabilities resulting from accidental injury, gun-shot, wounds, etc., 11 cases; 1 chronic dysentery, 1 amputation of the leg, 1 cancer, 1 tubercular ulcer, 6 paralysis, 17 chronic syphilitics, 1 chronic malaria, 1 elephantiasis, 2 nervous prostration, 5 chronic rheumatism, 1 empyema, effects of pleurisy; 2 fistula of bowels, 1 tubercular glands of the neck, 1 catarrhal dyspepsia, 3 locomotor-ataxia, 2 tubercular joints, 1 kidney affection, 1 hernia, 1 softening of bones, 1 fracture, 1 chronic liver trouble, 2 asmathic, 2 organic heart, 1 mental derangement, 1 gastritis, 1 appendicitis, 2 female trouble, 1 ulcer of eye, 1 apoplexy, 1 pregnancy, 1 dropsy, 1 cancer, 2 hydrocele; also held at hospital for unfitness otherwise, 3 blind and 3 decrepit.

Referring to the number of syphillitic cases, in no single instance has investigation proved that same was contracted after entrance to prison, but in all cases prior to incarceration. Of the number classed under physical disability, the majority of them were received from the minor places of confinement, suffering from effects of gunshot wounds received in endeavoring to evade arrest. Those cases of paralysis and rheumatism, as a whole,

were the result of a jail confinement (cellular.)

Commenting on the general management of the State Prison Hospital, by power invested in me through the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and also that given me by the Lessee Company (The Florida Naval Stores and Commission Co.), I have absolute and free charge of each and every part of this institution; therefore in my duty to the State and that owed by virtue of my profession to humanity, I have endeavored to treat these unfortunates with the exact consideration that is the due of humans. At times there have been admitted patients to this institution by me, who, in my first diagnosis, no disturbance could be located that agreed with

the location of the trouble professed by the individual, thereby giving rise to the suspicion that they were "feigning" in order to abrogate their sentences of "hard labor." In all such cases I have felt it my duty to hold such persons for further observation, thus giving them the benefit of the doubt, and until such time as I should be able to locate the trouble as real, or prove it fancied. I have taken the responsibility of letting these persons presume as inmates. I am very glad, however, to say that such cases are few in number.

The Lessee Company have, during the year 1904, very much enlarged the Hospital buildings; have re-arranged the interior, and have furnished every facility deemed necessary by me for the proper handling of the inmates.

The Prison Hospital, after nearly two years' operation, has clearly demonstrated by the number of unserviceable prisoners returned to service, that its inception and inauguration was timely.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

General—In accordance with authority and by order of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, I have the honor to submit a report of my visit to the session of the National Prison Association, which was held October 15–20, 1904, at Quincy, Ill. It brought together an exceptionally large attendance and its meetings were full of interest and profit.

A varied program brought out the practical and the theoretical side of the Congress. The practical men represent those who have to deal directly with the prisoners and with problems of prison administration, and to assert that an intimate acquaintance with prisoners and methods of operating the varied systems of disposing of them successfully, alone qualifies one to intelligently discuss prison management, etc., can not be denied.

All the discussions were held on a higher plane than twenty years ago, or in any previous meeting, for that.

Though this is called a "National Congress," it had a distinctly international character. Several welcome guests from Canada; Ferrier, of Scotland Yard, London, contributed an excellent paper on "Finger Marks as a Means of Identification of Criminals." Mr. Inami, of

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Japan, made an address in his own language, subsequently writing out his address in English. He was sent to this Association by Japan to make a special study of prison institutions and methods in the United States.

All the papers contained elements of encouragement.

"Finger Marks as a Means of Indentification of Criminals" attracted much interest.

The Bertillon system, based on certain measurements of the head, arms, hands and feet, has supplanted all others in America, except the ridiculously inadequate method of identification by scars and marks in the navy and army.

Finger prints is not a new method—used for centuries as a feature of the passport system in China. Finger

prints offer a positive means of identification.

The difficulty of proper classification has been entirely overcome and is now declared to be absolutely infallible. Used in India, in various English dependencies, also in the prison department of New York.

The indeterminate sentence, reformatory methods, and the parole system, were more widely discussed than all other subjects brought before the Congress, eliciting great

interest.

A paper, the "Relation of the State to the Criminal," by Mr. Cox, was instructive. He declared that idleness in prison is the mother of insanity and insisted that the prisoner must labor. The paper by Prof. Henderson, of Chicago, on the "Results and Functions of Juvenile Courts," was the most interesting and able of the Congress. The paper demonstrated beyond question the value of such courts; however, it is needless to remark that it is not yet perfect in its method of administration, and there are many variations in law and practice in different States.

The Prison Physicians' Association of the National Prison Congress created a sensation when Dr. Henry Hatch read a paper entitled, "What to Do With the Criminal from a Medical Standpoint." He advocated the unsexing of criminals who gave evidence that they were at the mercy of their passions. He declared in favor of the courts being empowered to exterminate all degenerates and held that parents ought to be as careful and particular in raising their children as they are in breeding their stock.

"Defective Inmates of Penal Institutions" and "The Insane Criminal and His Treatment" were papers of

value discussed by physicians alone.

Referring to the above convention and the topics taken up under the head of "General," I may perhaps be reporting upon matters that do not strictly pertain to the duties of State Prison Physician, but I deem it advisable to mention to you that in view of the fact that Florida did not send a representative to this Congress other than myself, I thought it advisable to take the responsibility of acting for the entire Prison System of the State, hence a detail of subjects discussed, which covers generally prison work, is herein placed before you. I feel very much gratified by being in a position to state that Florida in sending a representative to this convention, was brought very much to the front. As mentioned in my last report. I was honored with the vice presidency of the association, and at this convention was called upon to preside at all of the sessions of the National Prison Physicians' Association of the National Prison Congress. You will, of course, understand that it would be impossible for me to detail in full all papers, discussions, etc., of this convention; therefore, I have only outlined some of the most important ones. Contact with the physicians in attendance at this convention and the discussions I think have been a vast benefit to all of us in attendance. as I know that ideas received there, when put in force by me in the Florida Prison System, will work to advantage. I devoted my entire time to exchanging views of the several prison physicians, especially those who were sent as representatives from States that are as near on the same basis as the Florida Prison.

The report of this convention in full, including papers read and discussed thereon, will be sent to you as soon as received from the hands of the publishers.

I trust the above is satisfactory:

Respectfully,

S. H. BLITCH, State Prison Physician.

TABLE NO. 1.

Convicts on hand Jan. 1, 19031031	
Convicts convicted during year 468	
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence	
during year	295
Convicts pardoned during year	42
Convicts died during year	18
Convicts returned from Insane Asylum during	
year 1	
Convicts committed to Asylum during year	5
Convicts escaped during year	40
Convicts recaptured during year 23	
Convicts on hand Dec. 31, 1903	1123
1523	1523

Note—By comparing the above table with the report for 1902, it will be noted that there is a difference of two (2) men reported on hand, there being reported 1033 December 31, 1902, and the above report (which is the correct one) shows 1031. This error occurred by delay of reports from camps the latter part of 1902.

SUBSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY.

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TABLE NO. 2.

Giving nativity, sex and color of convicts committed
during year of 1903:
Alabama
Connecticut 1
Colorado 1
Cuba 3
Canada 1
District of Columbia 1
East India Isles 2
England 1
Florida191
Georgia111
Germany 1
Isthmus of Panama 1
Indian Territory 2
Ireland 1
Illinois 1
Jamaica 1
Kentucky 3
Louisiana 1
Maryland 1
Mississippi 3
North Carolina 27
New York 7
Pennsylvania 2
South Carolina 51
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia 18
West India Isles 5
18B commence of the second second of the second sec
Total
Natives 452
Foreigners 16
I was the real particular of the state of th
Total
d means the
Colored females
White males
Colored males
Total 468
10181

342 TABLE NO. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced during year 1303.	383
Assault to commit manslaughter 2	4
Assault to commit murder 36	
Arson 8	3.
Aiding prisoners to escape	L
Assault to rape	F
Accessory to murder	L
Assault to commit a felony	3:
Breaking and entering to commit a felony 48	5
Breaking and entering 3:	2
Burglary	2
Breaking and entering to commit a misdemeanor 32	2.
Bigamy	8
Crime against nature	
Common thief	1
Entering to commit a misdemeanor 3:	2
Embezzlement	
Entering	
Forgery	7
Grand larceny 5	9
Keeping gambling house	3
Highway robbery	1
Larceny of a domestic animal 2	3
Larceny of over \$20.00	
Larceny 1	
Larceny (second) 1	
Living in state of adultery	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Murder 5	
Manslaughter 1	9
Maliciously and wantonly throwing into a railroad	
train	
Obtaining money by false pretense	
The state of the s	I
Perjury	5
	1
Poisoning drink to injure	
Receiving stolen goods	
Rape	2
Robbery 1	9
Resisting officer	5

TABLE No. 3-Continued.

Shooting Uttering	into pa forged	ssenge	er trai ument	n .	 		 				 . 1
Total					 				-		.468

.TABLE NO. 4.

Term of imprisonment of	convicts	committed	during
year 1903:			
Three months			3
Four months			1
Five months			1
Six months			21
Seven months			1
Eight months			24
Nine months			
One year			81
One year and sixty days			2
One year and eight months .			1
One year and six months			14
Two years			76
Two years and sixty days			3
Two years and six months			
Three years			62
Three years and sixty days.			2
Four years			11
Five years			54
Five years and sixty days			1
Five years and four months.			
Five years and six months			
Six years			
Six years and six months			
Seven years			
Seven years and six months			
Eight years			
Ten years			
Eleven years			
Fourteen years			
Fifteen years			
Twenty years			
Twenty-three years			
Life			37
(Total			100

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of prisoners committed during 1905:	
Twelve years	2
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	
Fifteen years	9
Sixteen years	9
Seventeen years	22
Eighteen years	26
Nineteen years	26
Twenty years	26
	28
	30
Twenty-three years	38
Twenty-four years	
Twenty-five years	29
	19
Twenty-seven years	24
Twenty-eight years	22
Twenty-nine years	16
Thirty years	
Thirty-one years	5
Thirty-two years	12
Thirty-three years	6
Thirty-four years	3
Thirty-five years	8
Thirty-six years	8
Thirty-seven years	4
Thirty-eight years	7
Thirty-nine years	1
Forty years	8
Forty-one years	3
Forty-two years	1
Forty-three years	4
Forty-four years	3
Forty-five years	3
Forty-six years	1
Forty-eight years	3
Fifty years	1
Fifty-four years	3
Fifty-five years	1
Fifty-six years	1
Sixty years	î

TABLE No. 5-Continued.

Sixty-five years		 												3					2	
Sixty-nine years																				
Seventy-six years																				
Total		0.20	(2)		300			0.9	-				-		6			. 4	68	

TABLE No. 6.

PARDONED DURING YEAR 1903.

Natchard, Charles J.		The second second		Sent	enced.	2020-1-100
Name. Co		Crime.	Term.	When.	County Where.	Perdoned.
Bass, Dan U. * Clemnons, Dook Carter, Henry Ferrell, T. B Floyd, J. P Green Henry Green, Casper Hood, D. C. Huger, Steve Holt, Silas Higgs, Milton Howard, John Jones, Wm	White Black. White. White. Black. Black. White. B ack, Black. White. B ack,	Robbery Murder Murder Grand Jarceny Bigamy Murder Manslaughter Manslaughter Incest Breaking and entering vurder Vurder Sccond Jarceny Uttering a forgery Assault to murder	Five years. Three years. Twenty years. Five years Five years Ten years One year Life Life Three years.	June 2, 1882 Apr 26, 1902. Mch 8, 1901 ay 5, 1903. Nov 18, 1899. Nov 22, 1901. Oct. 18, 1901. Sept 1, 1902. June 7, 1896. Mch. 29, 1895. Apr. 14, 1903. May 22, 1902.	LaFayette Levy Lee Walton Jefferson Wakul a Wakulla Bradford Duval Co'u nbia Pasco Duval Suwannee	Oct 12, 1903 Apr 1, 1903 Apr 23, 1903 July 4, 1903 Aug 6 1903 Nov. 10, 1903 Apr 23, 1903 Apr 23, 1903 May 1, 1903 May 30 1903 June 6, 1903 Ju y 20, 1903 P roled Dec.
Kennard, G T Kite, David Lee, John, Sr Lee, John, Jr	White. White, Black. Black	As-au't to mu'der Murder Breaking and entering Arson Uttering a forged instrument	Six month: One year Three months.	Nov 26, 1900 Nov 13, 1903 Nov 28, 1903 Nov. 28, 1903	Alachua Bradford Hernando , Hernando	Dec 21, 1903 Dec 14, 1903

TABLE No. 8 .- Continued. PARDONED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

paneor year	9 2070	Frenches & fourth the company	programuse	Sent	enced.	it in the				
Name.	Color	.Cri e.	Term.	When.	County Where.	Pardoned.				
Lang, George Morrison, Billy Moses, J G Nedberry, Philip Mathis, Luther Mobley, Jim McDona'd, Angus Parkman, C. W Pone, Watren	Back. White. White. White Back. White. White. Black.	Breaking and entering Murder Murder Second larceny Accessory to murder As-ault to murder False pretense	Life Life Life Five years Twenty years Three years Two years and sixty days. Life Life	Oct. 27, 1897. May 23, 1900 June 10, 1896. Apr. 14, 1903. Sept. 9, 1902. Feb. 1, 1902. Oct 16, 1903. Feb. 1, 1897	Holmes. Duval. Duval. Hamilton Hamilton Walton Hillsboro. Jackson	Feb. 11, 1903 April 23, 1903 May 27, 1903 June 8, 1903 Ju y 20, 1903 Ju y 22, 1908 Oct. 12, 1903 Pec. 14, 1903 Feb. 6, 1903 May 1, 1903 Paro'ed Sept. 7, 1903				
Oliveros, G. F Reynolds, Early	White. White. White. White. Black. White. White.	Grand larceny Murder Uttering a forged instrument Embezziement Breaking and entering Assault to murder	Fifteen years Seven years Two years Five years Twelve years Life Five years	Oct. 31, 1901. Dec 13, 1901 Nov. 4, 1899. May 18, 1903. Dec 28, 1900. May 18, 1903. Jan. 29, 1896. Nov. 5, 1898	Volusia Holmes Holmes Alachua Holmes Escambia Ca'houn Taylor.	Oct. 3I, 1903 Dec. 7, 1903 May 27, 1903 Oct 31, 1903 May 26, 1903 Aug. 22, 1903 Feb. 15, 1903 June 1, 1903 Aug. 5, 1903 Sept. 4, 1903				

* Paroled Febuary 15, 1903 Died April 13, 1903.
† Was released on conditional pardon and has been re-committed for violation of conditions.

Water James		The sealing	State of the following to	A STATE OF THE STA	Sen	tenced.	
Name.	Ae.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	When.	County Where,	Escaped.
*Anderson, Richard.	19	Black.		5 years	Mch. 28, 1902		Oct. 19, 1903
†Brown, Davis	20						April 13, 1903
David, John	27 17	Wnte	Assault to murder				June 12, 1903
Eistman, Dave	25		Larceny	3 years			June 11, 1903
Frazier, James	17		Murder	Life			Oct. 27, 1903
Gross, Will	19	B'ack.	Assault to murder	5 years	Feb. 28, 1903		April 14. 1903
Griffin, George	29	B ck.	Burglary	7 years	June 20, 1902,		Jan. 25, 1903
G aham, Wm	23	B'ack.	Murder	5 years Life		Duval	Oct. 10, 1903
Hrrison, James	18	B'ack.	Entering to commit mis-	a version of	Total Control of the Control	Citrus	Dec. 13, 1903
Hoper. John	24	Black.	demeanor	1 year		Du al	Mch. 23, 1903
Henderson, Jesse	23		Resisting an officer Beaking and entering	2 years	April 24, 1903	Nassau	May 20. 1903
Hill, Reuben	26	Black.			April 24, 1903.	Nassau	July 28, 1903
Hadley, Kid	28		Breaking and entering to		May 11, 1903		Nov. 7, 1903
Jackson, John	17	Black.	Breaking and entering		April 16, 1903.	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Dec. 13, 1903
Jackson, Andrew	17	Disale	and larceny	10 years	May 1, 1902	St Johns	July 20. 1903
Jacobs, Aaron	28	Black.	Burglary	4 years	S-pt. 21, 1903.	Hillsborough.	Oct. 20, 1903
Lovett, Dave	31	Black.	durger	Life	E-b. 28, 1903	Dade	Oct. 13, 1903
Montgomery, Henry	19	Black	Murder	Life	D c 7, 1894.	Duval	June 16, 1903
Mary Hayes	20	Black	Grand Larceny Entering to com'it felony	2 years	Oct. 21, 1902, July 20, 1903	Marion Hillsborough .	Jan. 25, 1903 Oct. 19, 1903

^{*}Escaped January 25, 1903. Recaptured Oct. 2, 1903, and again escaped Oct. 19, 1903. †Escaped from Insane Asylum.

TABLE No. 7.—Continued. ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1903.

Paralle Same	Az.	Color	The sale of the sa		S ntenced.			Escaped.	
Name.			Crime. Terr.		When.		County. Where,		
McDaniel, Ivey	22	Black	Breaking and entering to						
Hall They some		The little	commit a felony 5 years		M v 18.	1903	Volusia	Sept	8, 1908
Owers, Lewis	30	Black	Robbery		Feb. 21,				7, 190
Porter, Will	20	Back	Larceny 4 years						21, 190
Smith, John	24		Grand larceny 5 years		Dec. 12,	1902.	Suwannee		30, 190
Solomon, Sol	80		Breaking and entering to commit a felony 3 years		ESCATIONS.		Jefferson	Aug	
Sallage, Bobby	17	Black	Breaking and entering 10 year	8			Nas-au		11, 190
Sherman, Isham	29	Black	Murder 10 year	8			Be vaid		18, 190
Sirmans, Mack	29		Assault to rape 30 year				Hamilton		19, 190
Squires, Benjamin F	44	White	Larceny 5 years		Nov. 26.	1900.	Putnam		6, 190
Thomas, Wm	26	Black	Larceny of a horse 5 veus	SOCIAL PLAN			Gad-den		9, 190
Tention, Oscar	28		Second larceny 10 year				Daval	Aug.	
Thornton, Charles	20	Black	Highway rottery 5 years				Orange		13, 190
Williams, Joe	24	Back	Assault to rape 5 years				Alachua		25, 190
Watson Arthur	16		Grand luceny 3 years'				Hamilton		20, 190
Wilson, Henry	19	Black	Breaking and en'e ing to						
			co nmit a misdeme nor. 9 ment	hs	May 19.	1903	Escambia	June	11, 190
Wi'es, Russell	20	Black	Breaking and entering to				ETEL MINERAL PROPERTY.	1 5	verse estima
****		m	commit a felony 3 years						23, 190
West, James	14	Back	Burglary 5 years						11, 190
Williams, Butler	26		Murder 7 years						31, 190
Williams, George	27 26	Black	Robbery 5 years				Marion	Nov.	7, 190
Young, S. D.	20	Black	Forgery		Aug. 28,	1902	Hillsborough.	May	20, 190

TABLE No 8.
DIED DURING YEAR 1903.

	i igralis			Sente	enced			Disease
Name	Color	Crive	Term	When	County Where	I	ed ed	Disease or Cause
Booker, Garey	Black	Manslaughter	20 years.	Aug. 29, 1899.	Duval	Jan. 1	8, 1903.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Butler, Nero Brown, Wm	Black Black	Uttering a forgery Burglary	3 years 14 years.	Dec. 10, 1903 Feb. 9, 1903				Consumption Killed in at- te'p' to es'ape
Clemmons Dock.	Black	Murder	Life	April 26, 1892	Levy	April	13, 1903.	Died whi'e on
Coleman, Eddie.	Black	Assault to murd r	15 years.	June 30, 1903	Duval	Sept.	5, 1903.	Congestion of brain
Evans, Ed	Black	Uttering a forgery	7 years	Oct 12, 1899	Volusia	Aug.	25. 1903.	H.m'orhage
Green, W. C.	Black	Murder	15 years .	Dec. 31, 1900	Escambia	Sept	22, 1903.	Inflammation
Gainey, Jim	Black	Murder	Life	Nov 22. 1901	Wakulla	Nov.	2, 1903.	Killed falli'g
Hicks, Wm No.1—Hammond, Jake	Black Black			April 24, 1888 Aug 30, 1889			29, 1903 24, 1903	Apop'exy
	Black	Larceny	l year	Nov. 28, 1902	Levy	Jan.	15, 1903.	Lung & bowel
Mason, Ike Mitchell, Morris		Receiving stolen goods			************		2, 1903 17, 1903	Hidrothorax Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 8.—Continued. DIED DURING YEAR 1903,

	man .	maint		Sente	enced		Disease or Cause	
Name	Color	Crime	Term	When	County Where	Died		
Scott, Solomon S ephens, Robt Suggs, Hey wo d Shannon, Tom	Black	Poisoning drink	1 year 3 years 10 years 8 years 3 years	Nov. 12, 1902 May 25, 1903	Monroe Lee Brevard Marion Duval Escambia Leon	April 25, 1903. June 16, 1903. July 10, 1903. Aug. 18, 1903. Sept. 16, 1903. Aug. 9, 1903. Mch. 13, 1903.	Heart Failure Apoplexy Acute indigestion. Killed by falling into mire Killed in st- tem't to scale Died in Asy-	

Notes N. 1—Jake Hammond escaped only 24. 1:00. Resisted arrest at Cairo, Ga., and was killed by officers. Hammond was in the act of shoot: ing an officer when he received the fatal wound. No. 2—Fell off dredge into river and drowned.

RECAPTURED DURING YEAR 1903.

Partie House S	E STATE OF S		Sentere d		KE JAN			
N. me	Crime	Term	When	County Where	Escaped	Recaptured		
Aiken, John	Breaking and entering		Oct. 28, 190		D c. 29, 190?			
Allen, Will	Grand larceby		S p 23, 190 Mch. 28, 190		Aug 5, 1902 Jan. 25, 1903.			
Anderson, Richard.	Breaking and entering		Oct. 21, 190		D c 29, 1902.			
Cook, David	Larceny		June 5, 190		Aug. 12 1902.			
Chandler, Arthur	Burglary		Nov. 15, 190		Dec. 13, 1902			
Gross, Will	Burglary		Jan. 20, 190		Jan. 25, 1903			
Jackson, Andrew	Murder	Life	Oct. 24, 190	Parco	Dec. 19. 1902.			
James, Alex	Robbery		April 16, 190		day 19, 1102			
Johnson, Fred	Murder	A veers	Feb. 28, 190	Dade	Oct. 13, 1903 Oct. 31, 1902			
Johnson, Fred	meanor.	T years	Scpt. 0, 100	. Davai	000. 31, 1902	Nov. 21, 18	JUO .	
Jackson, John	Breaking and entering	10 years	May 1, 190	2. St. Johrs	July 20, 1903	Oct 14, 19	908	
Mitchell, Geo	A sault to murder	10 years	Oct. 23, 190	2. Pasco	Dec. 29, 1902			
Montgomery. Henry	Grand larceny		Oct. 21, 190		Jan. 25, 1903	Oct 1, 19	903.	
Pinckney, Morris	R bbery		Oct. 22, 189		Dec. 13, 1902	June 1, 19	903.	
Shiver, Wilburn	Fraudulently changing marks	years	Nov. 20, 189	O ceola	Feb. 17, 1901	July 14, 19	903	
C. Here Dubber	and brands of animals Breaking and entering	10 years	Nov. 8, 190	N com	C 11 1000	Jank : 00 10	009	
Sillage, Bobby Thomas, Jack	Breaking and entering		Oct. 28, 190		Sept. 11, 1903 D c. \$9, 190?.	Sept. 20, 19	903	
Thomas, William	Larceny of a horse		April 6, 190		June 9, 1903	Oct. 30, 19		
Williams, Austin	\\sault to murder	20 years	Nov. 12, 189	3. L ·e	Aug. 8, 1898	April 4, 19		
Wiles, Russell	Breaking and entering	3 years .	May 19, 190	E+anbia	June 23,1503.		908.	
West, James	Burglary		Jan. 8, 190	Control of the Contro	Au . 11, 1903	rec. 11, 18	803	
Thom s. Will	B -akir g and entering	b years	Aug. 15, 189	9 D .val	lug. 26, 1900.	July 7. 18	904	

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR 1903.

Wiles, Money London Association of the Miles of Manager and Association of the Manager and the	Jan.	Feb.	Mch	Aprl.	мау.	June	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1st, 1903 Commitments	26	19		49	55 0 0	17 2 0	222	27	16 1 0	82 5 0		50 1 0	1,031 468 23
Totals	32	21	47	51	55	19	25	27	17	87	60	51	1,523
June Andrew Mares June Anne House June Mares June Mares June Mares June Mares	Jan.	Feb	Vch	Apr	мау.	June	Ju'y	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Discharges	28 5 1 2 1	27 0 5 0 0	25 1 0 2 0	2 4	3 7	24 6 3 2 2	21 2 4 2 1	33 4 3 2 1	3	18 7 2 0 0	23 4 4 1 0	18 3 6 0	295 40 42 18 5
	-				-				-				

1,523—Total number of prisoners in. 400—Total number of prisoners out.

^{1,123-}Total number of prisoners on hand January 1st, 1904.

Distribution of the Convict Fund May 1, 19 Section 11, Chapter 4324, Laws of Flori	03, under
Alachua	8 2 137 51
Baker	6.50
Bradford	890.09
Brevard	1,316.29
Calhoun	246.88
Citrus	1,289.00
Columbia	2,311.63
Clay	869.30
Dade	3,055.36
DeSoto	435.30
Duval	17,397.66
Escambia	6,403.83
Franklin	585.12
Gadsden	1,487.81
Hamilton	1,715.21
Hernando	435.30
Hillsborough	4,515,41
Holmes	728.05
Jackson	2,806.70
Jefferson	906.98
Leon	3,585.04
Lake	1,407.64
Levy	764.05
LaFayette	467.78
Lee	184.51
Liberty	171.13
Marion	2,904.16
Manatee	306.66
Madison	1,174.66
Monroe	1,158.67
Nassau	1,351.37
Orange	809.52
Osceola	422.30
Putnam	2,431.18
Polk	1,247.42
Pasco	1,041.60
Santa Rosa	389.82
at. Johns	1,581.37
Sumter	835.90
Suwannee	2,847.89
Reylor	389.82

Distribution of the Convict Fund-Continued.

Volusia	3,185.74
Wakulla	
Washington	
Walton	666.59
Total	

Mantu Ross M. Johns E.

Rugues Same

To be the second

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties in the State of Florida, for the quarter ending September 30, 1903.

chaing perfember 60, 2000.	
Alachua\$	1,669.60
Baker	299.20
Bradford	690.40
Brevard	1,027.20
Calhoun	302.00
Clay	408.40
Columbia	804.80
Citrus	465.60
Dade	1,229.60
DeSoto	1,062.40
Duval	3,882.00
Escambia	2,274.40
Franklin	348.80
Gadsden	437.60
Hamilton	536.80
Hernando	390.00
Hillsborough	3,200.00
Holmes	287.20
Jackson	810.00
Jefferson	617.20
LaFayette	360.00
Lake	838.80
Lee	728.80
Leon	909.60
Levy	612.40
Liberty	209.60
Madison	739.20
Manatee	762,40
Marion	1,538.00
Monroe	685.60
Nassau	776.80
Orange	1,366.40
Osceola	555.60
Pasco	518.00
Polk	1,498.00
Putnam	1,023.60
Santa Rosa	721.60
St. Johns	1,035.20
Sumter	496.00
€ uwannee	724.00
Taylor	389.60

Distribution of Convict Fund for Quarter Ending September 80, 1908—Continued.

Volusia	 2017							2.					1,294.40
Wakulla	 					 							229.20
Walton	 	 											611.60
Washington	 	 			 								632.40
Total												-	D-0100

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties in the State of Florida, for the quarter ending December 31, 1903.

Alachua	1,669.60
Baker	299.20
Bradford	690.40
Brevard	1,027.20
Calhoun	302.00
Clay	408.40
Columbia	804.80
Citrus	465.60
Dade	1,229.60
DeSoto	1,062.40
Duval	3,882.00
Escambia	2,274.40
Franklin	348.80
Gadsden	437.60
Hamilton	536.80
Hernando	390.00
Hillsborough	3,200.00
Holmes	287.20
Jackson	810.00
Jefferson	617.20
LaFayette	360.00
Lake	838.80
Lee	728.80
Leon	909.60
Levy	612.40
Liberty	209.60
Madison	739.20
Manatee	762.40
Marion	1,538.00
Monroe	685.60
Nassau	776.80
Orange	1,366.40
Osceola	555.60
Pasco	518.00
Polk	1,498.00
Putnam	1,023.60
Santa Rosa	721.60
St. Johns	1,035.20
Sumter	496.00
Euwannee	724.00
Taylor	389.60

Volusia	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	1,294.40
Wakulla	 	 	 	 	 	 		 	229.20
Walton	 	 	 	 	 		 	 	611.60
Washing									

1904.

TABLE NO. 1.

Convicts on hand January 1, 1904	1123	
Convicts committed during year		
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence during year	WHEN.	266
Convicts died during year		29
Convicts returned from Insane Asylum during		
year	2	
Convicts committed to Asylum during year		1
Convicts escaped during year		35
Convicts recaptured during year	11	
Convicts pardoned		38
Convicts discharged by order Court		1
Convicts returned by order Court	1	
Convicts paroled		2
Convicts parole recalled	1	
Convicts under conditional pardon returned		
during year	1	
Convicts on hand December 31, 1904	giving	1174
	1546	1546

Note—Prisoner sent to Asylum escaped from Asylum October 18, 1904, and was recaptured October 21, 1904. Prisoner whose conditional pardon was revoked May 16, 1904, was issued January 6, 1903.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing nativity, sex and color of convicts committed
during year 1904: Florida
Florida
Georgia
Tennessee 7
Louisiana 2
South Carolina 49
North Carolina 15
Alabama 23
Virginia 15
Jamaica, W. I
Arkansas 3
Ohio 1
New York 2
Illinois 1
Bahamas 1
West Virginia 1
Kentucky 4
Africa 1
Missouri 1
Mississippi 3
West Indies 1
Pennsylvania 1
Delaware 1
Greece 1
Cuba 1
Connecticut 1
Ireland 1
Michigan 1
Texas 1
Canada 1
Total 407
Natives
Foreign born 8
Total407
Colored males
Colored females
White males
White females 1
Total
2000

TABLE NO. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced during year 1904:	
Entering building to commit misdemeanor	45
Embezzlement	•
Murder	25
Breaking and entering to commit felony	19
Breaking and entering to cimmit felony	19
Assault to murder	34
Assault to commit crime against nature	1
Assault to rape	4
Common thief	1
Grand Larceny	62
Robbery	13
Arson	1
Lewd and lascivious behavior	1
Manslaughter	5
Shooting into passenger train	1
Assault to murder, second degree	2
Assault to commit manslaughter	8
Breaking and entering	19
Receiving stolen goods	12
Larceny	9
Burglary	25
Bigamy	3
Incest	1
Second larceny	28
Rape	5
Enticing female under 16 years for clandestine mar-	
riage	1
Intercourse with female under 16 years of age	. 1
Intercourse with female under 18 years of age	1
Obtaining money under false pretense	4
Crime against nature	1
Obstructing railroad track	1
Assault to rob	1
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Larceny domestic animal	7
Forgery	8
Resisting officer	2
Publishing and having in his possession a thing con-	1000
taining obscene language	2
Entering	

TABLE No. 3-Continued.

Uttering forgery		4
Keeping gambling house		2
Obtaining property under false	pretence	4

TABLE NO. 4.

Term of imprisonment of convicts committed during years 1904:	
Two months	1
Six months	22
Eight months	
Nine months	11
Nine months and six days	
One year	
One year and two days	1
One year and six months	9
One year, six months and six days	2
One year and nine months	1
Two years	
Two years and six months	
Three years	
Three years and seven days	
Four years	
Four years and two days	
Five years	42
Five years and sixty days	
Six years	
Seven years	
Ten years	
Twelve years	
Thirteen years	1
Fifteen years	
Eighteen years	
Twenty years	
Life	
S THE PART HERE	

Routy Main whole

Fifty chree vents

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of prisoners committed during year 1904:	
Ten years	1
Twelve years	4
Thirteen years	2
Fourteen years	8
THECH Journ	5
	17
Seventeen years	17
Eighteen years	23
Nineteen years	27
Twenty years	18
Twenty-one years	39
Twenty-two years	42
Twenty-three years	20
Twenty-four years	29
Twenty-five years	31
Twenty-six years	20
Twenty-seven years	5
Twenty-seven years	13
Twenty-nine years	6
Thirty years	11
Thirty-one years	6
Thirty-two years	4
Thirty-three years	2
Thirty-four years	9
Thirty-five years	11
Thirty-six years	3
Thirty-seven years	3
Thirty-eight years	3
Thirty-nine years	3
Forty years	3
Forty-one years	1
Forty-two years	2
Forty-three years	3
Forty-five years	1
Forty-six years	1
Forty-seven years	1
Forty-eight years	1
Forty-nine years	2
Fifty-two years	1
Fifty-three years	100

TABLE No. 5-Continued.

Fifty-five years																													a
Fifty-six years		30			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	*	•	•	•	•	•	*	•		•	•	•	2
Fifty-nine years					•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•00	•		*	*	•		*	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Sixty-two years		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		*	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
Seventy venre		•			•	•	• •		•	•	•	•	•	• •					•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	1
Seventy years .	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•			•	•		•	• •	•			•					•	•	•	•	•		1
																												ī	
																												4	07

TABLE NO. 6. PARDONED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	· Sent	Pardoned.			
	00101.	Citat.	Term.	When.	County where	The State of the S		
Henry Brooks	Black	Rape	Life	Jov. 7, 1886	Jackson.	Feb. 24, 1904		
Perry Curry	Yellow .	Murder	Life	Nov. 29, 1892		4ch. 9, 1904		
Benj. Edwards			15 years	\pril 22, 1896		lug. 17. 190		
M. M. Driggers	White	Murder	Life			Dec. 21, 190		
Lon Holland		Murder first degree	Life	July 3, 1897		Dec. 29, 1904		
C. W. Balster		Arson and burning goods to in-		, 200		201 201		
		jure insurer	15 years	Dec. 23, 1897	Duval	lan: 1, 1904		
Alfred Redford	Yellow	Murder	Lite.	April 29, 1898		c'eb. 5, 190		
Will Michael	Black	Murder	Life	June 17, 1898		Jec. 20, 190		
Edward Alvarez	White	Murder first degree	Life		Bradford	opril 6, 190		
William Winn	Black	Assault to murder	10 years		Jeffen op	April 6, 190		
John Miller		Assault to murder	15 years and 60					
		•	days	June 3 1899	Columbia	ug. 1, 190		
Aaron Adams	Black	Murder first degree	10 years	Nov. 18. 1899		Dec. 22, 190		
Robert Futch	White	Murder		Nov. 18, 1898		lan, 1. 190		
Mack Magill	Brown	Robbery	5 years	April 28, 1900		ich. 9, 190		
Moses Hewett	White	Murder	Lite			'eb. 5, 190		
Sam Jacobs	rownj.	Murder first degree	Life	Nov. 5, 1900		June 4 190		
Elijah J Shambly	Yellow	Registing au officer	4 years		Hillsborough.			
Son Scott	Brown	Breaking and entering	5 years	Jan. 19. 1902		reb. 5 190		
Joe Woods	rown	Assault to murder	15 years	Feb. 14, 1903		Dec. 6, 190		
N. V. Walden	Wnite	Embezzlement		Mch 20, 1902		an. 6, 190		
Geo. W. Pherouse	White	Grand larceny	3 years		Hillsborough.			
W. B. Long	White	Assault to murder	2 years		Holmes	Mch. 7, 190		

TABLE NO. 6.—Continued.
PARDONED DURING YEAR 1904.

94	Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.			Sent	enced.	Pardoned.
			min Kit-Walland and Call	10 17 9044	Whon,			County where,	
	John E Hogan	White Yellow	Obtaining property under false	5 years	Nov.	8,	1902.	DeSote	Aug. 1, 190
1	Leopoldo Castellano	White	pretenses Murder Fraudulently marking animal	5 vears	Dec. Dec.	16,	1902	Hillsborough . Volusia	April 6, 190 May 16, 190 Aug. 1, 190
1	James Cobb	White	Larceny of domestic animal Manslaughter Assault to murder	2 years.	July Sept.	30. 4,	1903 1903	Levy	May 13, 190 Feb. 8, 190 Jan. 1, 190
7	Joseph Wood Seen Harris Mack Steverson	White	B gamy	4 years 2 years	Oct. Oct.	3, 10,	1903 1903	Hillsborough	June 2. 180 vug. 4, 180
1	Wm Sylvester Fom Peadon	White	Murder	Life 20 years	Oct. Nov. Dec.	12, 24.	1903. 1903.	Holmes Duval danta Rosa	June 2, 190 D.c. 19, 190 Jch. 23, 190
1	Bob Lew's	Brown		20 years Life 2 years	Dec. Dec. Dec.	10,	1903	Santa Rosa Sumter Marion	Mch. 23, 190 Dec. 26, 190 Paroled Jan
			prior proper and parties	10 PS					7. 190 Returned May 30, 190
J	Thos, Williams loseph H Peeples	White	Larceny of domestic animal Larceny of domestic animal	2 years	Dec.	17,	1903.	DeSoto	day 18, 190 Aug. 4, 190
1	Alma Crenshaw	Black	Manslaughter	5 years	Feb.	9,	1903.	Escambia	Paroled May 21, 190

TABLE NO. 7. Escaped During Year 1904.

N.	4	Colon	Crime.	Te	erm.			Senter	nced.	Escap		hor	
Name.	TRe	Color.			100	V	hen		County where.		ou.		
Pater Cale	24	Vallow	Murder	20 V	para	Nov	30	1895	Jackson	Det.	11.	1904	
James Johnson	31	Prown	Breaking and entering	80 V	para	Oct.			D ival	Oct.		1904	
Bentley Thomas	41	Brown	Second grand larceny	10 v	ears	Mch.				Juy		1904	
Ed Johnson	22	Block	Robbery	7 V	ea18	Nov.		1900.					
Thomas Weeks	32	White	Murder, first degree	20 v	ears	Mch.				Feb.			
Isasc Williams	56.	Dlack	Larceny	5 V	ears	Sept.				lay		1904	
Will Teal	26.	Blook.	Assault to murder	10 V		April				Aug.		1904	
Frank Terrell			Robbery			Nov.		1901.		June		1904	
lames Nelson	26	Vallow	Burglary	4	agre	Mch.				Sept.		190	
Arthur Green	17	Blook	Murder.	15 5	para					Sept.			
Robert Roberson			Assault to rape			May				Мну			
William Davis	40		Larceny			June				Jan.			
Fred Johr son			Entering building to commi		cars	June	0,	1002.	Dade	Jan.	0,	100	
red John 802	30	Drown	misdemeanor	4 5	00.00	Sept.	0	1009	Duval	April	99	100	
Ilm Walte	177	Diank	Breaking and entering			Nov.				Feb.			
Iim Waite			Second larceny			Feb.				Feb.			
Arthur Wright						Feb.		1903.		June			
Edward Johnson.			Assault to murder			Mch.							
John Barnett			Assault to murder			Feb.			D.d.				
Berry Hurst	27	DIRCK.	Robbery	9 y	ears	reo.	20,	1903.	Dade	Jan.	4,	1905	
Sandy Hogans	70	Black	Breaking and entering to com	-		Man	0	1009	Columbia	Tester	91	100	
	0.0	DI .	mit felony		ears	way			Columbia				
Frank Cart r			Murder			Aug.	D,	1903.	Duval	June	14,	190	
red Campbell	26	Black .	Entering building to commu	-		1			-/	- Marin			
		3 199	felon	1 y	ears and		01	1000	D1			100	
	1	-		61	months.	Aug.	31.	1903	Duval	Jan.	4.	1904	

TABLE NO. 7 —Continued. ESCAPED DURING YEAR 1904.

Name.	100	Color.	Crime.	Ter	m	1 20		Sente	nced.	Fe	cape	ed
	.0	00.01.	China Control of the			V	Vher	1.	County where	Lis	City	· ·
Charles Holmes 2	3	Biack.	dreaking and entering to com-			NP				1999		
Man and a second		1124	mit felony.	5 year	rs	Oct.	19,	1903.	Jade	Jan.	4,	1904
e ff Mayo2	5	White.	treaking and entering to com-			2000						
			mic felony	3 y ar						NE BY		•
	_								Nashington	Sept.		
Harrison Williams I	D	Back .	Breakirg and entering	l year		Nov.	18,	1903.	h ffe rson	Jan.	12,	190
Alor zo Milis2	· · ·	Blown	Breaking and entering railroad									
L. Dailer		Dinak	loc car	I year	г	Nor.	20	1903	Baker	lch.		
We Steremen	2	Back.	Burglary	2 year	re	Not.	28.	1903.	fillsborough	Inn.		
Harry Williams 1	0	lack	St cond larceny	yea:	· S	lei.	19.	1903.	Oade	lan.		
Morris Burnett 2	0	G now	or cond larceny	24 year	rs	Jan.	11,	1904.	Duvai	April	23,	1904
adiria particle2		O KE	Entering to commit misdemea-			17/01/2			San Carlotte			
a Paragraphic Control		O .ac	nor	2 2011		12ab	10	10/4	Cannahia	lug.	17	100
J. bn Williams	9	Bown	Entering building to commit	y car	10000	rei.	12.	100.4.	Cascamola,	Tug.	11,	1009
			misdemeanor	l veat	r and	, m				100		
The second second		12.00		& mor	the	Fah	16	1904)uval) ·f.	9	1904
Will DeBose 2	1	Black .	Borglary	15 & 5	Lour.	Mur	14	1004	Jacion	uly		
Wm. Samuels	8	RIH K	Grand larceny) THUI	re'	Max	17	1004	leanure.	lune		
J. BSE MIHEL	4 9 9 N	CHILDEL	Assitute to muro	Vest	A 1110000	May	B	1904	Nultru	une		
Lee otephens 4	U	B HCK .	Murder	1114		Nov.	22.	1904.	Volusia	Jec.		
L. J. Flanuigan 2	1	White.	Ob aining money under talse									
		3	pretenses	2 year	rs	May	19.	1904.	Osceola	lec.	27.	1904

TABLE NO 8.
DIED DURING YEAR 1904.

•				Sent	enced.		No. of the last of
Name.	Color.	Crime,	Term.	When.	County Where,	Died.	Disease or Cause.
Jenny Walker	Brown Black Brown Biack Brown Brown	Breaking and entering Second grand larceny urder first degree Breaking and ettering Rape Second grand larceny	15 years. 3 years. 7 years. Life	Mch. 5, 1-98 Uec. 3, 1898	Leon. Duval. Lafayette. E-cambia. Alachua. Duval	Oct. 13, 1904.	Cancer of womb, Bright's disease. Malarial lever. Tuberculosis Locomotor ataxia. Hemorrhage of lungs follow- ing incumonia.
Thomas Williams Henry Terrell	Black Black	Manslaughter Robbery Uarnal intercourse with	5 years.	MATERIAL SECTIONS	Alachua	Sept. 9, 1904 June 11, 1904	Killed by accidental discharge of gun. Drowned in phosphate pit.
Loun'e Davis	Black	female under 18 years of age	7 years .	Nov. 29, 1901 Feb. 17, 1903	Brevard		Gonorthoea of long standing, affecting bladder and kidneys Bemorthage of lungs, caused
James McCray	Black Black Black	Grand larceny Breaking and entering Assau t to rape	2 years. 5 years. 10 years.	May 4, 1902. May 6, 1903.	Alachua	Dec. 13, 1904 Nov. 22, 1904 ept. 30, 1104 Mch. 24, 1904	Hom consumption. Homiplegia Natural causes. Extravasation of the urine. Uremia.
(ius Thomas. Simon Burr Isaiah Starling David Brown	Black Black Black Brown	Entering. Assault to murder. Assault to rape. Murder.	2 years. 15 years.	Oct. 23, 1903 Oct. 27, 1903	Pasco	June 25, 1904 Apr. 27, 1904 Dec. 1, 1904 May 10, 1904	Paraly-is. Pu monary tuberculosis. Pleuro-pneumonia. Killed by guard while trying to escape.
Maxie Gabral James Jackson	Black White	Breaking and entering. Grand larceny	1000		Pasco	Jan. 24, 1901 Nov. 11, 1904	Killed by guard while trying to escape.
Joe Tompkins	Black	Entering to commit mis- demeanor.		or all the same of the			Gaugrene of the lungs.

TABLE NO. 8.—Continued. DIED DURING YEAR 1904.

				Sente	nced.			
Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term,	When.	County Where,	1	Died.	Disease or Cause.
Will Wright,	Black	Throwing into railroad train maliciously and wantonly	2 years & 60 days,		Jackson	Ion	25, 1904.	Pneumonia
William Miror	Brown White Brown	Murder			Osceola Suwannee Escambia	fuly	31, 1904 1 8, 1904 25, 1904	Pulmonary tuberculosis, veute nephritis, Drowned in crossing creel while attempting to escape.
Will Smith	Brown	Obtaining property un- der faise pretense	5 years	May 2, 1904	Duval	Sept	. 23, 1904.	Killed by fellow prisoner by striking with turpentine ax.
Garfield Grauls	Black		2 years	July 12, 1904	Hillsborough	lug	. 3, 1904	Killed by guard while attempt ing to escape.
E Payne	Black		2 years		Escambia	Sept	. 30, 1904	before reaching prison camp.
Elliot Forney	Black	Assault to murder	7 years	Sept. 28, 1904	Escambia	Sept.	30, 1904	before reaching prison camp.

TABLE NO. 9. R CAPTURED DURING YEAR 1904.

	Out-on-	Term.		Sente	nced.	Escaped.		Recaptured		
Name.	Crime.	rerm,	Whe	n.,	County where,					
Ed Johnson James Nelson John Jackson John Jackson S. D. Young Fred Johnson Butler Williams Sol Solomon Sandy Hogans Chas . Holmes John Williams	Second grand larceny A-sault to rape. Forgery Entering building to commit misdemeanor. Murder. Entering building to commit felony.	4 years 2 years 4 years 4 years 3 years 3 years 5 years 5 years 5 years	Mch. 15. April 15. May 23. July 28, Sept. 3. Nov. 10, Nov. 22, May 6, Oct. 19,	1902. 1902. 1902. 1902. 1902. 1902. 1903.	Duval Holmes Jefferson Columbia	Mch. 8 Sept. 6 Aug. 1 Ian. 25 May 20 April 2: Aug. 3: Aug. 6 July 31 Ian. 4	i, 1904, , 1902, i, 1903, i, 1903, i, 1903 i, 1903 i, 1904, i, 1904.	Nov. June July Nov. July July July Nov. Jan.	7, 14, 17, 19, 11, 17, 13, 14, 8,	190- 190- 190- 190- 190- 190- 190- 190-

	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Ap'l,	Мау.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	O t.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1, 1904	15 1	24 0	1	0	42 0	13	28 4	23	23 0	56	62	45 1 1	1,128 407 11 2
Parole recalled. Under conditional pardon returned					1								1 1
Totals.	16	24	30	48	44	14	32	28	. 23	57	65	47	1,546
	Jan.	Feb.	Meh	Ap'I.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
D'scharged by order Court Discharges Escapes Pardons Deaths Committed to Asylum Paroled	1 28 7 4 4	23 3 6 0	27 27 2 5 1	 19 2 3 3	16 2 3 3	24 5 3 3	24 8 0 3	39	17 4 0 5	18 3 0 1	11 0 0 2	25 2 7 2	1 236 35 38 29 1
Totals	40	32	35	27	25	35	30	50	27	22	13	36	372

^{1,546—}Total number prisoners in. \$72—Total number prisoners out.

^{1,174-}Total number prisoners on hand January 1st, 1905.

TABLE NO. 11.

GIVING ENTRIES AND DISCHARGES FROM THE STATE FRISON HOSPITAL.

	January	Frbiusry.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	September.	October.	Novembrer.	December.	January.	February.	arch.	April.	Hy.	June.	"A Ugust.	Semi-morr	October.	Vovember,	1
On hand first of month Committed Pardoned Died Returned to service Expirations	. 2	027	27	28 7 1 1 1 1	31 2 0 0 3 2	28 2 4 0 0 4 0	282 2 0 0 2 1	27 30 4 6 1 0 0 0 0 0	27 8 0 0 0 0	354 61 0 0 1 0	10 10 10 10 10 10	48 4 1 1 2 1	3 47 3 0 0 3 0	47 1 1 1 2 0	44 7 0 1 3 2	45 - 1 1 1 1 4 0	104	0 42 9 5 0 1 1 0 5 5 1 2	39 4 0 1 1 1 1	40 5 0 0 1 0	44.4 6 0 0 1 0	9 3 1 2 2 0 0

^{*} the Hospital was put into active existence January 19th, 1903, on which date 17 prisoners were admitted; hence the report, "none on hand," January 1st, 1903.

Average for 1904-47‡.

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties in the State of Florida for the quarter ending March 31, 1904:

Alachua	
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	. 582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty M	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	. 723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00
	The second secon

Distribution	of	the	Convict	Fund	for	Quarter	Ending
			31, 1904				

Taylor	366.90
Volusia	936.60
Wakulla	191.10
Walton	520.20
Washington	499.80
	100

Total\$30,000.00

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Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties in the State of Florida for the quarter ending June 30, 1904.

Alachua\$	1,204.20
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	. 723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter June 30, 1904—Continued.	Ending
Taylor	366.90
Volusia	936.60 191.10
Washington	520.20 499.80
Total \$:	30,000.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several countiesin the State of Florida, for the quarter ending September 30, 1904.

Alachua	1.204.20
Baker	231.30
Bradford	490.50
Brevard	760.20
Calhoun	216.30
Citrus	324.90
Clay	309.60
Columbia	600.00
Dade	1,007.40
DeSoto	810.00
Duval	3,022.20
Escambia	1,715.70
Franklin	237.30
Gadsden	332.70
Hamilton	405.30
Hernando	285.00
Hillsborough	2,434.80
Holmes	241.80
Jackson	582.60
Jefferson	434.10
LaFayette	297.60
Lake	623.70
Lee	485.70
Leon	667.50
Levy	437.10
Liberty	140.40
Madison	555.00
Manatee	526.80
Marion	1,100.40
Monroe	473.70
Nassau	554.70
Orange	988.50
Osceola	408.30
Pasco	370.80
Polk	1,086.60
Putnam	. 723.90
Santa Rosa	516.60
St. Johns	721.20
Sumter	402.00
Suwannee	759.00
Taylor	366.90

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarter September 30, 1904.—Continued.	Ending
Volusia	936.60
Wakulla	191.10
Walton	520.20
Washington	499.80
Bully to the party proper for the second	30 000 00

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several counties in the State of Florida, for the quarter ending December 31, 1904.

Alachua	2,809.80
Baker	539.70
Bradford	1,144.50
Brevard	1,773.80
Calhoun	504.70
Citrus	758.10
Clay	722.40
Columbia	1,400.00
Dade	2,350.60
DeSoto	1,890.00
Duval	7,051.80
Escambia	4,003.30
Franklin	553.70
Gadsden	776.30
Hamilton	945.70
Hernando	665.00
Hillsborough	5,681.20
Holmes	564.20
Jackson	1,359.40
Jefferson	1,012.90
LaFayette	694.40
Lake	1,455.30
Lee	1,133.30
Leon	1,557.50
Levy	1,019.90
Liberty	327.60
Madison	1,295.00
Manatee	1,229.20
Marion	2,567.60
Monroe	1,105.30
Nassau	1,294.30
Orange	2,306.50
Osceola	952.70
Pasco	865.20
Polk	2,535.40
Putnam	1,689.10
Santa Rosa	1,205.40
St. Johns	1,682.80
	938.00
Suwannee	1,771.00

Distribution of the Convict Fund for Quarte December 31, 1904, Continued.	r Ending
Taylor Volusia	
Wakulla	445.90
Walton Washington	
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	e70 000 00 ₀

Samuel Carlotte

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

Relative to the Care and Maintenance of State Prisoners By Contractors, as Promulgated by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

No. 1. Contractors shall require each and every convict to wear at all times the uniform of the Florida State Prison, which shall be the same that is now used.

No. 2. The Contractors shall keep for each prisoner two suits of clothes, one hat and one pair of shoes, all the time; shall cause each convict to bathe all over once a week and put on clean clothes, and during the winter they must be furnished a sufficient amount of underclothing

to insure protection from cold.

No. 3. The Contractors must have good and comfortable quarters for convicts, and shall have separate rooms for eating and sleeping, have them swept out thoroughly every morning. The floor of the dining room must be scrubbed once a week, and sleeping rooms as often as necessary. The Contractors shall furnish for each convict a good mattress and such other bedding as is necessary, and the same must be kept clean.

No. 4. The convicts must be furnished with good and wholesome food, in sufficient quantity, thoroughly and well cooked. A daily record must be kept of all supplies issued to convicts, and at the end of each month a certified copy of the same shall be furnished the Supervisor of

Convicts and Convict Camps.

No. 5. The Contractors shall report to the Supervisor at the end of each month the name of each convict punished during the month, and the kind and amount of punishment inflicted.

No. 6. Contractors shall furnish all the medicine and medical attention necessary for the proper care of the convicts; shall furnish a building to be used as a hospital, and when a convicts becomes sick enough to need medical attention, he must be kept in the hospital until discharged by the attending physician. Each sick convict shall be furnished a single bed with springs, mattress, pillow, etc., also net to keep flies away, and such food as the physician shall prescribe.

No. 7. If a convict dies, the Contractor shall furnish the Supervisor, and also the Superintendent of headquarters the cause of death. If convict dies without the attention of a physican, an inquest must be held and a copy of the

verdict must be furnished without delay.

ter camp, a certificate from the attending physician as to No. 8. No cruel or inhuman treatment shall be inflicted on the prisoners, but the Contractors shall have the power to administer punishment to convicts for disobedience. Monthly reports must be sent to the Supervisor, and he to the Commissioner of Agriculture, of the person punished, cause of punishment and kind of punishment. If corporeal, the number of lashes.

No. 9. The Contractor shall designate the person who is to administer punishment to the convicts. The name of said person for each camp must be given to the Supervisor and he report same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and no one else shall correct or punish prisoners but the one so designated. No guard shall curse, strike or in any

way abuse a prisoner.

No. 10. No person shall be allowed in the camp or stockade while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. No intoxicating liquors shall be allowed in the camps. No guard, captain of guards, foreman, or any one in any way connected with the management of convicts, shall be allowed to indulge in the use of intoxicants while on duty or in camps. Contractors must discharge any employee violating this rule, and notify the Supervisor of such discharges and he the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 11. The guards shall not permit any one to converse with a prisoner who is not in some way connected with the State Prison, without the consent or permission

of the proper authority.

No. 12. Contractors shall not permit any convict, whether a "trusty" or not, to go away from the stockade unless accompanied by a guard or guards, and at all times when at work of any kind guards must be near enough to the convicts to prevent them committing any act of violence.

No. 13. Convicts working in mines must not be so shackled or hobbled that they cannot move quickly to a safe distance from falling banks, neither shall they be required to handle or load hot rock on cars.

No. 14. All "trusty" convicts must be kept under guard

after 8 o'clock at night on account of Rule 12.

No. 15. Convicts shall not be allowed to work on Sundays, nor before sun-rise or after sun-set, except as regular cooks and yard hands in their usual care of the camp.

No. 16. In every instance where the Supervisor has sufficient evidence to show that any of these rules have

sufficient evidence to show that any of these rules have been violated, it shall be his duty to at once report the

same to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 17. Prisoners, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards, nor any other person, shall be allowed to gamble with cards, or other device for money, or thing of value, in, at or about the cells, barracks or convict camps. For a violation of this rule prisoners shall be punished, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards or other employees shall be discharged from service.

No. 18. From the 15th day of June to the 16th day of September, Contractors shall allow the convicts not less than one hour and a half at noon to rest from labor and

eat their mid-day meal.

No. 19. No convict shall be exchanged for another, or removed from one camp to another without notice first being given to the Supervisor and also to the Superintendent

of headquarter camp.

No. 20. The Supervisor shall have power to remove, for cause, any Superintendent, Guard or Captain of Guards, the Supervisor reporting his action in such cases without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture for his approval

or disapproval.

No. 21. No Contractor shall remove a Superintendent or Captain of Guards approved by the Supervisor, without first obtaining his consent, except in cases of emergency when conduct would demand immediate action, and then notice prompt by wire or first mail shall be given the Supervisor, that he may investigate and approve or disapprove such removal, and he shall promptly report to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 22. The person in charge of headquarter camp shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Agriculture and Supervisor of any transfer of prisoners from one

camp to another.

No. 23. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to see that the above Rules are faithfully observed and enforced, and a failure on the part of any Contractor, Superintendent, or Captain of Guards to observe and enforce these rules, shall be reported by the Supervisor to the Commissioner of Agriculture with all the facts connected therewith, and of all irregularities he may discover.

No. 24. All subsequent rules made by the Supervisor

and approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture must be obeyed, but in cases where they appear unreasonable, the Contractor or Contractors may appeal to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

No. 25. It shall be the duty of all Contractors and those authorized to employ guards, to require each guard so employed to subscribe to an oath of office for the faithful performance of duty and proper conduct while acting as such guard, which oath shall be forwarded to the Com-

missioner of griculture.

No. 26. Contractors shall report without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Supervisor, and to the Superintendent of headquarter camp, the name and number of any State convict who may escape from their respective camps, custody or control, and shall give the Supervisor full information as to when and how the escape was effected.

No. 27. These Rules must be kept posted inside of barrack building and on outside in a conspicuous place.

Approved in open meeting of the Board, January 15th, 1902.

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or at a return and describe for other the college that the

Land Department

Department

STATE LANDS—HOW DERIVED AND DISPOSED OF.

Our last bi-ennial report having been exhausted some months since, and having many inquiries concerning the different grants to the State, I deem it proper to reproduce a synopsis of the Acts of Congress under which we derive our public lands. By reading these extracts from the United States Statutes, any citizen can have a perfect understanding of the divisions under which the different grants are classed, and the proceeds, how, and why so utilized.

Much time, and a very exhaustive research of the records in this office, has been given the subect matter of this part of our report. By a careful examination of the attached tables, one can gather in detail or in totals, the disposition of our landed interests. From the information here presented, any one can make such combinations of the tables, as will give definite information, as to the total amounts used in any way whatever.

It will be found that the attached tables show in detail the disposition of, and the amount in acres, yet in the hands of the different State Boards, in the order the Congressional Grants are presented and discussed in this

article.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

How this class of lands were conveyed to the State, and the purpose for which they were to be used, is clearly set out in the following act:

Chapter LXXXIV, Act of September 28, 1850, Be it

enacted, etc.

"That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein ,the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and, at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: Provided, however, That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is 'wet and unfit for cultivation,' shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated."

DISPOSITION OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, Bailey vs. Trustees, 10th Florida, and a subsequent decision in the 16th Florida, page 531, it was held that aiding the building of railroads with these lands, was sufficiently in the nature of drainage and reclamation, as to justify the Trustees in their use for this purpose, but this idea is restricted in the 16th Florida.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have, in past years, conveyed millions of acres to various railroads, as is definitely set out in the attached tables. The present board of Trustees (as have some former boards), refuse to deed lands further, to railroads, feeling that some roads have been dealt with too liberally already. Realizing that there has been no plan carried out by the railroads to drain and reclaim the lands deeded them in the past, and further recognizing the fact that there are several millions of acres yet undrained and reclaimed, and that under the United States Statutes, above quoted, it is their duty to carry out the implied compact of the State with the Government; to use the lands yet remain-

ing in kind, or the proceeds from the sale of same, to drain and reclaim for settlement, this vast area. As a result of this position being taken by the Trustees, the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., during the spring of 1902, instituted suit against the Trustees, in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Florida, to force the Trustees to deed them the full amount that is claimed by them. Since the date of the above named suit, other railroad and canal companies have instituted suits against the Trustees to compel the deeding to them of more lands. Should these suits be terminated in favor of the railroad and canal companies, it would mean that the remainder of this liberal grant to the State by the United States Government, would pass into the hands of these corporations, absolutely defeating the purpose of the grant, which was to drain and reclaim for settlement and development. At this time, it is impossible to indicate when these suits will terminate. This condition has so complicated land matters, that we have been unable to aid bona fide settlers in securing titles to their homes, which settlements were made in a number of cases, prior to the State having received a patent of the Government. As a result, this department has been forced to decline numerous applications to purchase such lands, for settlement and improvement, which is materially retarding the development and settlement of that part of the State, where the swamp and overflowed lands are located.

From time to time the Trustees have entered into contracts with canal and drainage companies, for the purpose of reclaiming some of the overflowed lands of the State, and as a result of this method, some lands have been drained and reclaimed, but in my humble opinion, formed from observation and reliable information obtained, the results will not show creditably when the amount of lands deeded is compared with the acres properly reclaimed. See table No. 3 for acres conveyed to drainage companies. This office has no record of the number of acres actually drained, and I do not think it would make much of a record if we had it. Before leaving the subject of swamp and overflowed lands, I wish to call attention to Table No. 5, which shows the total number of acres the railroads have received the direct benefit from, by deed and by grant from the United States direct, which makes the enormous sum of 10,437,474.64

acres. In addition to this acreage should be added the acreage deeded to E. N. Dickerson in 1867, for coupons: on Florida Railroad bonds, 248,602.98 acres; to Wm. E. Jackson in 1868, for coupons on Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. bonds, 113,064.80 acres, and also the 4, 000,000 acres sold to Hamilton Disston; as these lands and the proceeds from these lands, were applied to thepayment of interest and the redemption of bonds issued by railroads, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Trustees For detailed verification of these amounts, see attached Table No. 6. To this should be added the lands: belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund proper (which is discussed further on), the proceeds arising from the sale of which is applied to the relief of bonded counties, which had issued bonds for the benefit of certain railroads. This latter item of 191.164 acres being approximated, gives the grand total of 14,990,306.42 acres of the State's holdings, that the railroads of the State have reaped the fruits of, directly or indirectly. By reference to Table No. 6, you can find the small acreage, comparatively speaking, that yet remains to be drained and reclaimed. The railroad and canal companies, as stated above, are appealing to the Federal Courts to give them what remains, regardless of drainage. This brief sketch indicates how the swamp and overflowed lands have been disposed of.

HOW THE TRUSTEES BECAME VESTED WITH THE TITLE TO SWAMP LANDS.

Under an Act of the Legislature of 1855, Chapter No. 610, Laws of Florida, will be found the full text of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the creation of the Trustees, their powers and duties. It will be noted that the title to this class of land was "vested irrevocably in the Trustees."

LANDS GRANTED TO STATE SPECIALLY FOR RAILROADS.

Act of Congress of May 17, 1856, Chapter 31 of the U. S. Statutes at Large.

Chap. XXXI. "Be it enacted, etc., That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Florida, for the pur-

pose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's river, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola, and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed. sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much lands in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be egal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid), shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purposes aforesaid: Provided, that the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch: Provided further. That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever. be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or

branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

Certified lists are on file in this office from the United States Land office at Washington, D. C., designating the

lands granted to the different roads under said act.

Sec. 448, Revised Statutes, which relates to the confirmation of titles to lands conveyed under this act of Congress. Reference to the attached tables will show the number of acres railroads received under this grant.

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

See act of Congress of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857. (act of 1857 continues in force act of 1855.). Sec. 2, act of March 2, 1855: "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: Provided, however, the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

HOW PROCEEDS ARE DISPOSED OF.

The proceeds arising from this source, either in lands or cash, were conveyed to the City of Pensacola by act of the Legislature of 1883. See Chapter 3475.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

What we call the "Internal Improvement Lands Proper" are the lands conveyed to the State, under an Act of Congress bearing date of September 4, 1841, and granting 500,000 acres; Section 8 of Chapter XVI, of said Act of September 4, 1841, Page 455, U. S. Statutes at Large,

reads: "Sec. 8. And be it further enacted. That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this Act, five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement; Provided, That to each of the said States which has already received grants for said purposes, there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres, the selections in all of the said States to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct; and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively, shall have been surveyed according to existing laws. And there shall be and hereby is, granted to each new State that shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as, including such quantity as may have been granted to such State before its admission, and while under a Territorial Government, for purposes of internal improvement as aforesaid, as shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid."

DISPOSITION OF "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS."

An Act of the Legislature, Chapter 3474, approved February 16, 1883, directed that the remainder of these lands be set apart and the proceeds from the sale of the same be applied to the payment of certain bonded indebtedness of the counties which had issued bonds for aid in building certain railroads in the State.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have accepted and approved said act of the Legislature and have been applying the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands to the bonded indebtedness of the counties referred to in said act, as is more fully shown by the reports of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

LAND AND CASH FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

From the United States, the State of Florida derives benefits for educational purposes, in monies and lands; five per cent. of the land sales made by the United States Government of the Government lands in said State are paid to the State of Florida for School purposes, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1845, Chapter 75, page 788, Vol. 5, United States Statutes at Large.

Under the same Act of March 3, 1845, there was granted to the State what we call our "Seminary Lands," the proceeds arising from the sale of which are applied to the benefit of the East Florida Seminary, located at Gainesville, Florida, and the West Florida Sminary (now known as the Florida State College), located at Tallahassee, Florida.

In addition to the above, the same act of March 3, 1845, sets apart every 16th section in every township in the State for public school purposes, and when, for various reasons, the United States Government can not convey the 16th section for school benefit, indemnity for same, in lands or cash, has been granted. These 16th sections are called our "School Lands Proper." I here copy so much of the Act of March 3, 1845, as relates to the above matters for definite information.

Chap. 75, Act of March 3, 1845, Sec. 1:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the concessions made by the State of Florida in respect to the public lands, there be granted to the said State eight entire sections of land for the purpose of fixing their seat of Government; also, section number sixteen in every township, or other lands equivalent thereto, for the use of the inhabitants of such township, for the support of such schools; also, two entire townships of land, in addition to the two townships already reserved, for the use of two seminaries of learning. One to be located east, and the other west of the Suwannee river; also, five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of lands within said State. which shall be hereafter sold by Congress, after deducting all expenses incident to the same; and which said net proceeds shall be applied by said State for the purpose of education."

SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

The Act of February 26, 1859, relates to indemnity.

Copy of said act is as follows:

Chap. 58, Act Congress February 26, 1859. "Be it enacted, etc., That where settlements, with a view to preemption, have been made before the survey of the lands in the field which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen and thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the pre-emption claim of such settler; and if they, or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by pre-emptors; and other lands are also hereby appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen or thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever: Provided, That the lands by this section appropriated, shall be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, entitled "An Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for."

Under Act of Congress of February 28, 1891, the Acts relating to indemnity for school lands were amended, to read as follows:

"Chap. 384. An Act to amend Sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, etc., That sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five and twenty-two hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be

amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2275. Where settlements with a view to pre-emption or homestead have been, or shall hereafter be made, before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, those sections shall be subject to the claims of such settlers;

"And if such sections, or either of them, have been or shall be granted, reserved or pledged for the use of schools

or colleges in the State or Territory in which they lie, other lands of equal acreage are hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory, in lieu of such as may be thus taken by pre-emption of homestead settlers.

"And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States."

For information concerning the amount of revenue derived from the land sales, in these different branches, reference is made to the tabulated statements in this report relating to the same.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK IN THE LAND OFFICE, AND THE METHODS OF CONDUCTING THE SAME.

The impression prevails among intelligent people who , are not familiar with the character of work done in the land department, that the labor required to conduct this branch of the office, has been reduced in proportion to the reduction of acreage controlled by the State. The facts and figures presented below demonstrate the futility of this idea. The acreage has been materially increased during the last two years through patents issued by the United States Government to the State, which is shown by reference to attached Table No. 7. While our tables show the number of entries made, acres sold and cash received. in the conduct of the various land funds, yet it is well todraw a fair comparison between the last four years and the four years immediately preceding. On examination of the records for the four years beginning January 1st, 1897, and ending December 31st, 1900, we find the number of deeds issued was 649. For the four years beginning January 1st, 1901, and ending December 31st, 1904, the number of deeds issued was 748. the same periods, our letter books show, letters written for the first period, 9,540; for the second period, 13,556. Total number of acres sold for the first period, 106,732.31, and for the second period, 707,338.25. Amount of cash value for the first period, \$100,427.96; for the second" period \$631,757.96. The second period of four years shows: a decided increase in every point compared. On deeds, net increase of 99, letters 4,016, acres 600,605.94, dollars \$531,330.00. When we remember that the swamp and overflowed lands have been tied up in litigation much of the time covered by the last four years used in the comparison, the results are positive that our work has not decreased.

The increase of population, new business enterprises and consequent increase in the value of lands, has done much to cause a thrifty business interest in lands. If the State had little or no lands to sell, the demands on the land office would be reduced but little: The different boards controlling the State's lands, having directed this department to advance the standard of prices very materially, has of course checked the number of sales recently. but it has not lessened the number of inquiries; on the contrary, it has increased the correspondence perceptibly, as it requires more correspondence to complete a transaction. The increased interest in real estate must naturally call for more inquiries concerning our records, on lands heretofore disposed of. The correspondence serves only as an index to the number of record investigations made, but can not explain that one letter often demands the time of a clerk for an entire day, and in some cases, all the extra time he can spare from pressing routine work, for more than a week. As time advances, population will multiply, business prosper and lands become more valuable. In the same ratio will record research increase. When those of us who are now acting a part in the work being done, have passed from the stage of action, the State land office will be importuned daily for record information.

THE TRACT BOOKS.

As indicated in my last report, we have one clerk, Mr. John T. Costa, working on a complete abstract, or set of abstract books, which will show the original entryman either from the State or from the United States Government. As he progresses with the work, the more perfect the evidence, that it is an indispensable adjunct to the land office. The many errors developed, even in the United States Land Office at Gainesville and at Washington, demonstrate the necessity for completing this record. We are

in constant correspondence with these two Government offices concerning numerous tracts that are in evident conflict. Mr. Costa is taking pride in this work, his experience in the land department and his gift as a draughtsman combine to make him a very efficient man for the work. I am glad to advise that he is making good progress. Often we are compelled to take him from this work, on account of the press of daily demands upon the department for information, which the remainder of the office force are unable to complete in the prompt manner the people expect, and that I feel they are entitled to have.

Mr. J. M. Dell, our efficient clerk in the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, furnishes us each year, with a list by counties, of the perfected entries in that office, which we supplement with the sales in this office and then transmit the completed list to the Comptroller, that he may send same to the different county assessors, to be placed on their assessment books for taxa-The principal work of the clerk in the Gainesville Land Office is to furnish data showing the original entries made by the Government office, to dovetail into the State's entries in the formation of the tract books. He occupies a position in the Gainesville office by special permit of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., which was granted upon the recommendation of Messrs, Robinson and Chubb, register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida. We are debtor to each of these gentlemen for courtesies extended us in the State Land Office from week to week, when they could render our work much more difficult and expensive.

THE METHODS PURSUED TO OBTAIN PATENTS.

The State, through its agents, inspect any lands yet owned by the Government, procures two affidavits to prove that the greater part of each legal subdivision (or forty-acre tract), is swamp and overflowed, or of such a character as to accrue to the State, under the Act of September 28, 1850. These original lists are prepared and furnished the inspecting agent in this office. The selections, with affidavits, are filed with us; we make duplicate copies of the lists and forward them with the affidavits to the United States Surveyor-General, who inspects the same and approves or rejects. If rejected by the Surveyor-Gen-

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eral, it ends the matter for the State, unless there is an appeal taken, and our experience indicates this to be futile. If approved, he forwards such lists as he may approve, to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. If no conflicts are found, or no excuse whatever can be advanced to disallow the selection, they send an agent tothe State, who inspects each forty-acre tract. Should he approve, the United States Land Office, after a time, will review the list again, and if no claim to enter as a homestead has developed, they issue an approved list, upon which the Governor of the State makes a request for patent, and if nothing intervenes in the meantime, when the General Land Ofnce sees fit to do so, a patent will issue to the State. The constant notices of contests and counter claims and advice to present proofs in remote parts of the State, or to waive our right to the land, are a heavy drain upon the mind and time of those engaged in the land office.

As expressed in my last report, the General Land Office is growing more and more strict in regard to issuing patents to the State. I am not able to guess from what is done in one case what will be discovered by the next list we file, upon which the State's claim will be disallowed. From reliable information given me, I feel satisfied that very many entries are being made on lands through the Government office, that are unquestionably swamp and overflowed lands, under the meaning of the Act of September 28, 1850. I am advised these lands are being entered by and for the benefit of timber and turpentine companies that they may use the timber from them. In many instances, no doubt the timber will be removed, destroying the value of the lands and then they will be discarded. At this time, with present conditions, it is nearly worth the lands to make the proof and place in proper line for a patent.

TRESPASS ON STATE LANDS.

I have done what I could, and will continue, to protect the State's lands from trespass. This has gone on with such a freedom for years and years until many regard it as proper to use the timber from State lands when desired. I have advised the sherifis of the different counties where the State has lands, as to their duties under the law. Governor Jennings addressed a letter; at my request, to all sheriffs and others whose duty it should be to guard the State's interest in such matters. But I feel sure these depredations are still being perpetrated, but to a much less degree than in the past. The school lands are more generally trespassed upon at present, as we have more of them that are timbered; and the School Board holds that they can not use any of the proceeds from the sale of these lands to protect them, or to have them investigated and the timber attached. This position was never held until recently. Such being the situation, I am helpless to do anything toward protecting these lands, for officers or others will not spend their time and efforts for the love they may have for the State, and they should not be expected to do so. Our only hope is that the prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and circuit judges will impress the matter upon the grand juries of the various counties.

ENTRIES UNDER THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

I am convinced that entries under Sections 449 to 453 of the Revised Statutes is much abused. It was intended to aid the poor man who had settled on a piece of land and established a home (which practice was very common in years past), to obtain title on easy terms. I found that furpentine men had furnished the means for their laborer to make the first payment and they at once commenced operating the timber, never expecting to complete the entry, at least they were not doing so. I canceled the entries when sufficient proof could be obtained to justify the action. I fear these sections of our law are fraught with more evil than good.

HOW FUNDS ARISING FROM LAND SALES ARE DISPOSED OF.

The funds that come into this office for lands, are disposed of, under the rules in operation, as follows: No deed relating to any of the different lands belonging to the different school funds is signed by the State Treasurer, until the cash has been covered into the treasury, he withholding his signature until the draft or check has been paid. The same rule is applied, through the State Comptroller, to deeds covering any of the Internal Im-

provement lands, under control of the Trustees. Under this system no monies paid for lands can possibly be di-

verted from their proper place.

At the end of each month we prepare a statement from our records, of all sales for the month, which is checked up by the State Treasurer and signed by him, which proves our records absolutely in balance.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the presentation of the different subjects discussed in this report, it has been my endeavor to present each branch of the business in as clear a manner as space will admit of. In the narrative, I have given facts and true conditions as I see them. The tables are as full and complete as I think could be looked for by those wishing definite data. Apply the tables to the written matter and they will be found, the one supporting the other. is no juggling of figures or varnishing the facts. The two represent the manner in which we have endeavored to perform our duty to the people of the State. If more has been expected, we can only regret; if the work comes up to the public demand, we are content. I wish to call special attention to the tables connected with the land report. These, I feel, are the most complete tabulated statements of the land records that have ever been presented in a report on our public lands.

SUGGESTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

The book recently presented to the public on the resources, climate, etc., of Florida, as an immigration pamphlet, will not supply the demand for it, until this I now write has been printed. The Legislature gave the department only \$750.00 for this work. We could only print one thousand copies for this small sum. I think the Legislature could not do better than to appropriate a sum sufficient to have at least ten thousand copies printed, to be used as an immigration document, and to go to our own people who desire a copy. The Department of Agriculture is the bureau of immigration, under our law. The Commissioner is required by law to publish such information as will aid in giving facts to those wishing information concerning the State. He can not comply if no funds are

appropriated for his use. Besides, it should be remembered, this department does not come as a beggar for revenue out of the general revenue fund raised by usual methods of taxation, for it is furnishing to the State more revenue than is required to defray the whole expense of the department in all its branches, except lands. We could revise and bring up to date with but little labor, comparatively speaking, for a new issue of the pamphlet. The great work of collecting data having been completed at the expense of many weeks of diligent work, now is the time to utilize this labor to advantage.

"Let there be honor to whom honor is due," is an old adage. I feel that due credit for this valuable work on Florida should be given Mr. Henry S. Elliot, the clerk in the Agricultural and Statistical branch of this department. While we discussed the plan and methods to be followed, to Mr. Elliot is due the credit, for he did all of the detail work in compiling and writing the book. We have no funds to employ outside help, and my duties are so diversified that I could give the subject but little time.

The State maps we have issued have been in great demand, at home and abroad. The 5,000 allowed printed by the last Legislature are fast disappearing. I request that the Legislature authorize the printing of 5,000 more maps for public distribution as heretofore. The map company agree to print us another edition of 5,000 maps, with some slight changes of the plate (which we will make), for \$550.00. This is \$100 less than for the last issue. amount appropriated for mounted maps for our public schools was very much appreciated by the teachers and pupils. We only had enough to supply about 60 per cent. of the schools then in existence, and allow but one to each school. The map company offers to furnish us 1,000 mounted maps, as before, for \$300,00. No school room should be without a mounted map of the State in it, for the pupils to see practically before them each lesson, the State they are studying, and in which they live. I request \$450.00 for 1,500 mounted maps for our schools.

For many years the School Fund has paid a clerk in the land department, on the theory that the school lands proper, and seminary lands, should pay their pro rata of the expense incident to the land office. The School Board are now of the opinion that the Legislature should pay this clerk directly of the general revenue fund, by leg-

lative appropriation. The Attorney-General advising, as I understand, that neither the lands nor the proceeds from the sale of such lands can be used to defray the expense of sale, issuing deeds, etc., incident to handling the lands. I therefore am forced to ask that an appropriation of \$1,200 per annum be made to pay a clerk in the school land department.

From the work and results in the Fertilizer and Prison branch, it is evident that the sum of \$1,500 per annum is a moderate request for a clerk capable of doing this work

correctly and promptly.

The appropriations for the printing, etc., in the Agricultural Department, as presented by the Comptroller, are necessary to conduct the bureau, as we are running short of funds each year to carry out the legal requirements placed on us to perform. I will present to the appropriation committee of the Legislature a detailed statement of the amounts needed.

I can not close without expressing my sincere appreciation for the loyal support of the entire clerical force connected with this department, in an effort to give the public

prompt and efficient service.

Table No. 1.—Statement of Lands Claimed by, and Conveyed to, Constructed Railroads, Claiming LandsOther
Than Alternate Sections.

			s Claimed.	Ac	res Deede	d.	1	cres Claim	ed.
Name of Railroad.	Miles claimed constructed.	Acres claim- ed per mile.	Total acres claimed, in addition to alternate sections in 6 and 20 mile limits.	Acres deed- ed other than alter nate sec tions.	alternate	Total acres deeded.	Claimed and not deeded In certifi- cates.	and not in	Tota' acres claimed and not deeded.
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor R. R Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Ry., formerly Tampa, Peace	282	10,000	2,882,200.00	2,448,498.54	173,863.91	2,622,362 45	131,711 .18	301,990 28	433,701.40
Creek and St. Johns hiver R. R. Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R Pensacola and Atlantic R. R. Palatka and Indian River Ry Carrabelle, Tallahassee	130 3-10 65.15 161 70	10,000	851,500.00 3,220,000 00	338,401.63 1,782,605.23	1,405.51 56,267.80		155,743 82 420,017.78	1,017,376.99	313,098.3
and Georgia R R., formerly Augusta, Tal- lahassee and Gulf R R.; formerly Thomas- ville, Tallahassee and Gulf R. R.		15.000	782,800.00	148,945 60	None	146,945.60	72,849.18	513,005. 22	585,354.4

Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic R R. South Florida R. K. (from	281	5,000	141,666.66	50,890.74	67,608.25	118,498.99	None.	90 775.92	90,775.93
Sanford to Kissimmee	40	3,840	153,600 00	60 424 71	4,767.36	65,192.07	None.	93,175,29	93,175.29
Florida East Coast R. R., formerly Jackson- ville, St. Augustine &									
Indian River R. R Atlantic, Suwannee River	255	8,000	2,040,000.00	None.	None.	None.	None.	2,040,000.00	2,040,000.00
and Gulf R. R	20	10,000	200,000.00	None.	None	Nons.	None.	200,000 00	200 000 00
St. Cloud and Sugar Belt	15 4-10	3,840	59,188*00	None.	None	None.	N	1 1 2 2 1	
Tallabassee South East-	10 1-10	0,010	38,180 00	None.	None	None.	None.	59,136 00	59,136.00
ern R. R., formerly Georgia, Florida and	1 3 1	F. 6	FE B	第一点				1	
Western R. R	20	10,000	200,000 00	None.	None.	None	None.	200,000.00	200,000 00
Total	1		12,003,402 66	6,896,847.42	620,015 26	7,016,362.68	914,221.9	64,692,833 42	5,607,055.38

^{*} Note.—14-100 acres excess deeded on road from Kissimmee to Tampa, and this acreage is claimed on road from Jacksonville to Palatka.

TABLE NO. 2—RECAPITULATION OF ALL SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO RAILROADS TO JANUARY 1, 1905.

(Lands included in certificates, which have deeded to railroads, are not embraced in ment.)	not been this state-
Name of Railroad.	Acres.
'Alarama an I Florida (from Pensacola to	
Georgia line)	27,613.32
East Fla. Railway Company (Jacksonville to	
St. Marys River)	15,731.29
Fernandina and Jacksonville Ry. Co	23,649.98
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central (Jackson-	
ville to Lake City)	164,568.21
Florida Railroad (Fernandina to Cedar Key	
and from Waldo to Tampa)	505,144.14
Florida Midland Railway Company	12,856.79
Green Cove Springs and Melrose Ry. Co	7,781.48
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River	1 1 1
Railroad Company	56,782.15
Jacksonville and Atlantic R. R. Company	21,501.62
Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and	
Navigation Company	10,837.88
Live Oak and Rowlands Bluff R. R. Company.	3,253.21
Orange Belt Railway Company	88,687.92
Pensacola and Georgia Railroad (Lake City to	
Tallahassee	65,561.77
St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad	14,725.90
Sanford and Indian River Railroad Co	6,192.88
St. Johns and Halifax Railroad, changed to St.	0,102.00
Johns and Halifax River Railroad Co	110,398.58
St. Augustine and Palatka Railway Co	41,510.29
St. Johns Railway Company	42,315.16
Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad Co.	4,002.41
Western Railway of Florida (lands not recon-	4,002.41
veyed	2,840.00
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gaines-	
ville,, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor Railroad.2	2,622.362.45
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway,	
formerly Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns	
River Railroad1	,472.312.06
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad	
Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad	,838,872.53

TABLE NO. 3—STATEMENT OF SWAMP AND OVER-FLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO CANAL AND DRAINAGE COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Acres.
H. L. Hart, for removing obstructions from Ocklawaha River	23,356.18
bee Land Company1,	652,711.80
Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	595,778.69
Etoniah Canal and Drainage Company	4,326.47
Total 2	,276,173.14

River Reports Contract the State of the Stat

TABLE NO. 4.

STATEMENT OF LANDS IN CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY	Total Acres in Certificates	Acres Deeded to Railroads	Acres Patented and not Deeded	Acres Deeded to Private Parties	Acres not Patented to the State and not Deeded
Florida Southern	148,614.81	16,903.63	2,776.74	661.20	128,273.24
Pensacola & Atlantic	777,379.64	357,361.86	369,960.89	36,541.84	13,515.05
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf	155,743.82		76,554.31	15,179.80	64,009.71
Palatka & Indian River	134,400.00		134,400.00		
Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Gulf	108,971.18	36,622.00	37,500.64	4,607.62	30,240.92
Total	1,325,109.45	410,887.49	621,192.58	56,990.46	236,038.92

TABLE NO. 5—NUMBER OF ACRES APPROVED DIRECT BY THE UNITED STATES TO RAIL-ROADS IN FLORIDA, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MAY 17, 1856.

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama & Florida (from Pensacola to Alabama line)	166,691:08
sacola)1	,273,105.37
Fla. Atlantic & Gulf Central (from Jackson- ville to Lake City)	29,103.74
Key)	290,183.28
Florida Central & Peninsular (from Waldo to Tampa)	436,073.48
Total approved direct by the United States.2	,195,156.95
Total acres conveyed to railroads by the Trus- tees of the Internal Improvement Fund of	
Florida 8,	,242,317.69
Grand total to railroads10,	437,474.64
Total acres conveyed to Canal and Drainage Companies by the Trustees of the Internal	
Improvement Fund of Florida	ned in cer-

TABLE NO. 6—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF ALL SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS PATENTED TO THE STATE PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1905, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF SEPT. 28, 1850.

Number of acres patented to the		
State		20,133,900.67
Number of acres conveyed to		
railroad companies8	,242,317.69	
Number of acres deeded to ca-	THE REAL PROPERTY.	To the mark
nal and drainage companies.2	276.173.14	
Number of acres deeded E. N.	,=,0,1,0,11	
Dickerson in 1867 for coupons		
on Florida R. R. bonds,		
which fell due prior to 1866	248,602.98	
Number of acres deeded Wm. E.	240,002.00	
arterior of the state of the st		
Jackson in 1868 for coupons		
on Florida Atlantic and Gulf	110 001 00	
Central R. R. bonds	113,064.80	
Wells & Randolph, agents of the		
State to select swamp and		
overflowed lands, under con-		
tract with the Governor of		
Florida of Nov. 8, 1851, re-		
ceived the proceeds from sale		
of about	100,000.00	
Number of acres deeded on ac-		10-11-15-11
count of L. G. Dennis, agent		resemble to
of the State to procure and		The state of the
receive patents for swamp and		
overflowed lands at Washing-		THE PERSON NAMED IN
ton, under contract with the	end alti	
Governor of Florida of Nov.		THE STATE OF THE S
10, 1875 (see orders of trus-		the property
tees of July 5, 1881 and April		
14, 1883)	5,800.27	And the same of
Number of acres deeded on ac-	0,000.21	
count of Williams & Swann,		
agents of the State, to select		
swamp and overflowed lands		THE PERSON NAMED IN
swamp and overnowed lands		1
under contract with the Trus-		
tees of the Int. Imp. Fund of	00 400 07	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
March 5, 1871	39,480.27	S. Commission of the last

TABLE No. 6-Continued

(Other lands were deeded on account of W. & S. under above contract, belonging to the Int. Imp. Fund proper, embracing 4,837.98 acres for \$6,155.73, are not embraced in statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.

Number of acres deeded on account of Williams, Swann and Corley, agents of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of May 18, 1873......

(Other lands were deeded on account of W., S. & C., under above contract, belonging to the Int. Imp. Fund proper, amounting to 15,163.56 acres, which are not embraced in this statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.)

Number of acres deeded on account of Sydney I. Wailes, agent of the State to procure patents for swamp and overflowed lands at Washington, under contracts with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of April 13 and Oct. 19, 1878....

Number of acres deeded on account of John A. Henderson agent of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund, of March 15, 1884 161,134,68

(Other lands were deeded on account of J. A. Henderson, and did add to seed amounting to 3,685.72 acres,

mule out \$45 miles

TABLE No. 6-Continued.

which have not been patented	
ented.)	
Number of acres deeded on ac-	
count of S. W. Teague, agent	
and overflowed lands under	Farment No. 130, 131
	Paient No. 140, 150
the Int. Imp. Fund, of March	
22, 1902 5,7	
[
ton sale	000.00
Number of acres deeded to all	
other persons	03.60
Total disposed of	
Leaving balance on hand, Jan.	Parent No-122, to
	2,980,239.48
Agri 27	it tar ov faciliti

5,778.37

Making total patent, serviced.

litory Ishi m betsking toor

Amount conveyed to S.

TABLE No. 7-SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Since the first day of January, 1903, the following Patents for Swamp and Overflowed Lands have been received from the United States, to-wit:

from the United States, to wit.	
The trade of the second second second second	Acres.
Patent No. 137, Gainesville District	.2,862,280.00
Patent No. 138, Gainesville District	
Patent No. 139, Gainesville District	. 1,749.96
Patent No. 140, Gainesville District	. 2,700.00
Patent No. 141, Gainesville District	. 40.11
Patent No. 142, Gainesville District	
Patent No. 143, Gainesville District	. 2,339.03
Patent No. 144, Gainesville District	. 4,647.31
Patent No. 145, Gainesville District	. 9,042.91
Patent No. 146, Gainesville District	. 2,253.89
Patent No. 147, Gainesville District	. 1,516.77
Patent No. 148, Gainesville District	. 2,343.94
Patent No. 149, Gainesville District	3,620.99
Patent No. 150, Gainesville District	
Patent No. 151, Gainesville District	63.25
Quantity previously patented, as shown by report of Com-	3,009,469.99
missioner of Jan. 1, 1903	17,124,430.68
Making total patents received. The quantity disposed of prior	20,133,900.67
to Jan. 1, 1903, as shown by last report of Commissioner, less 88,933,41 acres recon-	
veyed	
Amount sold in 1901, embraced	210 8
in patents received in 1903,	
not deducted in last report, as land had not then been	· mine · v · n
patented 205,285.00	
Amount conveyed to S. W.	1
Teague in 1903 606.05	
Amount sold in 1903 109,732.14	
Amount sold in 1904 4,600.39	
Amount conveyed to S. W.	1万万叶 1
Teague in 1904 5,778.37	

The of Square and transformed Lands Sold Lineary the Years

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Amount conveyed J. A. Henderson in 1904, (98,276.83	
acres, of which 3,685.72 acres	
have not been patented, leav-	
ing 94,591.11 patented) 94,591.11	
Total disposed of up to Jan. 1, 1905	17,153,661.21
Leaving balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905	2,980,239.46

TABLE NO. 8.

List of Swamp and Overflowed Lands Sold During the Years-1903 and 1904.

	1903.	1904.				
No. Entry. Acres.		Acres. Amount.		Acres.	Amount.	
15,791	6.40			536.73	\$	805.10
15,792	28.65	14.33		40.00		20.00
15,793	3,600.00	3,000.00		1,920.00		960.00
15,794	700.00	1,000.00		40.14		40.14
15.822	76.08	26.62		75.02		187.55
15,824	11,520.00	3.456.00		78.20		97.75
15,825	11,520 00	3 456.00		240.00		300.00
15,826	11,520.00	3,456.00		1,192.44		1,490.55
15,827		3 456.00		39.79		50.00
15,828	11,520.00	3,456.00	15,884 15,885	40 00		50.00
15,829 15,830		2,544.00		39 89		99.73
15,831	22,400.00	6,720.00		63.25		79.00
15,834		1,400.00		120.60		150.00
15,836		(2,877.70		41.43		51.78
15,841	44.08	44.08		80.00		80.00
15,844	320.00	320.00		13.50		27.00
Total 1903	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.18	Total 1904	4,600.39	\$	4,568.25

^{*}The missing numbers are Internal Improvement Lands. See Tables 11 and 12.

TABLE NO. 9—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND CONVEYED TO S. W. TEAGUE UNDER ORDER OF TRUSTEES OF MAY 16 AND NOV. 11, 1903, IN PAYMENT FOR SERVICES IN-SPECTING LANDS IN PLACE WITH GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Date of Entry.	No. of Entry.	Acres
December 15, 1903	15,850	240.24
December 15, 1903	15,851	206.78
December 15, 1903		159.06
Total		. 606.05
:Swamp and overflowed lands	s conveyed to S. W.	
Teague under order of Tr	ustees of March 22,	
1902, and July 29, 1904, in services for making select		
overflowed lands, as per		
July 29, 1904		5.617.12
As per entry No. 15,893, Dece		161.25
Total		5,778.37
Swamp and overflowed land		17.92 (10.3
count of John A. Henderse		7-1-3
der contract with Trustees and orders of Trustees of		
Dec. 28, 1904, as per enti		
28, 1904		8 276 83
(Of which 3,685.72 acres have		
		The second secon

TABLE NO. 10-SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

The quantity of lands located by the respective owners of Swamp Land Indemnity Certificates, which have been patented to the State, is as follows:

Amount as per last report Supplement "E" to Special Indemnity	85,333.38
Patent No. 4	Rotal and Second
No. 4 6,116.13	6,323.56
the State to the owners of the cor	91,656.94
direct, as shown by last report56,186.92 Conveyed during the years 1903 and 1904	87,490.50
Total Transfer of the State of	0.1,100.00

TABLE NO. 11.-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Granted Under Act of Congress September 4, 1841.

Amount on hand January 1, 1903 (actual calculation). Amount sold during 1903	
Balance on hand January 1, 1905	15,346.42

List of Internal Improvement Lands Sold During the Years 1903 and 1904.

athro Koudy	1903.	,	1/11/78/L	1904.	
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount.
15,795 15 797	40.13 39.87	\$ 50.16 49.84	15,856 15,857	40.22 40.63	\$ 50.27 50.79
15,799	40.47	50.59	15,858	40.22	50.28
15,800	2,657.72	1,727.51	15,859	40.22	50.28
15,801	40.00	50.00	15,860	201.53	201.53
15,802	40 07	50.09	15.861	40.40	50.50
15,805	40.12	50.15	15,862	120.90	151.13
15,817	440.67	550.84	15,865	40.07	50.09
15,818	160.00	96.00	15,866	40.00	50.00
15,819	73.81	73.81	15,869	40.00	50.00
15.821	45.33	56.66	15,872	367.97	367.97
15,823	8,837.76	8,837.76	15,876	40.11	50.14
15,832	126 55	94.91	15,878	304.00	481.12
15,833	80.61	80.61	15,880	40 00	50.00
15,835	645.45	484.09	15,894	78.94	157.88
15.837	40.12	60.18	15,896	40 00	80.00
15,840	120.35	150.54	15,897	47.98	95.96
15,842	678.67	678.67	T-4-1 1004	1 500 10	4 0.007.04
15,846	40.22		Total 1904'	1,563.19	\$ 2,037.94
15 847 15,848	40 01 78 88	50.01 78.88	BUTTE MOTA		
15,853	39.95	49.94		2.7	
15,854	39.95	49.94			
15,855	160.52	200.65			
Total 1903	14,547.23	\$ 13,672.11			

^{*}The missing numbers are Swamp or Installment Entries. See Tab'es Nos. 8 and 12.

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TABLE NO. 12.

List of Internal Improvement Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1903 and 1904.

Sunnang.	190	3.	let use	1904.				
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Oash Paid.	
15,796 15,798 15,803 15,804 15,806 15,820 15,838 15,843 15,843 15,845	40.08 40.08 40.40 40.12 40.07 40.07	49.61 50.10 50.10 50.10 50.50 60.18 50.09 50.09	\$ 16.67 16.75 16.75 16.75 16.75 20.06 16.70 16.93	15,867 15,870 Total 1904			\$16.72 16.70 \$33.42	
Total 1903	401.33	\$ 511.70	\$ 170.81	1 1 m				

TABLE NO. 13—LIST OF INTERNAL IMPROVE-MENT LANDS.

Sold under the provisions of Secs. 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1st, 1903, upon which payments were made during the years of 1903 and 1904.

1904

1903

	1909.			1304.	
No. of Entry	No. of Install- ment	Amt. Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Insta l- ment	Amt. Paid
15,515	3	\$ 16.65	15,650	2	\$ 16.55
15,596	3	16.65	15,796	2	16.74
15,563	2 and 3	33.44	15,594	3	16.86
15,612	2 and 3	66.65	15,729	2	20.10
15,786 2	and 3	100.00	15,098	2 and 3	33.40
15,547	3	16.68	15,564	3	33.46
15,608	3	33.72	15,640	3	33.12
15,594	2	16.86	15,555	2 and 3	33.25
15,640	2	33.13	15,631	3	33.30
15,631	2	33.35	15,838	2 and 3	40.12
15,632	2	16.65	15,773	2	16.70
15,588	3	16.65	15,632	3	16.60
15,589	3	16.50	15,663	3	16.34
15,590	3	16.62	15,783	3	16.75
15,591	3	16.82	15,729	3	20.07
15,109 2	and 3	66.65	15,775	2 and 3	66.66
15,663	2	17.00	15,654	3	16.38
15,654	2.	17.00	15,849	2	16.93
15,593	3	16.60	T'l. 1904		\$463.33
"L 1903		\$567.62	1		

Sold under the providence of Stee, 110 sto 173, Howard

TABLE NO. 14.—SCHOOL LANDS GRANTED UNDER ACTS OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1845, FEB-RUARY 26, 1859, AND FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

Or the Company of the	Acres.
'Amount on hand January 1, 1903, (approximated)	218,461.71
Amount of school indemnity lands approved in 1904*	HET COURT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
Total	220,662.47
Amount sold in 1904	85,284.93
Balance on hand January 1, 1905	135,377.54

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TABLE NO. 15—LIST OF SCHOOL LANDS SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1903.

No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No Entry	Acres	Amount
3,374	40.13	\$ 50.16	3,438	40.05	\$ 50.06
3,375	1,243.37	1,554.21	3,439	40.00	50.00
3,376	39.98	- 39.98	3,440	317.28	396.60
3,377	39.95	39.95	3,441	643.76	804.70
3,378	319.92	319.92	3,442	640.76	640.76
3,379	200.08	250.10	3,443	6,310.61	7.888.26
3,380	80.00	100.00	3,445	440.00	550.00
3,381	382.51	478.14	3,446	400.50	500.63
3.382	39.90	49.88	3,448	319.50	399.38
3,383	2,561.32	3,201.65	3,449	480.42	600.53
3,384	119.86		3,450	1,120.00	1,400.00
3,385	1,039,50	1,299.37	3,451	640.00	800.00
3,388	400.35	500.44	3,452	80.00	100.00
3,389	640.00	800.00	3,453	640.40	800.50
3,390	40.78	50.98	3,454	279.44	349,30
3,391	200.15	130.09	3,455	440.00	550,00
	- Francis	+021355C	3,456	40.13	100.33
3,394	998.98	1,248.73	3,457	199.61	249.51
3,395	478.74	598.43	3,458	644.64	805.80
3,396	104.50	130.62	3,459	40.00	50,00
3,397	119.99	149.99	3,460	120.18	150.23
3,398	5,691.61	5,691.61	3,461	40.05	50.06
3,399	1,840.80	2,391.00	3,462	1,684.72	2,105.90
3,400	80.00	100.00	3,463	1,241.51	1,551.89
3,402	3.836.72	4,796.90	3,464	39.95	49.94
3,403	519.40	259.70	3,465	160.04	200.05
3,404	40.00	50.00	3,466	159.63	199.54
3,405		508.29	3,467	442.74	553.43
3,406	400.45	500.56	3,468	40.23	50.29
0,200	200120		3,469	80.00	100.00
3,408	640.24	800.30	3,470	160.00	200.00
3,409	640.00	800,00	3,471	400.15	500.19
3,410	1,280.00	1,600.00	3,472	640,24	800.30
3,411	75.98	75.98	3,473	80.15	100.19
3,412	640.00	800,00	3,474	361.54	451.93
3,413	239.04	298.80	3,475	3,827.90	4,784.88
3,414	159.24	199.05	3,477	120.00	150.00
3,415	880.30	1,100.38	3,478	640.00	800.00
3,416	1,091.07	1,363.84	3,479	641.20	801.50
			A CONTRACTOR		399.28
2,418	2,646.73	2,646.73	nued.)	319.42	

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TABLE No. 15-Continued.

No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
3,420	598.13	747.66	3,481	407.25	509.06
3,421	640.04	800.05	3,482	40.64	50.80
:3,425	521.76	652.20	3,483	81.68	102.10
:3,426	560.00	560.00	3,484	39.97	49.96
3,428	200.08	250.10	3,485	39.89	49.87
3,429	628.40	785.50	3,486	5,275.86	5,275.86
:3,430	360.45	450.56	3,487	598.76	748.45
:3,432	640.00	800.00	3,488	400.00	300.00
:3,433	558.50	698.12	3,489	634.32	792.90
3,435	2,517.80	3,147.25	3,490	40.02	50.03
:3,436	1;284.40	1,605.50	3,491	240.75	300.94
3,437	640.16	800:20	3,492	399.35	499.19
An Alexand	1000000	Lower L	T'l. 1903	72,503.18	\$86.117.90

^{*} The missing numbers ore Seminary or Installment Entries. See Tables Nos. 17 and 19.

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TABLE NO. 16.

List of School Lands Sold During the Year 1904!

No. Entry. Acres.				Acres.	Amount.		
3,493	40 06	\$ 50.07	3,517	840.00			
8 494	199.48	249.35	3.518	640.00	1,280.00		
3,495	39.88	49.85	3,519	50.00	62.50		
3,496	39.88	49.85	3,521	600.00	450.00		
3,498	240.00	300.00	3.522	119.64	149.55		
3,499	516 23	1.032.46	3,523	639.60	799.50		
3,500	639.52	1,279.04	3.524	39.80	99.50		
3,501	120.10	150.12	3,525	640.00	800.00		
3,502	401.23	501.54	3.526	160.06	320.12		
3,503	359.61	449.51	3,527	320.60	512.96		
3,504	39.97	49.96	3 528	320.60	512.96		
3,505	31.50	39.38	3,530	241 35	482.70		
3,506	66.70	83.38	3.531	100.00	200,00		
3,507	641 50	801.88	3,532	37.32	74.64		
3,508	160.00	240.00	3,533	80.31	160.62		
3,510	40.09	50.11	3,534	633.53	791.91 650.00		
3,511	5.42	5.42	3,535	520.00			
3,512	208.20	208.20	3.536	600,00	750.00		
3,513	404 84	404.84	3,537	639,60			
3,514	163.25	204.06	3,538	160.00	320.00		
3,515	160 14 239.81	200.18 479.62	Total	11,939.82	\$ 17,854.98		

When entries Nos. 2,302 to 3.306, inclusive, were made, August 15, 1902, amounting to \$1,517.56, the amount was charged on floats issued by Board, January 4, 1902; and not knowing the Treasurer had not placed the money he received for the floats to the credit of the School Fund, but was holding it under order of the Board as per minutes of Board of January 4, 1902, to be credited when notified of these entries, these certificates of entries were not turned over August 15, 1902 and were turned in February 20, 1904, to have amount of same properly credited to School Fund. This money was never paid into this office.

^{*}The missing numbers are Seminary or Installment Entries. See Tables Nos. 17 and 19.

TABLE NO. 17.

List of School Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1903 and 1904,

	190	3.		1904			
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sa'e.	Cash Paid.
3,386 3,387	40 17	50.21	16.75	3,509 3,539	80.00	\$100.00	\$33.34 16.70
3,392 3,393		50.00	16.75 16.67	Total 1904	110 07	9140 00	950 04
3,401		102.50	34.20	10tai 1004	110.01	10.001	POL . 03
3,407	40.00	50.0	16.75		Service 131		
3,417		50.00	16.75				
3,422	39.96	49.9E	17.00	Samuel Control			
3,423	39.48	49.3€	16.75				
3,424	40.00	50.00	16.75	Selection of			
3,444	161.00	201.2	66.67	4.00			
3,447		99.0€	33.34				
3,476	40.07	50.08	16.67	E S HEAT			
Total 1903	721.96	\$ 902.44	\$ 301.38				

TABLE NO. 18-LIST OF SCHOOL LANDS

Sold under the provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1st, 1903, upon which payments were made during the years of 1903 and 1904.

1903

	1	1903.		12134	1904.					17.114								
No. of Entry	of Ineta 1		of Insta l-		of Insta 1-		of Am				of Amount Paid		No. of Entry	100	No. of: Instal'- ment		Amount Paid	
3,027	1	3		\$ 16	.55	2,889	2	and	3	\$	66.52							
3,009	2	and	3	100	.83	3,145		3			16.60							
3,061		3		14	.98	3,294	2	and	3		67.00							
3,12	5	3		16	.64	3,248	3	2			16.68							
3,015	2	and	3		.43	3,129)	3			16.68							
2,795		and	3	- 33	.38	2,673		and	3		33.36							
3,228		and	3	99	.44	3,259)	2		100	16.65							
3,154		2		16	.51	3,143	3	3			16.69							
2,951	12	and		6	6.88	2,876	2	and	3	12	33.36							
3,042	2	3		66	.26	3,154		3			16.52							
3,115	2	and	3	65	.25	3,180) -	3		1.30	16.57							
3,174		2		33	.38	3,266		2			12.83							
3,082	2	3		16	.87	3,185	1	3		1	33.17							
3,058		3		50	.25	2,728	3	3			33.40							
3,070)	3		16	.77	3,238	3	2			16.74							
3,143	3	2		16	6.68	2,556	3	3			12.29							
3,036	15	3		33	.35	3,278	2	and	3		33.30							
3,180	9 1	2		16	.57	3,175		3			16.70							
3,188	5	2		33	.17	2,825	5	2		100	16.83							
3,124	2	and	3	66	.86	3,041		2	100		33.35							
2,798	2	and	3		.42	2,821	2	and	3		33.86							
:2,807	2	and	3		.38	2,918	2	and	3		33.49							
3,175		2		16	.71	3,001	2	and	3		33.25							
3,081	1	3		33	.25	2,822		3			16.65							
3,065	5	3		16	.59	2,827		3			33.40							
3,033	2	and	3	132	.69	2,860	1	3		1	16.70							
3,048	2	and	3			3,225	2	and	3		33.35							
2,740	2	and	3	33	.75	2,681	10000	and	3		33.35							
3,090		3		66	.72	3,207		3			66.71							
:2,215	2	and	3	33	.37	3,208	3	3			66.72							

(Continued.)

TABLE No. 18--Continued.

	1903.			1904.	
N . of Entry	No of Installment	Am unt Pa'd	No. of Entry	No. of Install- ment	Am unt Paid
2,675	2 and 3	100.16	3,224	3	66.51
3,108		16.60	2,635	2 and 3	33.30
3,401	2 and 3	68.30	15.019		
3,207	2	66.71	T'l. 1904	That I	\$ 992.53
3,208	2	66.71			
2,941	2 and 3	33.18		China S	
3,147	2 and 3				
3,174		33.39			
3,224	2	66.52			
3,444	2 and 3	134.58			
3,137		33.45			
3,104	3	32.60	25. de 1		
°1. 1903		\$2,064.29	1.33		

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SCHOOL INDEMNITY LANDS.

On February 14th, 1893, the State Board of Education appointed B. F. Hampton, Esq., of Gainesville, Florida, agent to select School Indemnity Lands due the State under act of Congress of February 26, 1859, and afterwards the board entered into contract with Mr. James M. Graham, of Alachua county, Florida, to sell him all lands approved to the State under the selection of B. F. Hampton, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The board has not been put to any expense in making these selections, and has not paid any commissions for the work.

The contract made with Messrs. Graham and Hampton is as follows:

STATE OF FLORIDA, Leon County.

This contract made and entered into this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893, by and between Henry L. Mitchell, Governor; William B. Lamar, Attorney-General; John L. Crawford, Secretary of State; Clarence B. Collins, State Treasurer, and William N. Sheats, Superintendent Public Instruction, as officers and members of the State Board of Education of Florida, parties of the first part, and James M. Graham, by his attorney in fact, Benjamin F. Hampton, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said parties of the first part hereby agree to sell to the said party of the second part, his heirs. administrators, executors and assigns, all the school indemnity lands now due and owing to the State of Florida by the United States, under the act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, including all lands now selected under said act, and not yet approved by the Department of the Interior, at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and to make to him or such persons as he may designate, deeds thereto, upon the payment of such sum of \$1.25 per acre. It is expressly understood that the said James M. Graham hereby agrees and obligates himself to purchase at the price named, all the lands found to be due and owing to the State, under the said act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, when the same have been approved, and in order to indemnify the said Board against loss by his failure or refusal to carry out the con-

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ditions of this contract, the said Graham has deposited \$1,500 with the State Treasurer, which said amount, in event of his failure; or refusal, as above set forth, he agrees shall be forfeited to the Board, otherwise the same shall be accepted by the said Board in its final settlement with the said James M. Graham as a part of the purchase money mentioned herein.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, this 25th

day of April, A. D. 1893.

HENRY L. MITCHELL, Governor.

(Seal JNO. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State. State Board CLARENCE B. COLLINS, State Treasurer. of W. B. LAMAR, Attorney-General.

Education.) WM. N. SHEATS, State Supt. Pub. In.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, by B. F. Hampton,

Attorney in Fact.

And under agreements made June 7, 1899, and February 28, 1900, the State Board of Education appointed B. F. Hampton as agent for the State to secure indemnity for all 16 sections in the Forbes Purchase agreeing to pay him 20 per cent. of all indemnity lands secured by him for the 16 sections covered by said Forbes Purchase, and subsequently agreeing to sell him the remainder of said lands secured by him at the rate of \$1.00 per acre, the said Hampton agreeing to take all.

The contracts made with B. F. Hampton are as follows: This agreement, made and entered into on this 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, by and between the State Board of Education of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Alachua county, Florida, party of

the second part, witnesseth: That,

Whereas, The State of Florida is entitled to receive indemnity from the United States Government for the lands in the 16th sections in the sales made by the said Government known as the "Forbes Purchase:" and.

Whereas, The State Board of Education desires to and does engage the services of the party of the second part for the purpose of procuring indemnity from the United States Government by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," it being deemed necessary to have an agent for this purpose, it is therefore agreed, by and between the parties to this instrument, that the said party of

the second part be, and is hereby employed, constituted and appointed as the agent of the State of Florida, for the purpose of procuring the said indemnity; and the said party of the second part accepts the said employment, and agrees to become the agent of the said State of Florida for the purpose aforesaid, and as compensation for his services, the said party of the first part agrees to transfer and assign to the said party of the second part, twenty, (20) per cent. of the acreage so procured by the said party of the second part agrees to accept said twenty (20) per cent. of the acreage so procured by him, in full settlement for his services, and for all expenses that he may incur in the procuring of the said indemnity as aforesaid.

It is further stipulated that the said party of the second part shall be the sole and exclusive agent of the State of Florida in the procuring of said indemnity from the United States Government, and he shall have and receive from the party of the first part one-fifth of all the acreage that may be allowed to the State of Florida by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," which said acreage shall be certified to him by the said Board when the same shall have been secured from the Government, and he is hereby appointed agent of the State to select therewith such Government lands as he may want, and the said Board shall deliver deeds thereto to such person or persons as he may designate.

In testimony whereof, the said parties and each of them, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the said Board of Education of Florida has caused the great seal of the said State to be attached hereto by the President and Secretary of said body corporate.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA.

W. D. BLOXHAM, President.

(Seal)

Attest:

Wffl. N. SHEATS.

Secretary.

B. F. HAMPTON. [L. S.]

STATE OF FLORIDA, County of Leon.

This indenture made and entered into on this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, by and between the State Board of Education, a body corporate under the laws

of the State of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Alachua county, Flor-

ida, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That, Whereas, the said State Board of Education, on the 16th day of January, 1900, passed the following resolution, to-wit: "Resolved, That a contract be, and is hereby made by this Board, with Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Florida, to sell and convey to him all of the School Indemnity Lands that he may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions), at and for the sum of \$1 per acre—the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the Board.

The deeds to be made to such person or persons as said Benjamin F. Hampton may direct the Commissioner

of Agriculture in writing.

Resolved further, That said B. F. Hampton shall take all of such lands within two years from the time the State is ready to make deeds and to give such guarantee as the Board may require that he will take the whole

of such lands at the expiration of that time.

And, whereas, The said party of the second part has accepted the terms and conditions of said resolution, and has agreed to conform thereto and to purchase the lands recited therein. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the said resolution, the said State Board of Education does herein and hereby obligate and bind itself and its successors in office, to grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Benjamin F. Hampton and to his heirs and assigns, all of the School Indemnity Lands that the said Benjamin F. Hampton may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions), at and for the sum of \$1 per acre, the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the said Board to the said Hampton upon the payment by the said Benjamin F. Hampton or his heirs or assigns of the said purchase price of \$1 per acre; Provided, however, that the said Benjamin F. Hampton, or his assigns. shall take all of said lands within two years from the time that the State of Florida, by and through said State Board of Education, is ready to make deeds thereto.

And, provided further, That before any part of said lands shall have been deeded to the said Benjamin F. Hampton, his heirs or assigns, other than as his commissions as aforesaid, he, the said Benjamin F. Hampton, shall make and execute to the State of Florida such bond or obligation as the State Board of Education shall require, agreeing and obligating himself to purchase the whole of said lands within the two years from the time that the State Board of Education is ready and able to-make deeds thereto.

In witness whereof, the said State Board of Education, by its duly authorized president and attested by its secretary, hath authorized the execution of this instrument and hath authorized that its corporate seal be attached hereto as provided by law, on the day and year first above written.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Per W. D. BLOXHAM, Pres. Attest: WM. N. SHEATS, Sect'y. B. F. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us as witnesses— JAS. H. RANDOLPH,

W. M. McINTOSH,

Witnesses as to signature of B. F. Hampton-G. DZIALINSKI, [Seal.] W. W. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Following out the provisions of the foregoing contracts, the State has secured as indemnity 40,111.76 acres of land from the United States Government, after deducting the 20 per cent. allowed B. F. Hampton under his contract, to-wit: 8,022.35 acres, there was not to the State 32, 089.41 acres, 1,608.17 acres having been conveyed to the State piror to Hampton's contract to purchase; there was left 30,481.24 acres, and in accordance with the above contract the said Hampton has paid or caused to be paid to the State Treasurer the sum of \$30,481.24, being \$1.00 per acre as stipulated in the contract. Certificates and floats have been issued to the said Hampton or his assigns to cover any amounts, for which patents have not yet issued.

From time to time as the patents are issued to the State, deeds are issued and credited on these floats, the money having been paid over to the State Treasurer, at the time the floats or certificates were issued. There only remains 1,733 and 21-100 acres yet to be deeded, to completely close up this important transaction, which hasadded a neat sum to the State School Fund.

TABLE NO. 19-SEMINARY LANDS.

TABBE NO. 15 SEMINAN	T TYTTATATA	3.
		Acres.
Amount sold during 1903	etashrdlt	ahrdluana
Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1903		27,081.50-
Amount sold during 1903		
Amount sold during 1904		22,695.66
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1905		4,385.84

List of Seminary Lands Sold During the Years 1903 and 1904.

	1903.		1904.				
No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No Entry	Acres	Amount		
3,419 3,427	20,522 20 1,576.48	\$20,522 20 1,182.36	3.497 3,520 3,529	439 50 38 38 - 40 00	\$549.38 95.95 100.00		
*Total 1903	22,098.68	\$21,704 56	+Total 1904	517.88	\$745.33		

List of Seminary Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1903 and 1904.

No. En;ry	Acres.	Amount of Sale	Cash Paid
3,431 3,434	39.55 39.55	\$ 79 10 79 10	\$ 26 40 26 37
*Total 1903	79.10	\$158 20	\$ 55 77

^{*} The missing numbers are School or Installment Entries. See Tables 15, 16 and 17.

TABLE NO. 20.- RECAPITULATION OF SALES FOR CASH IN 1903 AND 1904.

1903,	Swamp.			Interna' Improvement.			School.			Seminary		
	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	Acres,	Amount of sale	Cash 1 aid.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	Acres	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid
Cash Entries	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38,689.13	14,547.23	\$13,672.11	\$ 13,672.11	72,503.18	\$ 86,117.90	86,117.90	22,098.68	\$21,704.56	\$21,704.5
under Sections 449 to 453, R. S cotal Sales, 1903 mount Collected un- der Installment en-	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38.689.13	401.33 14,948.56		\$ 13,842.92	721.96 73,225.14	902.44 \$ 87,020.34	301.88 86,419.78		158.20 \$21,862.76	
tries of previous years						567.62		\$	2,064.29			
cash received in 1903	109,732.14	\$ 38,689.13	\$ 38,689.13	14,948.56	14,183.81	14,410.54	73,225.14	\$ 87,020.34	88,484.07	22,177.78	\$21,862.76	\$21,757.3
1904.					1				47.054.00	1 -17.00	745.33	745.3
Cash Entries nstallment Entries under Sections 449 to 453, R. S Fotal sales 1904 Amount credited on Entries 3302 to 3306		\$ 4,568.25 \$ 4,568.25		80.02		33.42	119.97	\$ 17,854.98 \$ 149.96 \$ 18,004.94	50.04			
made in 1902 by Hampton. See list preceding of school sales in 1904							1,526.40	1,526.40	1,517.56			
mount collected un- der installment en- tries of previous						462.22			992.52			
Total acres sold and cash received in 1904	4,600.39	\$ 4,568.25		1,613.21			13,586.19	\$ 19,531.34 \$ \$106,260.30	20,415.11	517.88	\$ 745.33 \$ 1757.79	
Total 1903 and 1904. Total 1901, 1902, 1903	114,332:53		43,257.38	16,591.77	16,321.78	\$ 16,945.23	86,811.32	\$212,811.98	11.668,6911	22695.66	\$22,608.05	\$22,502.6

TABLE NO, 21.

Statement showing the area of U. S. Government land unappropriated, etc., in Plorida.

The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.

Land District.	County		propriated reserved	and un			Total area of land	
		furveyed.	Unsur- veyed	Total.	Area reserved	Area 1 popriated	surface of the county in land district,	Brief Description of character of unappropriated and un reserved and.
Gainesville	Alachua	13,967			1			
	Baker			2,107		369,897	372,000	
10 Table 19	Bradford	885	.2	885		340,115	341,000	
	Brevard	62,872	29,302	92,174				
management of the second	Calhoun	53,995		53,995	2,483			
De la Contraction de la contra	Citrus	9,476		9,476		411,024		
AUG TO	clay	26,050				367,450		
	Columbia			2,147		511,353		
	Dade	22,931	92,9.	115,811	1,857	2,719,252	2,837,000	
A STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE P	De Soto			71,097		2,359,903		Do.
the state of the state of	Duval	500	1,200	1,700		501,300	503,000	
AND ADDRESS OF REAL PROPERTY.	Escambia			5,187	4,894		434,500	
	Franklin					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
la - E	Gadsden			4,113				
wirmpany P. Gill	Hamilton	2,924		2,544	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	338.576		Do.
WALHERS IN I	Hernando	1 8.5621		3,562		328,438	332,000	Do.
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Hillsboro	2,189		2,189	1 1,235			Low pine and swamp land.
11	Holmes			1.969	i	1 1 34 1	1	
Stall Fredholing	Jackson			2,023		633,977	636,000	Do.
Section of the second	Jefferson			386		378,614	379,000	Do.
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Latayette			27,123		770,377	797,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake					622.59	666,000	Low pine land.
The second	Lee		12,800		1,176			OLow pine and swamp land.
The state of the state of	Leon						468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy							
	Liberty					The County of th		0 No vacant public land.
	Madison	1 1.201		1.20	1			0 Low pine land.

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Manatee	11,487		11,487	1	856,513	868,000	Do.		
Marion			141,586)	904,414	1,046,000	Do.		
Monroe	7,000		7,000		935,000	942,000 Low		and swamp	land.
Nassau			6,350	419	406,731	413,500 Low	pine	land.	
Orange	20,293	8,320	33,613		778,381	812,000	Do.		
Usceola	15,430	2,408	17,838		1,116,162	1,134,000	Do.		
Pasco	2,633		2,633		488,867	491,500	Do.		
Polk			24,640		1,161,360	1,186,000	Do.		
Putnam	13,823				463,177	477,000	Do.		
St. John	15,332		15,332	643	598,525	614,500	Do.		
Santa Rosa	82,966		82,966		930,267	1,013,500	Do.		
Sumter	1,200		1,200		376,300	377,500	Do.		
Suwaniee	1,619				440,881	442,500	Do.		
Taylor	10,805		10,805		683,195	694,000	Do.		
Volusia		13,080			765,254	797,000	Do.		
Wakulla	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				391.900	392,500	Do.		
Waiton	180, 283		130,283		768,717	899 000	Do.		
Washing	75,732		75,782	5,958	838,310	920,000	Do.		
1	2711000	and the second	10000						
Total in dis-	997,777	160,070	1,157,847	19,259	33,895,534	35,072,640			
State.									*